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THE
Library Journal

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO



Library Economy and Bibliography

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71

CONTENTS

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

<u>Library legislation in 1913</u>	<u>W. R. Eastman</u>	3-6
<u>The library as a university factor</u>	<u>W. Dawson Johnston</u>	10-15
<u>The libraries of Hawaii</u>	<u>Ernest J. Reece</u>	15-19
<u>The work of the American Federation of Arts in relation to public libraries</u>	<u>Leila Mecklin</u>	19-21
<u>What our children read and why</u>	<u>Adeline B. Zacher</u>	21-24
<u>Vocational work through the library</u>	<u>Ethel M. Johnson</u>	27-28
<u>Administration of library binding</u>	<u>Thomas P. Ayer</u>	28-31
<u>How library work with children has grown in Hartford and Connecticut</u>	<u>Caroline M. Hewins</u>	91-99
<u>Some reference books of 1913</u>	<u>Isadore Gilbert Mudge</u>	100-110
<u>Reference books as public utilities: II, Some well-known dictionaries compared</u>	<u>G. W. Lee</u>	179-187
<u>The Bibliothèque Nationale: I, Organization and history</u>	<u>Theodore W. Koch</u>	339-350
<u>The work of a library information desk</u>	<u>Rachel Rhoades</u>	350-353
<u>Pamphlets and clippings in reference work</u>	<u>Grace E. Babbitt</u>	353-355
<u>The Bibliothèque Nationale: II, Administration</u>	<u>Theodore W. Koch</u>	419-430
<u>The group index; or, Catalog at the shelves</u>	<u>Clifford B. Clapp</u>	431-435
<u>The influence of the agricultural college on the farmer's use of books</u>	<u>William M. Hepburn</u>	435-438
<u>Instruction in the use of books in a college library</u>	<u>Malcolm G. Wyer</u>	439-441
<u>Social activities of the library</u>	<u>A. W. Lutton</u>	441-443
<u>The library work that the normal school ought to do</u>	<u>Willis H. Kerr</u>	447-449
<u>A short and easy method with pamphlets</u>	<u>Albert J. Edmunds</u>	449-450
<u>The tax on ideas</u>	<u>Edwin H. Anderson</u>	499-503
<u>The present trend</u>	<u>Charles K. Bolton</u>	503-507
<u>The libraries of Washington</u>	<u>H. H. B. Meyer</u>	507-511
<u>The exhibit of labor-saving devices</u>	<u>C. Seymour Thompson</u>	512-520
<u>Some recollections of the Boston Athenæum, 1861-1866</u>	<u>William I. Fletcher</u>	579-583
<u>A librarian at the Leipzig Exposition</u>	<u>Theodore W. Koch</u>	583-588
<u>Salaries of library school graduates</u>	<u>Josephine Adams Rathbone</u>	188-190
<u>For the librarian's study</u>	<u>Axel G. S. Josephson</u>	190-192
<u>Public documents as a commercial factor</u>	<u>William R. Reinick</u>	207-209
<u>Library instruction at Pratt Institute</u>	<u>Donald Hendry</u>	211-212
<u>Aims and methods of library publicity</u>	<u>Joseph L. Wheeler</u>	259-266
<u>The classification of literatures in the University of Illinois Library</u>	<u>Philip S. Goulding</u>	266-273
<u>The function of the legislative reference bureau</u>	<u>S. Gale Lowrie</u>	273-279
<u>Special libraries—a report on fifty representative libraries</u>	<u>R. H. Johnston</u>	280-284
<u>An old engineering library</u>	<u>Ethel Raymond</u>	285-286
<u>Conflicts of jurisdiction in library systems</u>	<u>Arthur E. Bostwick</u>	588-591
<u>The administration of high school libraries as branches of public libraries</u>	<u>Harriet A. Wood</u>	659-662
<u>Library work in vocational guidance</u>	<u>Samuel H. Ranck</u>	662-665
<u>Libraries and motion pictures—an ignored educational agency</u>	<u>Orrin G. Cocks</u>	666-668
<u>Selection and cost of editions</u>	<u>LeRoy Jeffers</u>	669-672
<u>High school branches in Kansas City</u>	<u>Paul B. Wright</u>	673-676
<u>How the Library of the Bureau of Education may serve the schools</u>	<u>John D. Wolcott</u>	676-677
<u>The movement for better rural school libraries</u>	<u>Martha Wilson</u>	677-679
<u>A plea for the cataloger</u>	<u>James Van Valkenburg</u>	679-681
<u>The Bodleian Library at Oxford: I</u>	<u>Theodore W. Koch</u>	739-746

Library planning	55
Relation of the library to the Boy Scout and Camp Fire Girl movement	55
The A. L. A. party in southern Europe	55
Brooklyn opens the first children's branch	55
The Bodleian Library at Oxford: II	55
The future development of college and university libraries	55
Purpose and scope of the new federal printing bill	55
The new quarters of the Los Angeles Public Library	55
The librarians' party in northern Europe	55
Library development beyond the Mississippi	55
The library and history study	55
Sponsors for knowledge: II, Outline for a nation-wide information system	55
Evening work with children	55
South America and opportunity	55

James I. Wyer, Jr.	747-752
Elizabeth Manchester	752-755
Theresa H. Hüchler	755-760
Clara Whitehill Hunt	761-762
Theodore W. Koch	801-810
Annie S. Root	811-815
George H. Carter	815-823
Joseph L. Wheeler	823-827
Helen Harcourt Morrow	829-832
E. J. Antrim	832-836
W. Dawson Johnston	881-886
G. W. Lee	886-890
Martha E. Pond	891-893
Helen Stratton	908-902

EDITORIALS:

Library conferences, 1913	1
Necrology for 1913	1
Library buildings, 1913	1
Proposed change in control of the Library of CONGRESS	2
Changes in arrangement in the LIBRARY JOURNAL	2
Advantages of holding the A. L. A. conference in Washington	89
Postal libraries in Canada	89
The A. L. A. share in the Leipzig Exposition	89
Miss Hewins and her work with children	89
The library situation in New Jersey	90
Changes in LIBRARY JOURNAL personnel	90
The conference at Oxford	177
The bi-state meeting at Atlantic City	177
Frank A. Hutchins	178
The question of library pay	178
The relations of libraries and schools	257
Special libraries and their development	257
On closing the Drexel Library School	257
Civil service and the Illinois State Library	258
Travel plans for Leipzig and Oxford	258
The Washington conference	337
Libraries to visit in Europe	337
Importance of guarding against fire in libraries	337
Library situation in Seattle	338
Recognition of long service of library workers	338
Apology to Mr. Joseph L. Wheeler	338
Organization of the Saskatchewan Library Asso- ciation	338
Change of address of the LIBRARY JOURNAL	338
The Surgeon-General's Library	417
Waste in government printing	417
Ephemeral publications and their importance	417
Unnecessary duplication of work in libraries	418
Mr. Carnegie and the Dunfermline trust	418
The success of the Washington conference	497
President Anderson and "The tax on ideas"	497
The exhibit of library devices	497
Libraries and civil service methods	498
The value of the conference	498
The new printing bill	577
Libraries and civil service again	577
Library commissions and their work	577
Postage on books	578
Library extension	578
The shock of the European war	657

Librarians trapped in Europe	657
Increasing co-operation between libraries and schools	657
The true position of the school library	658
Libraries and the use of motion pictures	658
Changes caused by the war	737
Cessation of library progress in Europe	737
Help asked for Belgian librarians	737
International good feeling in the library world	738
Postponement of the Oxford conference	738
"Library week" at Ithaca	738
Reduction in library budgets	801
Cleveland and Los Angeles library headquar- ters in office buildings	801
The municipal reference library and the public library	801
Relation between schools and libraries	802
The federal printing bill and its interest to li- brarians	802
A. L. A. conference in 1915	881
Closing days of the Leipzig Exposition	881
On ordering German periodicals	881
The catalog of books on architecture in the Boston Public Library	882
Co-operative bibliographies for free distribution	882
Copyright and the card catalog	882

FRONTISPICES AND ILLUSTRATIONS:

Jan. Edwin H. Anderson Cooke Library, Oahu College, Honolulu, T. H. Library of Hawaii as seen from the capitol grounds	
Exterior of the new Public Library, Somer- ville, Mass.	
Somerville Public Library—main and ground floor plans	
Multnomah County Public Library, Portland, Oregon	
Multnomah County Public Library—first and second floor plans	
Feb. Caroline M. Hewins William C. Kimball Harrisburg Public Library—two views of the front façade	
Harrisburg Public Library—one end of the long room taking up the entire main floor	
The Sarah Platt Decker branch, Denver Pub- lic Library—exterior and interior views	

- Mar. The new State Library and Supreme Court building, Hartford, Ct.
Handley Library, Winchester, Va.
The new library building at Bangor, Me.
Connecticut State Library, Hartford—two views of reading room
- Apr. Home of the American Society of Civil Engineers, New York City
Diagram showing the reading population of the average city
Plan of A. L. A. space at the Leipzig Exposition
- May. Bibliothèque Nationale—main reading room
Bibliothèque Nationale—court of administration
Bibliothèque Nationale—court of honor
Bibliothèque Nationale—book stacks
Bibliothèque Nationale—manuscript department reading room
Model of a Brooklyn branch library, prepared for the Leipzig Exposition
- June. Léopold Delisle, head of the Bibliothèque Nationale from 1874 to 1905
Bibliothèque Nationale—floor plan
Bibliothèque Nationale—Jardin des Vivannes
Bibliothèque Nationale—Mazarin Gallery
Fort Washington branch, New York City—exterior
Fort Washington branch, New York City—first floor plan
Washington Heights branch, New York City—ground floor plan
New Rochelle (N. Y.) Public Library—first and second floor plans
Washington Heights branch, New York City—exterior
- July. Hiller C. Wellman
View of the exhibit of labor-saving devices at Washington
American Library Association—conference at Washington, D. C., May 25-29
- Aug. William I. Fletcher
Leipzig Exposition of the Book Industry and the Graphic Arts—7 views
A corner of the A. L. A. exhibit at Leipzig
- Sept. The children's corner, A. L. A. exhibit, Leipzig
East High School branch library, Cleveland, O.
Orchard School library, Cleveland, O.
Northeast branch library in high school building, Kansas City, Mo.—exterior and reading room
University of Christiania Library—floor plan
North branch, Nashville, Tenn.—basement and first floor plans
North branch, Nashville, Tenn.—exterior
Queen Anne branch, Seattle—exterior
Diagram of loose-leaf accession book
- Oct. Radcliffe College, Bodleian Library, seen from within All Souls' College quadrangle
Bodleian Library—Duke Humphrey's library
Bodleian Library—quadrangle
Bodleian Library—floor plan
Brownsville children's branch, Brooklyn Public Library—exterior and interior views
New administration building of the University of Utah
Brownsville children's branch—first and second floor plans
Administration building of the University of Utah—second (library) floor plan
- Nov. Cleveland, O., temporary main library, Kinney & Levan building—fifth and sixth floor plans
View of the new headquarters of the Los Angeles Public Library in an office building
Bodleian Library quadrangle
Where the Bodleian Library has overflowed into the art gallery
Los Angeles Public Library—circulation desk
Los Angeles Public Library—open shelf library
Los Angeles Public Library—eighth and ninth floor plans
Main library, Cleveland—interior view
Main library, Cleveland—parents' and teachers' room
Brumback Library exhibit at the fair in Van Wert county, Ohio, and some sample posters
- Dec. Library of the United Engineering Societies, New York City
United Engineering Societies Library—floor plan
Pratt Institute advertising folder

The Library Journal

VOL. 39. No. 1. JANUARY, 1914

Contents

PAGE	PAGE
EDWIN H. ANDERSON <i>Frontispiece</i>	MULTNOMAH COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, PORTLAND, OREGON.— <i>M. F. I.</i> 41
EDITORIALS 1	COLORADO BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS 43
Library conferences	DR. JOHNSTON TO GO TO ST. PAUL 41
Librarians	CONFERENCE OF EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS 43
Library buildings	LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS 44
Invasion of the Library of Congress	Long Island Library Club
LIBRARY JOURNAL CHANGES	District of Columbia Library Association
LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN 1913.— <i>H. R. Fairman</i> . . . 3	North Carolina Library Association
THE LIBRARY AS A UNIVERSITY FACTOR.— <i>H. Deane Johnston</i> 10	Indiana Library Trustees' Association
THE LIBRARIES OF HAWAII.— <i>Ernest J. Reece</i> . . . 15	Chicago Library Club
THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF ARTS IN RELATION TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES.— <i>Leila Mechlin</i> 19	Lake Superior Library Association
WHAT OUR CHILDREN READ AND WHY.— <i>Adeline B. Zachert</i> 21	South Dakota Library Association
THE QUESTION OF BOOK STORAGE.— <i>Harry Lyman Koopman</i> 4	California Library Association—Fourth District Branch
VOCATIONAL WORK THROUGH THE LIBRARY.— <i>Ethel M. Johnson</i> 27	LIBRARY SCHOOLS 40
ADMINISTRATION OF LIBRARY BINDING.— <i>Thomas P. Ayer</i> 28	New York State Library School
A. L. A. BINDING RECOMMENDATIONS 31	Vault Institute School of Library Science
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS SHOWS STEADY GROWTH 31	Library School of Syracuse University
OPENING OF THE SOMERVILLE (MASS.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.— <i>D. B. H.</i> 35	Hotel Institute Library School
AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE 38	Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh—Training School for Children's Librarians
NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—LIBRARY SECTION 39	Western Reserve Library School
	REVIEWS 52
	LIBRARIANS 56
	THE LIBRARY WORLD 58
	LIBRARY WORK 77
	BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES 86
	HUMORS AND BLUNDERS 88
	LIBRARY CALENDAR 88

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

PAGE	PAGE
American Library Association 2	McClurg (A. C.) & Co. 3
American News Co. 2	Malkan (Hy.) 4th cover page
Art Metal Construction Co. 5	Putnam's (G. P.) Sons 3
Baker & Taylor Co. 4	Quaritch (Bernard) 8
Baker's Great Bookshop 14	Rademackers (W. H.) 10
Bonnier (Albert) 14	Ruzicka (Joseph) 11
Books Wanted 14	Scribner's (Charles) Sons 12
Booksellers (Directory of) 3d cover page	Situations Wanted 14
Breckhaus (F. A.) 13	Smith (W. H.) & Son's Library 13
Chivers Book Binding Co. 10	Snead & Co. Iron Works 2
Dura Binding Co. 11	Sotheran (H.) & Co. 12
Gaylord Brothers 10	Stechert (F. C.) Co. 12
Higgins (Charles M.) & Co. 9	Stevens (B. F.) & Brown 8
Hinds & Noble 14	Stewart (S. A.) Co. 9
Johnston (W. G.) Co. 11	Terquem (J.) & Co. 14
Lange, Libreria Otto 14	Tice & Lynch 14
Library Bureau 6	Wagenvoort & Co. 11
Library Supplies (Dealers in) 14	Wansmaker (John) 12

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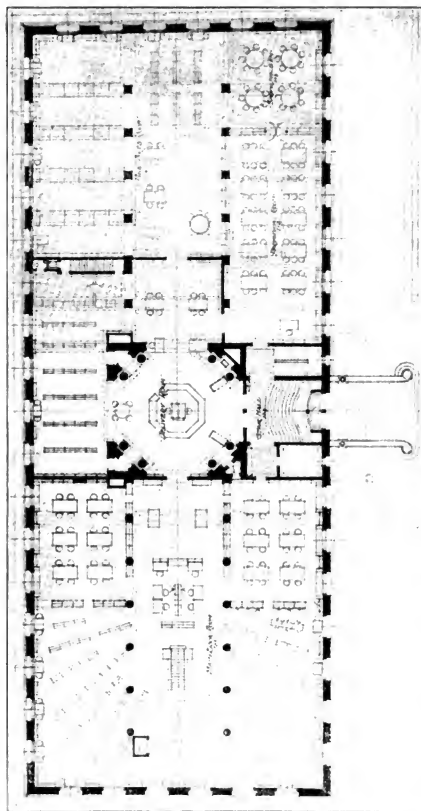
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57



EDWIN H. ANDERSON.

President of the American Library Association, 1913-14, Director of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations.

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NO. 1

THE Kaaterskill Conference was the leading library event of 1913, ranking next to that at Magnolia in attendance, and in its total of 892 exceeding that at Narragansett Pier by one person, presumably Miss Pansy Patterson. The interstate gathering at Atlantic City and Library Week at Lake George also attracted their full quota, while some of the state associations in the West also held interstate conferences. Telegraphic word as the LIBRARY JOURNAL goes to press announces that Washington will be the meeting place for 1914, while in 1915 San Francisco seems the predestined goal of all national associations. In England, the Bournemouth conference of the national association passed off successfully, and there is to be a strong endeavor in 1914 to obtain such a delegation from the United States as will give the Oxford conference international importance. The exposition of the book at Leipzig, which was planned to be of international scope, may prove somewhat disappointing in this respect; but American participation is now practically assured, either through a Congressional appropriation and a government building, or in a separate library exhibit, planned by the special committee of the A. L. A., which has already obtained assurances of financial support and library coöperation. Though there will be no international library conference there, Americans will be made welcome at the meeting of German librarians which is to occur at Leipzig in May. Internationalism in library affairs is encouraged by visits of librarians from one country to another, and Americans this year have had the pleasure of welcoming M. Paul Otlet from Belgium and Mr. Kudalkar from India. Within this country two new state commissions have been organized, in Arkansas and South Dakota, leaving only eleven states without commissions or their equivalent.

THE hand of death, which last year spared the library profession, has made for it heavy loss in 1913 in the passing of three members distinguished also as scholars, who had been honored by the presidency of the American Library Association. John Shaw Billings, Josephus Nelson Larned and Reuben Gold Thwaites, had filled their measure of years with notable achievement, both in librarianship and in literature, and their passing has left a great gap in the ranks of the leaders. The death of Charles C. Soule, long a leader in the profession, though never a professional librarian, is not less notable a loss. The appointment of W. Dawson Johnston to the new library work at St. Paul is a serious loss to New York and to the special field of university librarianship in which he was making his mark as a leader, and it is a pity that Columbia University had not emphasized the importance of retaining him in that service. It is to be hoped that the onerous duties of organizing a great reference library may not indefinitely delay the completion of the work on university libraries which will round out his career as a university librarian, and doubtless his unwearying industry will enable him to face the two tasks with success. Edwin H. Anderson has been doubly honored within the year, by his formal appointment in succession to Dr. Billings as the head of the New York Public Library and by his election to the presidency of the American Library Association; and the work of the great metropolitan system will be pressed forward under his administration.

WHILE the past year has not been notable architecturally for the opening of great library buildings, the new buildings of moderate size at Portland, Ore., and Somerville, Mass., present many interesting features, and new buildings have also been finished.

at Harrisburg, Pa., Bangor, Me., and elsewhere, while the number of branch libraries has notably increased, especially at Denver. Harvard's new library building is progressing toward completion. At Brooklyn the work on the central library building is unfortunately stopped pending further appropriations by the city, and Philadelphia is still held up from beginning its fine new building on the excellent site it has obtained, because of conditions in the original appropriation which have to be modified by the municipal authorities before work can proceed. Foundations are ready for the great library at St. Paul, the gift of J. J. Hill, and plans for the new Detroit building, for the Johns Hopkins University Library at Baltimore, and for the John Crerar Library at Chicago, all promise notable buildings; three of these emphasize private benevolence in respect to libraries outside the Carnegie foundation. The transfer of Mr. Carnegie's benevolence to a corporation has not interfered with wide giving for libraries, but the record for Carnegie gifts for the year 1913 is not yet at hand.

A PROPOSITION has been put forward in Congress to capture the Library of Congress for the spoils system by taking the appointment of the staff out of the hands of the librarian, by whom it is practically exercised, and placing it directly in the control of the joint committee on the Library. It is scarcely possible that this can be more than a last attack from the dwindling opponents of the merit system, hungry for offices, upon an institution which above all others should be free from such an attack. It must be admitted by foes as well as friends of the Democratic party and the new administration that they have done exceptionally well in resisting the enormous pressure for a return to the spoils system, and after this successful resistance it is unlikely that a surrender will be made where that would be at once most flagrant and most unjustifiable, since Dr. Putnam's ad-

ministration of the national library has made it a world-wide model of effectiveness and usefulness, absolutely non-partisan in character and nation-wide in value.

WITH this initial number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL in its thirty-ninth year, a number of changes in typography and arrangement have been made which we trust will commend it more thoroughly to the profession. Particularly, also, there will be endeavor to make it more comprehensive in plan and scope, to give it a broader character internationally, and to use illustrations more freely, especially with reference to architectural development. At the same time the review of library activity in its many present ramifications under the general caption "Library Work" will serve not only as an index to library periodical literature of international scope, but will bring out, from the subject side, items of interest which, in the rapidly increasing flood of library material, might otherwise be lost. This division will, in fact, occupy most of the field of the library periodical of that title, formerly published by the H. W. Wilson Co. Under the caption "The Library World" will be brought together material of geographic rather than of subject relationship, inclusive of library reports, gifts and bequests, and the miscellaneous material of notes and news. Segregation of the LIBRARY JOURNAL's miscellaneous material along these two lines—geographical and subject—will, we hope, serve toward more efficient usefulness. During the past year there has been too much reason for apology to our contributors and to our readers, resulting from frequent changes at the office desk, arising from quite independent causes, as far removed as illness and matrimony; but it is hoped that new arrangements now in process will remedy defects for which we have had reason to apologize, and will make permanent provision for the continuance and growth of the LIBRARY JOURNAL as the leading exponent of the library profession.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN 1913

By W. R. EASTMAN

DURING the year 1913 the legislatures of forty-four states have been in session. The statements which follow are based upon an examination of the published laws of most of the states aided by direct correspondence with the state library commissions, wherever such exist, and with some leading librarian in each of the thirteen states where there was no such commission a year ago. The action of the national Congress, affecting directly the District of Columbia and indirectly the whole country, has also been considered. Returns from thirty-one states, in which the legislatures acted on library matters, and from the District of Columbia have been noted.

Items of special interest this year are the following:

Library commissions were created in two states.

The functions and titles of some existing commissions were changed, marking a clear tendency toward giving them a larger share of responsibility for the state library and its work.

There was also a gratifying increase of commission funds in ten states.

In several states the library laws are being adjusted and improved by careful revision.

The limit for library taxation, where any such limit exists, is being questioned and restated.

Rural library extension is receiving more nearly the attention it deserves. County systems are being brought into operation and the power to contract for library facilities is extended.

In three states the state library is being reorganized for more active service to the public, and the subject of legislative reference is being pushed to the front in four states.

A new retirement pension scheme for librarians appears in one state.

LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

South Dakota has created a free li-

brary commission of five. It includes the governor, the superintendent of public instruction, the state librarian, and two others appointed by the governor for terms of three years, one of them chosen from a list of three named by the library association of the state and the other from a list of three proposed by the state federation of women's clubs. The state library is placed in custody of the commission, and is made the headquarters for library work.

In Arkansas, at the request of the library association of the state, but in the absence of any direct legislation, the governor has appointed an honorary commission of three to encourage the establishment of public libraries and to promote their interests.

In Idaho the continued existence of the library commission was seriously threatened by legislative movements for economy, but better counsels prevailed and the usual appropriation of \$8000 was secured.

In Tennessee the state board of education was made to supersede the free library commission, assuming all of their powers and duties except their system of traveling libraries, which was placed under direction of the state library. Public as well as school libraries are now under the general supervision of the state board of education through their division of library extension. The state free library commission still exists in the law, but has no appropriation for active work.

In Washington, where the present library commission consists of the governor, the attorney general and eight judges of the supreme court, a bill was introduced, but failed to pass, to create a new commission upon a different basis in order to emphasize the popular, rather than the legal, side of the state library and to promote public, normal and traveling library work throughout the state. The friends of the movement expect that more will be heard of this at a future session.

In Oregon, the library commission has taken a new name, and has received a large

addition to its store of books. The law books in the state library have been placed in a separate collection to be henceforth known as the "Supreme Court Library." The remaining books, some 45,000 in number, have been added to the books already in the hands of the state commission, and together they will constitute in future the "Oregon State Library," under control of the library commission, who will be henceforth known as "Trustees of the State Library," the librarian to be secretary to the commission. Some added duties in the line of collecting and indexing public documents and of legislative reference have been laid on the commission. In view of added work an increased appropriation of \$7500 a year is given to the commission.

In Vermont, the name of the "Board of Library Commissioners" was, at their own request, changed to "Free Public Library Commission."

In ten states the annual appropriations for commission work were increased:

In Connecticut, from \$3250 to \$4000 a year.

In Delaware, doubled, to provide book wagons.

In Illinois, from \$1800 to \$5270, to provide an organizer, other assistants and traveling expenses, and \$1700 for books.

In Indiana, from \$10,000 to \$12,500.

In Iowa, the usual appropriation of \$11,000 is continued unchanged, but the amount to be used for salaries is raised from \$6000 to \$7600.

In Massachusetts, \$2000 was voted for a secretary to direct educational work through the libraries for the benefit of foreign-speaking people, with an increase from \$2000 to \$4000 for state aid to libraries in the smaller towns.

In Michigan, from \$4000 to \$5500.

In North Carolina, from \$1500 to \$3000.

In North Dakota, from \$7800 to \$8000.

In Vermont, from \$1000 to \$1500 for traveling libraries, and from \$2500 to \$3000 for the general work, besides \$100 for office expenses.

On the other hand, Kansas shows a decrease from \$2000 to \$1000 for books for traveling libraries and \$50 less for expenses.

New York shows a decrease from \$35,000 to \$25,000 for state allotments to free libraries, and from \$6000 to \$1000 for books for traveling libraries, besides the cutting out of two salaries from the Extension Division which were intended for the library organizers. It is claimed that the last-named action was due to a misunderstanding. The liberal policy of the state for the past twenty-one years in aid of its growing and thriving free libraries, accompanied, as it has been, by careful and friendly official supervision, has been abundantly justified by results, and the present decrease can only be regarded as due to lack of full information attended by an indiscriminate zeal for appearing to cut down some expenses.

There are now 38 library commissions in 37 states, Colorado having two commissions, one for traveling libraries and the other for the general work. In Kansas the commission is for traveling libraries only. These bodies, while doing the same kind of work in their several states, vary both in name and organization. In the names of 28 the word "Commission" or "Commissioners" appears. In California and in Virginia the State Library does the work. In Oregon, the legal name now is "Trustees of the State Library." In New Hampshire the State Library trustees act as a commission. In Connecticut, the name "Committee" is used. In Alabama, the work is committed to the "Department of Archives and History"; in Texas, to the "Library and Historical Commission"; in Rhode Island and in Utah, to the "State Department," or "Board," "of Education," acting by a "Library Committee" or a "Library Secretary"; and in New York to the "Education Department" by its "Division of Educational Extension." In Tennessee, by this year's legislation, the library work is given, as noted above, partly to the "State Department of Education" and partly to the "State Library," while the "Free Library Commission" remains on the statute book, without the means or opportunity to serve. In Arkansas, the library commission of three appointed by the governor is an honorary commission.

The eleven states in which there is, as

yet, no public assignment of work for the libraries are Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, West Virginia and Wyoming.

FOUNDING, GOVERNMENT AND SUPPORT

In South Dakota the law provides that on petition of five per cent. of the voters in any place, a vote shall be taken on the question of providing library facilities. If the result is affirmative, the mayor or other chief officer shall appoint three library trustees subject to confirmation by the council, commission, trustees or supervisors. Within a tax limit of two mills on the dollar the library trustees are the sole judges of the sum required for the support of the library for the year, and the city council or corresponding body has no choice but to include that amount in the tax levy. The same act appropriates \$3000 for traveling libraries.

In three states steps were taken to secure a general revision and amendment of the library laws. In Iowa these efforts were preceded by a thorough discussion at the meeting of the state association and were successful. A provision applying to all towns and cities, without regard to population, fixed the maximum library tax rate at five mills on the dollar for maintenance and at five mills also for a building and land. This was a decided increase, as the former limit had been three mills for either purpose, and in cities of over 6000 population two mills. There had been some confusion as to the control of libraries in cities under a commission form of government. Libraries in those cities will hereafter operate under the general library law, except that they will have five trustees instead of nine. A tax for library purposes may be laid on unplotted lands within city limits. On the completion of a public library building, any money left in the hands of trustees may be transferred to the maintenance fund.

In Colorado a bill was introduced to abolish the system of self-perpetuating library boards, but failed of enactment. A general revision of library law is scheduled for the next session.

In Pennsylvania an attempt was made, in the interest of public libraries, to obtain a general library law to supersede all previous legislation on the subject. By the proposed system the libraries would have been more completely independent of the school boards than at present. The school authorities were hardly ready to accept the proposition and it failed of approval.

In Indiana, a bill providing for a codification of laws relating to public libraries, in which most of the library trustees and librarians of the state were interested, was passed by one house of the legislature and met no opposition in the other, but was lost sight of in the haste of the last days of the session.

In Kansas, the law for city libraries was changed. On petition of 25 [formerly 50] voters a popular vote on the question of library facilities must be taken. The library directors are to be nine instead of thirteen. The mayor, himself a director, with the consent of the council, appoints the others, two each year for terms of four years. The directors fix the amount of the library tax, but are limited to four-tenths of a mill on the dollar, and, in cities of 40,000 population, it may not exceed one-quarter of a mill. This is a much lower limit than before, having been previously set at two mills for cities of the first class and at three mills for smaller cities. Another act, adopted later in the session, increased the limit for second class cities, having 2000 to 3500 population, to allow a tax of one mill.

The raising of money was the subject of legislative interest in still other states. In Minnesota, a three [formerly two] mill tax is to be allowed except in first class cities. The power of library contract is given to the governing bodies of the city, town, village, or county, and a library fund may be established by a tax of one mill on property not already taxed for library support. This description of "property not already taxed" is important in the arrangements for rural library extension.

In Michigan, city boards of education may raise money for land, buildings, equipment and maintenance of free public libraries by issuing bonds, if such issuance is

approved by the electors and the bonds are to run not more than ten years.

In Wisconsin, the obligation of a city, town or village to raise a certain sum by tax on receiving a conditional library gift can be assumed in future only by a two-thirds vote of the governing body, and will then be subject to a referendum. Here also, bills on account of public library expenditures are hereafter to be paid, not on the order of the library trustees, but only on the order of the city clerk, to whom the library board are to send approved vouchers. By a further amendment annual library reports must reach the state commission by Aug. 1 in each year, instead of Oct. 1, and a detailed report of all fiscal conditions must be made annually to the city, town or village.

In Indiana, in cities of from 4000 to 4500 population, libraries may be transferred from independent boards to school boards with the consent of both boards. Another act of the same state gives to library boards the power, after new library property has been acquired, to sell any real estate formerly used for library purposes.

In Delaware, while the former law required a library to raise a certain amount from taxation as a condition of state aid, an amendment provides that this local contribution may come from any source furnishing a guarantee satisfactory to the state commission.

In New Jersey, school houses may in future be used for public libraries.

In New York, several special acts may be noted. The village of Mohawk received from the late Frederick U. Weller and his wife a large bequest for public library purposes. By an amendment to the village charter a commission was created to hold the property and carry on the library.

The village of White Plains, already raising \$5000 a year by tax for the public library, was authorized to increase the amount to \$8000.

The Grosvenor Library in Buffalo, having the right to hold for library purposes real estate to the value of \$200,000 and securities worth \$200,000, was allowed to increase each of these amounts within the limit of \$300,000.

The trustees of the Queens Borough Public Library, who have held since 1907 the charter right to elect their own successors, were legislated out of office, and future trustees of that library are to be appointed by the mayor of the city of New York.

An amendment to the charter of the city of Rochester was proposed by which the library board, which is a city department, might be placed on the same independent footing in regard to expenditures and contracts as the department of parks and the department of public instruction. The bill also gave to the library board the powers of appointment, control and fixing of compensation of their subordinates and employees. The bill passed both houses, but was recalled from the governor when it was learned that he did not regard it favorably.

In California, \$65,000 was given to the University of California for a class room and library building at the University Farm and Agricultural School at Davis.

In Texas, a certain lot of land in the city of Austin, originally set apart in 1839 for church purposes, was made available for public free library purposes, and the city was authorized to establish and maintain a free public library thereon.

In the District of Columbia, in addition to the usual appropriations for libraries, an appropriation of \$5000 "for one year only" was voted by Congress for the Library for the Blind, located on H street, northwest.

RURAL EXTENSION

Four states have given careful attention to rural library extension. Iowa has adopted a comprehensive scheme permitting a contract for five years between any public library and a neighboring township, county, city or school corporation for the free use of the library books, either by lending books to individuals, or by depositories, or by transportation of books to their homes by wagons or by branch libraries. The county supervisors may make a contract for the benefit of residents outside of cities and towns, laying a tax on outside property. The consent of the library having been given, a majority of resident taxpayers in

any place may, by petition, require the authorities to enter into such a library contract and to levy the requisite tax of not more than one mill on the dollar to meet the obligation assumed. Thus all the adjacent territory may become tributary to the city or town library.

In Minnesota, a school board may agree with any approved public library to become a branch of such library, and pay to that library the sum to be expended by the district for books, the books bought with that money being selected from the list approved for school libraries.

In Washington, the county commissioners, on petition of 100 voters, may establish and maintain a county library or arrange with a city or village library for service. This may be done without a vote of the people. Where the township organization exists, which is not at all common in that state, the people may establish libraries by vote.

In Delaware, as already noted, the state appropriation for the library commission was doubled to enable them to provide book wagons in three different counties.

In Texas, provision is made for a farmers' county library at each county seat. On petition of 100 voters in a county, the proposition for such a library is submitted to the voters at the next regular election. If the vote is affirmative, the commissioners' court of each county shall provide room in the county court house and make an appropriation sufficient to establish and support such a library. They shall have entire control of the library, and employ a librarian to gather information pertaining to agriculture, horticulture and kindred subjects and compile and catalog the same for ready reference and use under the commissioners' rules.

In Montana, an unsuccessful attempt was made to obtain a law for county libraries.

The adoption of a parcel post system by the United States government has for many years been favored and urged by librarians as likely to contribute materially to rural library extension. The successful inauguration of the system during the past year has brought with it a serious disappointment arising from the fact that

books could not be included. This, however, is a detail which is left by the law to be determined by the rules of the Postoffice Department, and the Postmaster-General has just announced a new rule, approved, Dec. 6, 1913, by the Interstate Commerce Commission, that, on and after March 16, 1914, book packages weighing more than one-half of a pound may be sent at parcel post rates.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

In Montana, a new education law contains a chapter on school libraries, which is a reenactment in somewhat different words of provisions of law previously in force.

In New Jersey, the state commissioner of education was made a member of the public library commission, and, by another act, the supervision of school libraries was transferred to that commission, but, as no money was provided for administration, the governor vetoed the latter bill with the consent of all interested.

In South Carolina, school districts which include towns or cities of over 3000 population may use three per cent. of the annual levy for schools for the purchase and maintenance of libraries.

In Tennessee, school libraries may receive from the state an amount equal to that which is locally raised for the same purpose, not to exceed \$40 in any one year.

In Minnesota, certain provisions in the school laws which required the state school board to advertise for prices of furnishing books to the libraries and to assign contracts therefor to the lowest bidder were thought no longer necessary, and were repealed.

BOOK LISTS

In South Dakota, the library commission is expected to prepare annually lists of books for school libraries.

In Michigan, lists of books suitable for township and district libraries shall be prepared every two years by the superintendent of public instruction, with the aid of the state librarian, and copies furnished to school officers, except in city and high schools, to control the selection of books for their libraries.

In Nevada, the state board of educa-

tion has power to adopt lists of books for district libraries. By an amendment to the law this power is qualified by a provision which, as a negative statement of the basis for the judgment of books, is worthy of record. Books on these lists "shall not contain or include stories in prose or poetry whose tendency would be to influence the minds of the children in the formation of ideals not in harmony with truth and morality."

In Delaware, money allotted by the state to public libraries must be spent for books approved by the state library commission.

THE STATE LIBRARY

In California, for the first time, an item for the maintenance of the state library was included in the general appropriation act. Previously this had been dependent on fees collected by the secretary of state. The sum named for 1914 and 1915 was \$204,400, a material increase over that for any preceding two years.

A state civil service law was enacted, covering the staff of the state library, but with the following exceptions: "the state librarian, the chief deputy or assistant state librarian, and also one person having a confidential relation to the state librarian and appointees under provisions for court, law, teachers, school and county libraries."

The state librarian was formerly obliged to appoint deputies whose salaries were fixed by law. The section fixing these salaries was repealed, and provision was made that the librarian may now appoint his own assistant and pay him a suitable salary.

The following were added to the duties of the state librarian. To index statutes and journals of the legislature. To revise and bring to date an index to the laws of California whenever provision for the same is made. To compile laws or other matter when required by any state department.

An act was adopted enabling a city to give land to the state for state buildings. Sacramento may, under this act, give two blocks for an office building and for a state library and courts building. A proposition for the issue of bonds to the amount of \$3,000,000 to construct these buildings will

be submitted to the people at the election in November, 1914.

In Indiana, the state library was reorganized by departments, and a "Department of Indiana History and Archives" has been added, to have charge of historical material and to coöperate with any educational institution in the state under approval of the state librarian with the consent of the library board.

A bill providing for the erection of a state educational building, as proposed two years ago, did not pass as originally drawn, but, by an amendment to the specific appropriation bill, the voters of the state are to decide at the general election in 1914 whether \$2,000,000 shall be spent for a permanent centennial memorial building.

The state library's appropriations were increased by \$4280 for each year.

In Oregon, as already noted, the state library was completely reorganized and its books divided between two libraries, the Supreme Court Library and the library in charge of the library commission, henceforth to be known as the Oregon State Library. Additional appropriations were made to both, the state library enjoying an increase of \$7500 a year.

The Illinois state library will receive \$10,700 a year in place of \$8400, and the State Historical Society in Illinois will receive \$26,100 a year instead of \$16,600.

In Texas, the salary of the state librarian was advanced from \$1500 to \$2000.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE

Four states have taken steps this year to place the work of legislative reference on a systematic and permanent basis.

In Illinois, an independent bureau is created, to consist of the governor and the chairmen in both the Senate and the House of the two committees on appropriations and of those on the judiciary. The bureau has a secretary at a salary of \$5000, who will give his entire time to the work with other officers and employees appointed by the bureau. The state library is required to coöperate. Among other duties this bureau shall prepare, print and distribute to members of the General Assembly a de-

tailed budget of appropriations required by the several state departments for the coming two years, each item being compared with the corresponding item as appropriated at the session next preceding. The bureau has an appropriation of \$25,000 a year.

In Indiana, also, a "Bureau of Legislative and Administrative Information" was created to take the place of the former legislative reference department of the state library. It is to be under the supervision of a board including the governor, the presidents of Indiana and Purdue Universities, the state librarian, and one other person appointed by the governor. The new bureau will receive \$13,500 annually in place of the former provision for the same purpose of \$4500 the first year and \$5500 the second year.

In Ohio, a legislative reference department is created, independent of the state library as such, but under the direction and supervision of the same board. The new department has its own director, who is appointed and his compensation fixed by the state board of commissioners, subject to approval by the governor. He appoints all necessary assistants with the approval of the board. He will arrange with the Ohio State University, the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, the Supreme Court Law Library and the State Library for the use of books and references in their custody, and these institutions are authorized to lend the same. An initial appropriation of \$10,000 is made for the department.

In New Hampshire, a legislative reference bureau is established in the state library at an expense not to exceed \$500 a year.

STATE DOCUMENTS

In California, by an amendment to the code, the number of reports given to the state library for distribution is increased from 50 to 250.

In Texas, 150 copies of each state report are given to the Library and Historical Commission for free distribution to libraries. Copies of Texas archives in the hands

of the commission which are not needed for supplying one copy each to the governor, the members of the legislature and the public libraries may be sold at not more than 25 per cent. above cost, and any such excess be paid into the state treasury.

In Michigan, each library is to receive a copy of the annual publication of the newly created Historical Commission.

In New Jersey, it was provided that one copy of every bill, report, pamphlet or other publication of the state shall be sent to each public library, including historical societies. But inasmuch as no public officer is charged with the duty of sending out the above documents, the law is probably ineffective.

In Massachusetts, whenever any library shall vote not to receive any of the books and reports offered by the state, the sending of them will be discontinued, and any such material already in hand may be returned or otherwise disposed of with the sanction of the library commission.

MISCELLANEOUS

In Texas, wilful detention of books or other material from a public library for thirty days after written notice to return the same may be punished by a fine of from one to twenty-five dollars.

In Missouri, boards of education in cities may establish and maintain separate libraries, public parks and playgrounds for the use of white and colored people.

In Nebraska, a retirement fund for librarians was authorized. It applies to public libraries in cities of the metropolitan class. It calls for the assessment of 1½ per cent. of every salary and the setting aside of 1½ times as much from other funds, gifts, bequests, etc. It is to be under control of the city council, and the salary assessment may be suspended if other funds are sufficient. After thirty-five years of service an employe may be retired; after forty years, *must* be retired and thereafter receive \$420 a year. After twenty years one may be retired for disability and receive not \$420, but such a percentage of \$420 as the term of service shall bear to thirty-five.

THE LIBRARY AS A UNIVERSITY FACTOR*

By W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, *Librarian of Columbia University*

IN our efforts to define the ideals of education there has been a tendency to neglect the study of the means. This has been especially true, it seems to me, of our study of higher education, and is well illustrated by our failure to study the university library problem.

This failure is due, perhaps, to a feeling that these practical problems are special in character, and should be left to the specialist to solve. It is due also, I believe, to the rather common conception of a library as a building or collection of books rather than as a form of service.

In the time allowed me for the discussion of the library as a university factor I wish to point out that our most perplexing and, perhaps, most important library problems are problems of university organization rather than of library administration, and so problems for the university administrator rather than the librarian. I wish also to make it clear that the administrative problems of the library staff are problems of instruction primarily rather than problems of clerical attendance and mechanical dexterity.

To what extent is consolidation and centralization of libraries of a university desirable?

Among all university library questions the most important and most puzzling is that of the relation between the several libraries of the university. There are still some who would solve this question, or profess that they would solve it, by consolidation of all libraries in one building. All who have given the question serious thought, however, realize that considerations of space and time alone make consolidation of libraries undesirable.

The importance of the department library in professional schools of law and medicine, and in departments devoted to natural

and applied science, has long been recognized. The libraries of these schools and departments are ordinarily separate and distinct collections of books. Their separation from the general library is justified by the nature of their use either as independent bodies of literature or in connection with laboratory work. For these reasons also they are rarely duplicated in the general library.

Within the last decade the establishment of department reading rooms within the domain of the humane sciences also has become common. These are intended especially for the use of students in history and the social sciences, for students in literature, and for undergraduate students. They comprise the more important part of the books designated as required reading and consist largely, if not altogether, of duplicates of books in the general library. They are located near the lecture rooms simply to facilitate the reading of students between lecture periods, and are justified, it seems to me, only by the extent of their use.

How far the development of department libraries should be allowed to go, especially in the humane sciences, is difficult to determine. Undoubtedly as many reading rooms should be maintained as can be successfully maintained, but even experience does not always indicate where the maximum of efficiency may be secured with a minimum of expenditure, at any rate it does not indicate it with the same clearness to the librarian and to the ambitious department head.

The main reason for this difference of opinion lies in the fact that the librarian cannot with the funds at his disposal do all that is asked of him, nor even all that needs to be done, while the department head is in duty bound to ask for all that his department needs immediately or may need in the future regardless of the needs of other departments. In transforming our department libraries into university libraries, therefore, there is an unfortunate di-

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vision of interest which we must do away with. In other words, just as we have recognized that the books must be placed where they will be most useful to those for whom they were primarily purchased, so we must recognize that the increase of these collections and the conditions of their use are questions for the department first of all, and only secondarily questions for the librarian. It is the department which should consider not only the desirability but the practicability of establishing and maintaining a department library. This will involve study not only of the department's needs but also of its resources. It will mean unification of the department budget.

Each school or department should, I believe, have a separate library budget. This should be considered primarily as a part of the budget of the school, and if a school is not increasing its book collections with sufficient rapidity, or if it is not receiving the grade of library service which it needs, it should in making budget recommendations determine whether the need for more books or better library service is more pressing than that for additions to its staff of instructors or to its equipment in other directions. The history of the library appropriation is too much like that of our federal rivers and harbors bill; it is high time that more care should be taken in the preparation of estimates of expenditures and less solicitude shown as to the allotment of expenditures; and it is particularly important that estimates of expenditures for the library should be considered side by side with other estimates of the department, and first of all by the school or the department. In other words, it is more important that the budget of the school or department should be considered as a unit than that the budget of the library should be so considered.

No less necessary to a department library than a properly adjusted income is a department librarian; indeed, the statutes of the university should recognize that there can be no library without a librarian. Department librarians in most universities are only librarians in name. As a rule, they are either needy students or benevolent but

overworked professors. In an institution with few books or few readers this matters little, perhaps, but in an institution with hundreds of thousands of volumes, and thousands of students, there can be no question as to the importance of the office of department librarian, and no question as to the desirability of securing the best men in the profession to fill these offices.

The general library staff must in the nature of things serve classes of students rather than individuals. The department librarian may discover the needs of the individual and do much to satisfy them. In this respect, indeed, he has opportunities that the instructor himself does not have, particularly opportunities to direct research and answer questions regarding research methods and materials.

The establishment of department libraries with separate budgets and separate library staffs should not, however, be followed by their separation from the general library. There is danger that department libraries may simply reproduce on a smaller scale the organization of the general library, and that department librarians may wish to become mere administrative officers, each with his small retinue of clerical assistants. We must, therefore, lay strong emphasis upon the fact that these new library officials are not primarily administrators but scholars, and not primarily specialists in library economy, but in other branches of science. Their time must be devoted to the study of the literature of their respective subjects and the needs of the readers in their several departments; the ordering of books, the cataloging of them, the binding of them, questions of equipment and supplies, etc., must be left to the general library staff. In short, it is only by centralization that we can secure any considerable amount of specialization either in the collections of the department library or in its service.

Control of university libraries; library committees, their membership and powers.

In the organization of university libraries the question of the relations between the general library and the department li-

baries is closely related to the question of government. In both college and university the president and trustees are, of course, ultimately responsible for library policies and the allotment of funds with which to carry them out, and ordinarily a library committee of the board of trustees is charged with the duty of advising the board with regard to these matters.

In the college these duties are shared by a library committee of the faculty. This committee is a survival from the days when the librarian was some bookish member of the teaching staff with a pardonable partiality toward his own department; its continuance is only justified by the fact that the librarian is often, too often, a mere clerk. In the larger colleges and universities, however, its duties are being transferred to the librarian and his assistants on the one hand, and on the other hand to the library committees of the several schools of the university.

A library council composed of representatives of the administrative departments of the university library and the department libraries has not, so far as I know, been established in any university. But important steps in that direction have been taken in the inauguration of library staff meetings and in the appointment of special committees of the staff to consider special questions; and the time is, I believe, not far distant when a body of this kind with well defined powers will be created in each of our larger and more progressive institutions. Nothing, I am certain, would do more to preserve the unity of the library service than this and at the same time give the staff that freedom in its activities, and that power of initiative and control which is essential to library efficiency and economy.

Of fundamental importance are the library committees of the several schools of the university. The librarian and his colleagues must in the nature of things determine how the work of the library shall be carried on, but the several faculties of the university and officers of instruction must indicate what work they wish done, and decide what proportion of their ex-

penditures they wish to devote to getting it done. The consideration of these questions in their general aspect must be referred to a committee of each faculty.

In an institution which is growing rapidly either in income or in enrollment, in one in which changes in the library staff are frequent, or in one which can afford only clerical library assistance, such a standing committee is of great importance. Without it the department library is, to use a parliamentary figure of speech, at the mercy either of the committee of the whole, or of even less responsible and sometimes self-appointed special committees. Without it the needs of the school as a whole, the needs of the departments, and the needs of classes may often receive less consideration than the wishes of an aggressive or noisy individual.

If, however, these department committees are to be most effective it is important that their limitations be recognized as well as their use. In this place it is sufficient to point out that they cannot advantageously assume the duties of either the department librarian or of the individual department or officer of instruction. They should not be called upon to select books or determine methods of administration. Their chief, if not only duty, as I have already indicated, is to define the needs of the department library and indicate their importance as compared with other needs of the school.

What should be the professional qualification and academic status of members of the library staff?

The organization of the library and its form of government must affect the standing of members of the library staff. In former years the college depended upon a professor to perform the administrative duties of the library; it still depends upon professors to perform its bibliographical duties, and will, perhaps, continue to do so.

But in the university the bibliographical work as well as the administrative work of the library must, I believe, be transferred more and more from the teaching staff to the library staff. There are many reasons for this—the increased mass of

books and periodicals, the increasing number of readers, and greater devotion to research among university teachers alone make such a differentiation of duties inevitable.

It may be pointed out, moreover, that this change is not only inevitable but desirable. The transfer of bibliographical duties of a higher type is accompanied by a transfer of duties of a clerical and mechanical type which is wholly in the interest of university efficiency and economy. Not only do professors and students receive a higher grade of bibliographical service from bibliographical experts, but the time which is under ordinary conditions wasted in unprofitable bibliographical research is saved for the more advanced work involved in serious investigation.

The importance of the bibliographical service of a bibliographical expert to the university in the development of its book collections, and in the service of readers has been recognized by such educators as President Gilman and President Harper. Indeed, the former said: "Every person in charge of the university collections must be a student capable of teaching. His specialty must be bibliography, or, if the staff is large, some branch of bibliography, literary, historical, philosophical, or scientific, and he must know not only what his collection includes but what it needs." This view will, I am certain, become common, and the bibliographical work of universities be transferred more and more from the teaching staff to the library staff.

This change must be accompanied by further differentiation between the bibliographical and clerical duties of the library staff, the establishment of higher standards for admission to the bibliographical service than for admission to the clerical service, and the extension to bibliographers of privileges and emoluments similar to those enjoyed by other scientists.

Under normal conditions all library officers having academic rank are appointed in the same manner as officers of instruction. Clerical and other assistants are appointed by heads of library departments. Heads of departments are given professorial rank,

and other bibliographers rank as instructors. The university librarian may have a seat and a vote in the university council, and each department librarian a seat and vote in the faculty of the school which he serves as librarian.

The question of academic status is, however, of less importance than that of requirements for admission to the service and that of opportunities for scientific research for the members of the library staff. Standards of appointment to the several grades in the staff of the library must be made the same as those in the corresponding grades of the staff of instruction. In other words, every member of the general staff of a university library of the bibliographical grade should have had in addition to undergraduate work at least one year's work in a library school, to acquaint him with the technical problems of the library, and every department librarian should have had at least one year's additional work in the subjects represented in the curriculum of the school of which he is librarian to make him more familiar with the literature of these subjects.

Of even greater importance is opportunity for continued study. The time may come when it will seem unwise to expect the same number of hours of office work from bibliographers that we exact from clerks. However that may be, it seems to me eminently desirable that junior bibliographers should be allowed time each year to pursue one course of study, and that those above the grade of junior bibliographers who wish to attend a summer school or engage in research in library economy in other libraries should be granted the necessary leave of absence, perhaps, with half pay.

The necessity of a scientific attitude toward library problems.

But whatever the requirements for admission to the university library service may be, and whatever the opportunities for bibliographical research in its service, the essential thing is a scientific attitude toward the problems of the library.

It is, I believe, the peculiar duty of the

university to encourage a scientific attitude toward library questions as toward other questions, particularly in the library staff. Indeed, among members of the library staff it may not only encourage scientific bibliographical research, it may even require it just as it requires research in other departments of the university, and advancement in the staff may depend as much upon scientific attainments as shown in contributions to professional journals and professional meetings, as upon the output of routine work of immediately practical value.

I wish to lay some emphasis upon the importance of this, because there seems to me to be a tendency in library work to ignore the fact that the practical problem is only the problem of the one while the scientific problem is the problem of the many, and an inclination to devote our time and thought to routine detail. This is unfortunate not only for the individual, but also for the institution, and not only for the individual institution but for libraries as a class and for universities as a class. Indeed the individual librarian suffers less from his isolation than does the institution of which he is librarian; less, too, than does learning at large.

For this reason we must approve the efforts which have been made in the last few years to standardize the library service of colleges and professional schools. The National Association of State Universities' Committee on Standards in 1908 advised that there should be adequate general and department libraries with a sufficient number of duplicate books for purposes of undergraduate instruction, and, when graduate work is offered, books and other material for purposes of research. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae requires that the number of books in the library of a college seeking admission to the association and the number of periodicals currently added shall not be less than the average number in institutions of the same type already admitted to membership. The conference of the chief state school officers of the north central and west central states held in Salt Lake City in 1910 passed a resolution providing that colleges having

an income of \$10,000 and seven departments of instruction should have a library of at least 5000 volumes, selected with reference to college subjects and exclusive of public documents.

The standardization of the library service of professional schools has also received consideration. At the meeting of the Association of American Law Schools in 1912 an amendment to its constitution was adopted providing that each school should own a library of not less than 5000 volumes. And the American Medical Association council on medical education describes the essentials of a medical college library as follows: "The college should have a working medical library to include the more modern text and reference books and thirty or more leading periodicals and the 'Index medicus'; the library room is to be easily accessible to students during all or the greater part of the day; to have suitable tables and chairs, to be properly heated and lighted, and to have an attendant in charge."

The work which these associations has inaugurated should be correlated and carried on from a university point of view, and not merely with the object of determining a minimum of efficiency for the individual institution, but also with the object of securing the maximum of efficiency for our institutions of learning as a whole. Our smaller institutions should without doubt have larger resources, but there is even less doubt that our larger institutions should make better use of the resources which they now have.

For this reason nothing seems to me more important at this time than the nationalization of our larger university libraries. I do not mean by this federal appropriations such as are made to the colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, or federal supervision which should properly attend such appropriations, but rather the adoption of the idea of national service instead of that of local service.

This involves in the first place the abandonment of antiquated and provincial restrictions regarding the lending of books and manuscripts, and secondly much greater

publicity regarding the contents of our libraries. American scholars are, I believe, suffering less to-day from the poverty of our book collections than they are from restrictions attending their use and lack of information as to what they contain. The German university libraries, with their *Gesamt Katalog* and their liberal system of inter-library loans, are much better organized in this respect. The German scholar has behind him the resources of the nation.

It will not, however, be enough to adopt the most liberal policy with regard to the use of our present resources. It will be necessary to plan also for the largest possible increase in these resources. With this in view nothing is more important than a division of labor between the libraries of the larger institutions. Works of reference, the classics in literature and science, and many current publications, both book and periodical, must be had by every large institution, but the books which are needed by the individual only and by him only once

in a lifetime, perhaps, need not and should not be duplicated in our several libraries. This is obviously true of antiquarian books, and it is hardly less true, I believe, of the current issues of the press.

It would be out of the question to consider seriously any such division of labor without careful investigation of existing conditions. Such an investigation must comprehend some of the fundamental questions of university library organization, government and administration, such as I have here outlined, but it must comprehend also the questions of minimum standards which have been considered by the several associations of colleges and professional schools, and, finally, the national question of maximum efficiency.

I hope that the idea of such an investigation may commend itself to the members of this association, and that with your approval some such agency as the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching may be able to undertake it, and undertake it immediately.

THE LIBRARIES OF HAWAII

By ERNEST J. REECE, *Instructor, University of Illinois Library School*

WITH the opening of 1913 American library influence definitely established itself in a new outpost. The Library of Hawaii was formally dedicated in February, and it is now possible to say that no state or territory of the Union is without some public library facilities. The new institution represents well the factors which have contributed most largely to the library movement on the mainland. It stands on the fringe of a civic center, a stone's throw from the capitol and judiciary building in Honolulu. It has sprung as a result of public initiative, will depend chiefly on public support, and plans to serve not only a city but a territory. It has shared Mr. Carnegie's generosity, and occupies a home worthy of Hawaii's high community standards. Because of its frontier position therefore it signalizes new triumph

for our national library interests and educational ideals.

A slight sketch of the culture elements which have affected the mid-Pacific group will help to an understanding of the library situation. Extremely diverse streams of racial influence have contributed to evolve the Hawaii of to-day. Originally the islands were peopled by a lovable, dark-skinned race, brothers of the Maoris, and probably ultimately Malay in derivation. The white invasion began with Captain Cook's arrival in 1778, and the civilization represented by the first-comers has been supplemented from time to time by whalers, beachcombers, Botany Bay refugees, and commercial exploiters from the United States and northern Europe. A very different alien type appeared when the New England Congregational missionaries

sought the islands in 1820. This, too, has been augmented, first by the emissaries of the Anglican, Catholic and Mormon churches, and in later years by a considerable group of American professional men. Presently Quantung Chinese came in quest of sandal wood, many to remain in the temperate isles. Finally began the importation of plantation labor—Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, Filipino, Russian, Korean. All these peoples have settled in large enough numbers to produce an effect upon the territory.

The influence that stands out above all others, however, is that of the American missionary with his ideals of morality and education. Its work was the sprinkling of the group not only with churches, but with schools. The larger islands all are provided with elementary institutions of learning, established in most cases under sectarian auspices and designed to provide academic and industrial instruction. Honolulu teems with such agencies, chief among them being the Kamehameha Schools, for Hawaiians, and Mid-Pacific Institute, an elementary boarding school for Orientals. The most advanced private school in the islands is Oahu College, founded for the benefit of the early mission children, and provided with an equipment which many a small mainland college might envy. Supplementing these and various unmentioned places of learning is the public school system. This is territorial in organization, extends to the isolated sections of the islands, and includes as an accessory a splendid normal school. The scheme is completed by the College of Hawaii, which is built largely on the model of the western land grant colleges.

Naturally such cultural precedents and such a series of enlightening agencies as Hawaii possesses have given rise to some noteworthy book collections. Some of these collections have had private origin; to-day the principal ones are institutional. And because of Hawaii's alertness in appropriating each new feature of American life as it appears her libraries have built themselves up about various agencies, so that the territorial capital has an efficient

and symmetrical though somewhat scattered coöperative collection. A mention of the contributing factors will show how the field is covered.

Schools. Small but well-chosen libraries are located in the more important educational institutions of public and semi-public nature. These include McKinley High School, the Honolulu Normal School, and the Kamehameha Schools. In each case the endeavor has been to afford such books as will answer curriculum needs and at the same time cultivate a taste for knowledge and literature on the part of the students. The Kamehameha Schools in this, as in other connections, present a peculiar problem. The primary and industrial training they offer gathers from a semi-primitive race minds of varying degrees of maturity, hence book selection is less simple than it would be for a graded school of white children.

Scientific institutions. Stimulated by strong local interests and industrial needs, the Hawaiian group has established some substantial agencies of record and research. Some decades ago Charles R. Bishop, of San Francisco, married Princess Pauahi, of the royal line. Both were wealthy and of philanthropic bent, and their beneficence was a boon to several institutions on the islands. From the standpoint of science their great gift was the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Polynesian Ethnology and Anthropology, the creation of which has brought together what is by far the most complete collection of South Sea antiquities in existence. This is housed in a splendid concrete and lava rock building of extensive proportions. Its priceless store of garments, utensils, and related material illustrative of early Pacific life is augmented in value by a library of the subject which is unsurpassed anywhere. Peculiar importance attaches to this museum and library because the civilization they restore is not entirely dead, for Hawaiians, Samoans and Maoris still live and perpetuate in some measure the culture, manners and lore of a once numerous race.

Hawaii's leaders saw that if she was to share the progress of her sister states and



COOKE LIBRARY, OAHU COLLEGE, HONOLULU, T. H.



LIBRARY OF HAWAII AS SEEN FROM THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.

territories there must be intensive investigation of the problems concerned in her community and industrial welfare. Among other things this has led to the establishment of a territorial bureau of forestry, a federal experiment station, and an independent experiment station maintained by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and devoted to research connected with the cultivation of cane and pineapples. Each of these institutions has built up an efficient working library of its subject. This means that the fields of horticulture, forestry, entomology, agronomy, plant physiology, soil fertility and chemistry are well covered. As the collections are located reasonably near each other cooperative use of them by the several bureaus is possible.

Colleges. A half dozen years ago there was opened at Honolulu the College of Hawaii. With the mainland state schools as patterns this was planned to meet the peculiar needs of the islands for academic and practical instruction. Since a large proportion of Hawaii's high school graduates can and do attend college on the Pacific coast or in New England there is no crying need for an arts course. And since engineering or industrial work is likely to be the choice of those who do not leave the islands for an education emphasis has properly fallen upon agriculture and applied science. A library suited to this form of work has naturally grown up in the College of Hawaii. It means to some extent a duplication of books already on the shelves at the experiment stations, but for the most part it is new material, supplemented of course by collateral and reference literature having to do with such culture courses as the college offers.

By courtesy Oahu College may be classed among the institutions of higher learning, although it has not the standards of mainland schools. It is the oldest college west of the Rocky Mountains, having been founded in 1841. In its inception it was not unlike a host of institutions in the middle west which trace their beginnings to the early decades of the nineteenth century. While it has not reached the college grade attained by many of its sister schools, it

has kept its aim on this, and through the latter half of its existence has usually offered in addition to its regular high school curriculum certain freshman and sophomore courses. As regards credit Oahu College is a first grade high school accorded the certificate privilege by the leading universities. In ideals, methods, equipment and endowment it must be classed rather with the semi-denominational colleges. Its home is a forty-acre campus with fifteen buildings and two large athletic fields. The arrangement and care of the property have made it an example of sub-tropical landscape gardening.

The special library interest of Oahu College began seven years ago, although since early in its history there had been accumulating the elements of a school collection. In 1906 Mr. C. M. Cooke, a wealthy alumnus, made promise of a building and a library. First came a book gift of \$500, then the erection of a \$45,000 structure, then further book funds which have brought the total for this purpose to about \$25,000. Since Mr. Cooke's death, in 1909, a large addition to the library building has been made in the nature of a memorial art gallery. These several increases of library resources have made it possible to organize in accord with modern methods. The functions of this library are peculiar to itself. The school it serves numbers six hundred students, ranging in grade from college freshman down to primary pupils. It is necessary to provide an efficient reference equipment, a generous supply of collateral reading, a moderate representation of standard fiction, and a liberal children's collection. Along these lines the library has been built up, its shelves holding now about twenty thousand volumes, with space eventually for more than double that number. Two persons of library school training are in charge. The institution is one of the few in which funds for wise and adequate growth have not been stinted. The interest of the donors has made it a real tool, and the splendid airy lava-rock building has enticed many to books even against the allurements of mountains and sea and sport. In no small measure Oahu College

Library serves the purpose of a public institution. Its privileges are extended not only to students, but to parents, graduates, and all persons of good standing in the community. This means that practically all the English-speaking population of Honolulu is included in its possible clientele.

Library of Hawaii. This is a merger of two previously existing agencies in a new institution proposed and supported by the territorial government. Until it was perfected the only popular library in Hawaii with the exception of that at Oahu College was a small subscription collection of eighteen thousand volumes. This was housed in a rented building, together with the exceedingly valuable Hawaiiana gathered and preserved by the Hawaiian Historical Society. Local officials suggested that with this material as a nucleus a building gift might be asked of Mr. Carnegie. It was necessary to persuade the existing board of trustees to devote its endorsement to the new organization, and to work out a plan whereby the additional support conditioning a Carnegie offer might be pledged. The scheme as consummated involves management by seven trustees—three elected by the Honolulu Reading Room and Library Association under its own rules, one designated by the Hawaiian Historical Association, and three appointed by the governor of the territory. Since the legislature is the one taxing body in the territory, an annual appropriation could be looked for only from it, and as the members from island districts could not be expected to set aside funds for the benefit of Honolulu alone it was necessary to promise a traveling library system which should reach out across the channels and make the institution group-wide in its usefulness. With the procedure thus far arranged Mr. Carnegie gave \$100,000. The legislature added \$25,000 to the building fund, and a modern structure with a capacity of about one hundred thousand volumes was planned by Mr. Whitfield.

The new building is situated on King street in Honolulu, opposite the grounds of the old palace, which now serves as the territorial capitol. Effort was made in its

designing to adapt the canons of library construction to the requirements of comfortable living and working conditions in a sub-tropical climate. The concrete walls have a slight green tint and green tile is used upon the roof, this color being selected for harmony with the palms in the immediate vicinity and the wooded Koolau mountains which form the background. The front of the building is rendered imposing by a colonnade, a lanai or porch, and a series of copper doors. The general environment adds to the pleasing effect, for Honolulu is ever green with algaroba, monkey-pod, banana plants and palms, and often gorgeous with bougainvillea, poinciana, poinsettia, hibiscus, Japanese trumpet vine and night blooming cereus.

Climatic conditions in the group make the observation of certain building principles imperative. Hawaii is only half tropical and is tempered by kindly trade winds, nevertheless its sunlight is sufficiently intense to require soft wall and roof tints. Similarly neutral shades are essential to restful interiors. The Library of Hawaii has used gray and white for this, with furniture of oak in a finish of colonial gray. Desiderata of equal moment are airiness and ventilation. Comfort demands these, and they serve in addition as the one practical protection against the numerous insect foes which infest frostless lands. Roaches, silver-fish and termites are much feared by book collectors and librarians in Hawaii, but lightness and airiness of buildings and particularly of stacks (in this case furnished by the Sneed Company) are a sure preventative of their ravages. A striking feature of the library building in this connection is a lanai or porch reading room. This is located on the second floor level, and in such a position as to catch the trade winds from the mountains. Adjoining this outside reading room is a series of small rooms used regularly for study classes.

Expansion from a subscription library to a public territorial institution has meant for the Library of Hawaii not only growth, but an increase in the forms of its work. A juvenile collection was begun under the old order, but it is only recently that the

department has developed. A children's librarian will probably soon be added to the staff. This will bring the force up to six, exclusive of pages and janitors. Two of those on the staff have library school training. The other important departure is the inauguration of a territorial traveling library system. Ten stations have already been designated about the group, and several more are to be selected. Because of transportation difficulties this enterprise is less simple than is the case on the mainland. Carriage charges are high, and freight must be entrusted to stormy channels, treacherous landings, and perilous mountain trails. Successful distribution is in operation, however, and a territorial library project which at first suggestion

seemed questionable has proved workable.

With the establishment of her library Hawaii strengthens her claim to recognition as a factor in American life. She caught the spirit of New England education early in the last century. She possessed the first college and operated the first printing press beyond the Rocky mountains. For a period she fed the western slopes of the Sierras with potatoes and wheat. For two decades she has been actually at work solving many problems of race intercourse which the mainland as a whole is but beginning to feel. Her library stands as proof of her refined ideals and of the efficient machinery she has erected for the social and educational advance of her cosmopolitan population.

THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF ARTS IN RELATION TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES

BY LEILA MECHLIN, *Secretary of the Federation*

THE American Federation of Arts was formed at a convention held in Washington in May, 1909, with the purpose of stimulating appreciation for art all over the United States among all classes of citizens. The basis of organization was "team work," and its development has been entirely in accordance with a program of coöperation.

The American Federation of Arts has an individual membership, but more important is its chapter membership—the affiliation of organizations throughout the country. This chapter membership now numbers 187, and extends from Maine to California and from Michigan to Texas. It includes associations of professional artists, such as the National Academy of Design and the National Sculpture Society; non-professional organizations such as the Washington Society of the Fine Arts and the Municipal Art Society of Chicago; civic bodies, as for example the Art Commission of the City and County of Denver; educational institutions, among which is the University of Pennsylvania; art museums almost without exception, handicraft societies, and public libraries—

of the last not a few. These aggregate a very large and a very representative membership, and by being bound together through a central organization constitute a strong, vital force.

By serving as a bond of union between these organizations and as a "clearing house" for all, the American Federation of Arts is enabled to prevent a great deal of duplication of effort as well as to make more effectual each movement promulgated for the advancement of art.

The work of the American Federation of Arts has been to a great extent educational. The means it employs are these: It sends out exhibitions of paintings and other works of art of high standard; it circulates typewritten lectures on the fine and applied arts accompanied by illustrative stereopticon slides; it publishes a magazine, *Art and Progress*, which is specially purposed for the general reader; and it maintains at its main office in Washington a bureau of information.

Last year the American Federation of Arts sent out twenty-two exhibitions which

were shown in fifty-seven cities in the north, south, east and middle west. They comprised oil paintings, water colors, original works by American illustrators, representative art school work and work done in elementary schools, large photographs of mural paintings, of American sculpture and American paintings, etchings, wood block prints, mezzotints, bronzes and other works in sculpture. These exhibitions ranged in value from \$50 to \$50,000 and cost the organizations to which they were sent from \$15 to \$200. To organizations which are chapters of the American Federation of Arts no fee is charged for expert and clerical services, but each place pays its proportionate share of actual cost incident to collection, transportation and insurance.

The first exhibition that the American Federation of Arts sent out was shown in a public library—the Carnegie Library of Fort Worth, Texas. It comprised forty oil paintings, and led not only to the formation of an art association in Fort Worth, but to the establishment of a permanent art collection and a Texas exhibition circuit, including San Antonio, Austin and Houston. Other exhibitions sent out by the American Federation of Arts have been shown in public libraries, which are to-day found to be one of the strongest factors in the up-building of appreciation of art. Notable among those to which the Federation's more important exhibitions have gone are the St. Louis Public Library, the Public Library in Denver, the Public Libraries in Omaha, Louisville, Muskegon, Newark, Syracuse, and Nashville. From the exhibition galleries in both the Newark and the Muskegon Public Libraries permanent museums of art have been the outgrowth. Very often the public library has been the sponsor for an art association through the instrumentality of which in time exhibitions have been secured.

In many instances public libraries have not the means to meet the expense of exhibitions of oil paintings, nor possibly the facilities for display, in which instances they have been able to avail themselves of the American Federation of Arts' minor exhibitions composed of mounted but un-

framed exhibits or exhibits lightly framed, such as collections of large photographs, engravings, colored prints, etc. These are obtainable at very moderate cost.

The American Federation of Arts has been fortunate in having the coöperation of the Library of Congress in the matter of loan exhibitions. Through the operation of the copyright law the Library of Congress comes into the possession of much material of very genuine value. Material so acquired forms what are known as "duplicate collections," and from these the Federation has been permitted to draw for exhibition purposes. The collection of mezzotints, comprising ninety exhibits of superior engravings of old English portraits, is thus secured, as are the collections of colored etchings, wood block prints and lithographs which have been shown with great success in several library galleries as well as in art museums and colleges.

Of the exhibition of photographs and original sketches of American mural paintings sent out by the American Federation of Arts the librarian of the public library in St. Louis reported recently as follows:

"The library has become a member of the American Federation of Arts, and has displayed five of its exhibitions during the year. That of American mural paintings has attracted the most attention, having been seen by three thousand persons or more—many of them architects, decorators, stained-glass designers and students. . . . As a result of this and other exhibitions, many people are using the library who never used it before, and the number of books used in the room has decidedly increased."

The illustrated lectures circulated by the American Federation of Arts have been in no less demand. At present these number seven and are on the following subjects: American painting, American sculpture, Civic art, American mural paintings, Whistler's etchings, Tapestries, and Furniture. Each has been written by an authority and is illustrated by about fifty slides. The lectures are adapted to accompany the illustrations so they can be delivered by any good reader. These are sent out to places

where authoritative lecturers cannot be readily secured, without fee to chapters but upon the payment of \$3 by others, the cost of transportation and a guarantee against loss by breakage. Other lectures and collections of slides illustrating significant subjects will be added later.

The American Federation of Arts' official publication, *Art and Progress*, is a monthly illustrated magazine. Its object is to give publicity to all progressive movements in the field of art and to definitely relate art to everyday life. It is a general readers' magazine, but is upheld to a professional standard, and through its articles, editorials and news notes the reader is kept in touch with current activity in all the branches of art. It is now in its fifth year of publication, and has a circulation which is fairly well distributed throughout the United States. Its news notes and illustrations are made special features. The subscription price is \$2 a year, but special rates are offered public libraries that subscribe directly from the publishers.

The Federation's bureau of information is made possible and of utmost value by the maintenance of standing committees composed of men of distinction in the several professions and branches of art. The chairman of the committee on museums is Dr. Edward Robinson, director of the Metropolitan Museum; of landscape architecture, Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted; of craftsmanship, Mr. C. Howard Walker. Questions of an important nature presented to the American Federation of Arts are referred to these committees and given serious consideration and response.

The annual dues for chapter membership in the American Federation of Arts are \$10, which entitles to the privileges already named and also representation at the annual conventions.

The present officers of the American Federation of Arts are: Robert W. de Forest, president; Leila Mechlin, secretary; N. H. Carpenter, treasurer; Charles L. Hutchinson, first vice-president; W. K. Bixby, E. H. Blashfield, Mitchell Carroll, Cass Gilbert, Archer M. Huntington, Hennen Jennings, Gardiner M. Lane, John F.

Lewis, E. D. Libbey, Mrs. E. W. Pattison, Mrs. Charles Scheuber, and C. D. Walcott, vice-presidents; Ralph Clarkson, Mrs. Gustave Radeke, Phillips B. Robinson, G. D. Seymour, Lloyd Warren, Charles L. Hutchinson, H. W. Kent, Bryan Lathrop, Miss Florence N. Levy, Lee McClung, Thomas Nelson Page, Marvin F. Scaife, John W. Alexander, Charles W. Ames, David Knickerbacker Boyd, Glenn Brown, N. H. Carpenter, Francis C. Jones, and C. Howard Walker, directors.

All communications should be addressed to the secretary, 1741 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.

WHAT OUR CHILDREN READ AND WHY *

So much has been said and written on what books children should or ought to read that certain facts have been drilled into us almost as axioms.

We have it down pat, for instance, that a child in his development reproduces the various stages of race development. We are prepared to classify a child as being in the wonder age, the credulous age, the barbaric age, the transitional or the adolescent. We know that each of these periods has its definite mental needs, and we attempt to supply these needs by deciding which mental food is best suited. This implies, among other things, the selection of certain kinds of books for certain periods; the myth, the folklore, the animal story, the standard classic, each has its allotted period. The boy or girl who reaches the High School is supposed to have had them just as he is supposed to have had the measles and chicken pox and whooping cough. We give the children literary food in just about the way old Mammy Susan down in Kentucky insisted upon giving the children of the household their regular dose of sulphur and molasses every spring because it had always been done so in that household 'way back yonder, when "Ole Mistis" was a baby, and besides, it was good for them. We are careful to give them portions of myths and folk tales of

* A paper read before the Library Section of the New York State Teachers' Association, Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1913.

history and biography in very harmless, diluted or sugar coated doses.

The educational publishing houses vie with each other in producing attractive, predigested, ready-to-assimilate, supplementary readers warranted to be strictly harmless. Ask the average teacher what her pupils read and she will probably tell you some of the following titles: "Fifty famous stories," "Old Greek heroes," "Heidi," "Great Americans for little Americans," "Tom Brown's schooldays," "Norse stories," and "Lads and lassies of other lands," for these are some of the staples of the literary diet usually provided by a more or less generous Board of Education. It is not a bad diet as diets go, but the question intrudes itself: How much of this do the children really assimilate?

Suppose you ask the average mother what her children read. She will look a little bewildered until, with a relieved sense of having remembered, she'll probably tell you: "Oh, yes, that big red book that their Uncle Ed gave them for Christmas, and those cunning little books bound in white with the forget-me-nots on them that Cousin Mary sent them; and, of course, there's the set of books that I bought from that agent who used to wear out my front steps. I guess the children are reading them. I've been too busy getting the monthly payments ready for the agent really to bother." As for father, he will frankly tell you he doesn't know, but he guesses there are plenty of books around the house. There ought to be, for isn't he always buying another new one that teacher says Johnny or Mary *must* have?

Next to the home and school, the church and Sunday school are recognized as wielding the largest influence in the development of the character of children. Ask the average Sunday school teacher what her pupils are reading and she will tell you something like this: "Why, I don't know. The children mark the numbers on their book card from a catalog. I guess the books are all right. I used to read the Dotty Dimple books and the Pansy books and Rosa Carey's, and we girls wore out a set of the Elsie books. They've replaced

them now by the Little Colonel books and the Motor Girls, and the girls seem crazy about them." Should you ask the children's librarian of a public library, she would take out her sheet of circulation statistics and tell you exactly what per cent. of fiction or non-fiction was read, also how many titles of folklore, science, useful arts, literature, history, travel and biography are circulated each day. But would *that* give you exact information? No, for we must take *all* the various agencies from which reading material is supplied to children, and we must not forget the "underground library," by which we mean the books that travel from boy to boy and girl to girl without the knowledge of the parent, teacher or librarian.

If we would know what children read we must get it directly from them.

During the last five weeks I have visited forty-one representative classes of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades in the public schools of Rochester with a view of taking an inventory of the pupils' reading and of teaching them to tell about the essentials of a book in a brief book note written on a slip of paper the size of a post card. The pupils were asked to think of the one book which they know best. To give the author if possible, to tell in one word each the *kind* of a book, and *when* and *where* the story took place. Only big divisions of time and place were asked for. Then they were told to tell in two or three sentences what they thought of the book, and finally, how they came to read it.

The results were read in class and an opportunity was taken to talk briefly on what stamps a book as good or bad or mediocre. As these tests in book selection were "sprung upon" the pupils by a person whom most of them had never before seen, the replies reflected unhampered original thought. The children really did choose in practically all cases the book which they liked best, and not the one which they might suppose teacher or parent would want them to choose.

Nearly a thousand of these replies were tabulated. The results were most interesting and often surprising. There were prac-

tically none of the really bad books of the Nick Carter or Jesse James variety, but there were a great many of the perhaps more pernicious books that might be classed as mediocre, the kind that give a false ideal of life, such as the Alger, Oliver Optic, Rover Boy series, L. T. Meade books, the Elsie Dinsmore books and their ilk. These were invariably loaned to each other, though often they were the gift of father, mother, or Sunday school teacher. In many instances they were bought by the children in the five and ten cent stores.

The mania for collecting things includes books, for boys boasted of having a library of Alger and Oliver Optic and Henty books, or all of the Motor Boy series. The cheapness of the books is no doubt responsible for the great number of them that are read.

Louisa Alcott's books, particularly "Little women," were chosen by many girls and the latter was declared the best book ever read, because it was "so sensible to read," and "because the girls weren't all angels, either," or because "My mother's mother read it and she wanted me to read it, too."

Henty was represented in goodly number because "it tells of bloody battles, and I love them kind of stories." For the same reason, and because "it's so exciting and adventuresome," history was chosen. However, very few other books of non-fiction were included. Now and then a book of useful arts, of the Jack-of-all-trades variety was found. With the exception of the "Life of William McKinley," not a single book of biography appeared in the list. Books usually classed as standard literature had their devotees. Evangeline was chosen because "we were forced to read it, but afterwards I liked it very much." Of the "Lady of the Lake" one boy said: "I liked it because it took so much thought to find the meaning."

And this is the way "Romeo and Juliet" appealed to a seventh grade girl: "This book was about two families that had a quarrel, and one family had a party and one of the boys of this other family came and he fell in love with this girl. I think this book is very interesting. I saw this book at the library at the school, and I al-

ways like a book that is very thin; and it had big print, so that is how I came to read it."

Myths were classed as fairy tales because they were "awful interesting, but not real." Invariably there was a note of apology in a book on fairy tales, expressed usually: "I liked it very much, although it was a fairy tale." However, nearly always they wrote of having read the book many times.

The rereading of books generally was very noticeable. One girl spoke of having read the twelve books in the Little Colonel series each three times, and "it was mostly about the same little girl."

It was interesting to notice the extent to which the phraseology of the kind of book the children habitually read affected even the wording of the short booknotes. The readers of Optic or Alger spoke of their heroes as "poor, but bright young lads, who climbed the ladder of success." The readers of the Meade books characterized their heroines as "noblehearted, but sadly misunderstood girls."

Time and place even to a seventh or eighth grade pupil are more hazy and confused than we adults realize. The scene of action of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook farm" was laid in London, England. "Oliver Twist" was said to have taken place "in the Middle Ages." "The time of knighthood" was a simple and convenient time period often used. "The spring of the year" seemed to suffice for one girl. Another girl in telling of "The madcap," by L. T. Meade, said: "It took place in the middle aged years."

In answer to the question how they came to read the book, the tabulation showed that the recommendation of other boys and girls far outnumbered recommendation of either teacher, parent, or librarian. This can doubtless be traced to the inherent distrust of their elders in the matter of book selection, for they are always so keen about advising books one *ought* to read. The motion pictures induced many to read "Ivanhoe," "The talisman," and "Rob Roy."

The author's name attracted some, the title others. One boy said he read "Robin Hood" "because it said 'Robin Hood, the

outlaw,' on the cover, and I always did like to read about outlaws." Illustrations, especially pictures, on the cover of the book lured some. Several girls said they chose their book because "it looked good, it had lots of talking in it and empty places," by which they meant wide margins.

It was surprising to see how many children read a book "because I was lonesome" and "never had nothing to do."

The argument often advanced that the reading of books does not really influence the lives of children was clearly disproven again and again. Here are some examples:

One girl, in speaking of "Elsie Dinsmore," said: "It is a book which I would like my schoolmates to read because of the cleanness, the goodness, thoughtfulness and kindness of the little girl." Another girl writes of the same book: "It showed how to lead a Christian life, and how we should love our parents."

A seventh grade boy says, discussing "The young outlaw," by Alger: "This book is about a boy who was very bad and became good and held a good position. I like this book because it tells you how you can get along in life."

This is the ideal of college life one boy received from reading Barbour's "The half-back": "This is a story of football, where a boy goes to college. It makes me feel that I would like to go to college, too, and join the football squad."

A girl in reporting on one of the Pansy books expresses the wish that every girl might read the book, for "It is very interesting and it might even convert a soul."

There is no doubt that books do have power to affect the soul of a child. It is most important, then, that we to whom is given so large a share in the building of character of the boys and girls entrusted to us shall know *well* these silent companions within the covers of books.

Only when we *know* children's books can we guide the pupils' choice understandingly, sympathetically and lovingly. But knowing books is only half of the problem and will avail us little unless there goes with it a sympathetic understanding of the needs of a child's growing mind.

Froebel's call, "Come, let us live with our children," is more than a mere invitation to share pleasant companionship. It is an opportunity to avail oneself of the mental stimulus to be derived from a fresh viewpoint as it is revealed to us in a child's awakening consciousness to the joy and beauty, the unworded pathos and mystery of the little world in which he finds himself. It is a rare privilege to really know books, it is a greater privilege to know children, their wants and aspirations, but greater than these is the privilege of being a mediator between the book and the child, of being instrumental in opening new visions of beauty to an inquiring mind. Of a teacher, as of a mother, it often can be said: "And they shall rise up and call her blessed," for it is through them that the way has been made clear to see and know "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report."

ADELINE B. ZACHERT.

THE QUESTION OF BOOK STORAGE

At the meeting of the American Library Institute on Dec. 1 Harry Lyman Koopman, librarian of Brown University Library, read a paper on "The question of book storage," which was based on an article he contributed to the September number of *The Printing Art*. In it he makes a plea for the use of thinner paper and the elimination of unnecessary margins, and the adoption of a more uniform size and style of format in general, that the present waste of space in libraries, both public and private, may be lessened. The complete article is reprinted below:

It is a curious illustration of the impermanence of most products of the press that the question of their form with reference to economy of storage has hardly been raised. Most of them are true ephemera, creatures of a day, we might even say of the moment consumed in reading them. Yet, if printing is an art preservative as well as communicative, then its permanent records call for storage, and storage, even

on the scale of a private library, involves one of the costliest of all the elements of the modern man's life—space. It is obvious, therefore, that he who can make two books stand where one stood before is, if he has not sacrificed quality, a public benefactor, and deserves all the praise accorded by Dean Swift to the grower of the additional blade of grass, while, on the contrary, he who makes one book occupy the room of two has wrought an injury to the world, unless he can justify his theft of space by a corresponding gain in quality. Commercially, purely from the point of view of money-making, there is a reason for each tendency toward compactness and toward bulk. The smaller the book the more cheaply it can be sold, and the wider the sale; the larger the book the more can be asked for it with an appearance of justice, and the more profit there is on each sale.

As business has always been business, we find the two tendencies at the very beginning of the printed book. The black letter, which displaced the Roman type in the North-European countries, did so, not because it was more beautiful or more legible, for it was neither, but because it was more condensed, and by its use more reading matter could be got on a page. Aldus in Venice faced the same problem of getting away from the extended character of the noble Roman, and solved it by copying Petrarch's slender handwriting, thus producing the type known from the country of its birth as *Italic*. But, along with the handy and compact *twelvemos* and *sixteemos*, appeared the stately *folios* and portly *quartos*, not designed for wide circulation, and therefore printed with larger type on heavier paper, works that form the proudest masterpieces of printing and amply justify the space they have taken up in our libraries for more than four hundred years. Later a notable achievement in compactness was made by the *Elzevirs* in condensing and reducing the Roman type and making tiny books, of pocket and even vest-pocket size, books that were favorites in their time and remain favorites with the

collector who is a booklover and not a mere speculator.

So long as books were arranged on the shelves of public and private libraries more by sizes than by subjects, their proportions did not so much affect compactness of storage, if only the paper was not too thick or ample or the type too large. There were almost as many shelf-heights as shelves, and the books filled their shelf spaces, at least up and down, though usually not from front to back. But, for thirty or forty years, American libraries, and most modern libraries everywhere, have been arranged by subjects, and according to rather fine divisions. Under these divisions the books are arranged alphabetically or chronologically, and the value of such a system depends largely upon having as many as possible of the books actually so arranged in one visible series. Obviously the very largest books must be arranged in a series of their own, but the smallest books need not be so arranged; there is nothing to prevent their being mixed in with the medium-sized books, and in library practice they are now regularly so mixed. Thus all differences of height in books are ignored except the regular and over-sized. The gain to the student is enormous; he finds before him in one row—with dummies here and there referring him to special shelves—all the books in the library on the subject he is investigating. Since libraries are arranged for the benefit of their users and not merely for storage purposes, there is no likelihood of a return to the old system. But this means, under any system of book-design that has ever yet prevailed, a deplorable waste of space. Our libraries are actually filled more with wind than with print—even without reference to their intellectual contents.

Now, the cost of shelving a book is a matter of calculation. In the library in which these lines are written the cost of shelving its books, if the cost of the stack alone is considered, is about thirty cents a volume; if the cost of the whole building is considered, the cost of shelving each book rises to a dollar. But, taking the nar-

rower cost of thirty cents a volume, which would represent the cost for new volumes if the stack were to be extended, it is easy to see that, if this is regarded as the normal, it makes a great difference to a library whether its books in the future are to average half as bulky or twice as bulky. In the one case the cost of shelving will sink to fifteen cents a volume, and any given stack will last twice as long before it has to be extended; in the other case the cost per volume will rise to sixty cents, and the stack will have to be extended at the end of half the expected time. Moreover, with books twice the normal thickness, twice the normal distance must be covered in getting them. That either of these conditions is possible, and that one is likely if certain present tendencies continue, can easily be shown.

The modern reader will not consent to go back to the fine type used by the Elzevirs or even to that in vogue in the middle nineteenth century. He insists upon a type readable with reference to the use intended, whether continuous reading or consultation; but he is willing that the other elements of book-design shall favor compactness. He is glad to have in his private library an India-paper Dickens, at eight hundred leaves to the inch in thickness, and in public libraries encyclopedias and dictionaries printed on paper of only twice that thickness, or four hundred leaves to the inch; in the one case shelving four books where one was shelved before, in the other case two. He sees no reason on the side of the buyer why novels should not be printed on paper as thin as that of the American Encyclopedia or the Century Dictionary. He would, moreover, have no objection to a book form that should better utilize the space on the shelves than is done by the current twelvemos—for instance, a form like the favorite two-column octavos of forty years ago, the form in which many veterans read Miss Mulock's novels.

If not sufficiently ancient for this, the modern reader may still recall with pleasure another book form which combined compactness with legibility and lightness more successfully than any other book of

modern times, and in which many of us made our first acquaintance with standard English novels. Here, for instance, is a copy of "Henry Esmond," published in this form July 4, 1879. It contains forty-four quarto leaves, eleven inches high and eight inches wide; its thickness is about a sixth of an inch. A yard of these books, therefore, would just fill a regulation shelf, taking up all its available space, in height and depth as well as length, and there would be *more than two hundred of them*. "Henry Esmond" in the original Smith Elder edition occupied nearly two running inches on the shelf; the set of twenty-one volumes, placed as closely as they should be on a library shelf, occupy thirty-eight inches, or an inch and six-sevenths to a volume. In 1881 the Harpers issued Hardy's "Laodicean" in the Franklin Square Library. The book contains thirty-six leaves, being therefore a fifth thinner than the "Esmond" in this edition. In the new collective edition of Hardy's works issued by the same publishers this novel occupies five hundred twelvemo pages, and is bound in two volumes, which take up rather more than three inches of shelf room. It is only fair to add that the publishers offer also a thin-paper edition. Is it any wonder that a printer, on being asked by a young writer how large a book a certain manuscript would make, replied: "Any size you like."

It was said that the Harpers did not find the Franklin Square Library profitable at fifteen cents a volume for uncopyrighted books. With modern methods of production these books would probably be very profitable at that price. But during the last thirty years the public has been educated to demand bound books, even at twenty-five cents or less; and the Franklin Square Library was issued in paper. Books of this format could be issued in tough cover papers, to occupy not more than a quarter of an inch on the shelf; or since libraries like to have the back of a book wide enough to receive lettering and a label, these quartos might be put into stiff covers and still run three to the inch, or over a hundred to the yard. As a book to hold in the hand, one of these volumes in a durable

paper cover, and stitched through the middle of its single signature, thus opening freely to the inner limit of the page, leaves little to be asked. When its compactness for storage is considered we can but marvel that so promising a book-design should have been discarded instead of being perfected. No doubt the public has been to blame; it has wanted its books to make a show; and this the thin quarto did not do. But this format may be not discarded, but only in abeyance. One of our popular magazines has recently adopted a size both higher and wider, twelve inches by eight and a half, as against the much more convenient size of the Franklin Square Library. If other magazines follow suit, it would be well if they would adopt a height not too large for ordinary shelving, say, ten and three-fourths inches.

Above all, let our magazines and books be printed on paper of reasonable thinness. Let them not emulate certain of the British reviews which come to us on a paper that seems a cross between blotting paper and cardboard. Here is the volume of the *Westminster Review* for the last half of 1911, occupying three inches, not reckoning the covers, with its 358 leaves. Its volume for the first half of 1898 has one more leaf and occupies an inch and a half, even so being on paper as thick as anyone could wish. But the new paper is so much lighter!—yes, by the inch, but not by the page; for the two volumes just contrasted weigh respectively fifty-six and fifty-eight ounces, with the advantage on the side of the thinner volume. If this fashion should prevail widely, it would become necessary for librarians to demand not merely, as they have done, binding adapted for wear but also paper adapted for storage. But let us hope that the "blown book," to use Franklin's apt phrase, blown in type, in leading, in paragraphing, in margins, and now last in paper, may prove so contrary to the spirit of the twentieth century that, if ever produced, it will remain in its publisher's warehouse a windy monument to his own mistaken judgment and treachery to his professional ideals.

VOCATIONAL WORK THROUGH THE LIBRARY

IN view of the discussion of vocational guidance at the recent meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, the work of one of Boston's special libraries in this direction may be of interest.

The public reference library conducted by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union is devoted to women's work, and a considerable part of the material relates to vocational education and guidance and institutions offering special training for non-teaching professions. Current reports and catalogs of schools and colleges throughout the country giving vocational courses are kept in the library, and may be consulted by anyone. A person interested in social service, for instance, will find there the circulars of the different schools for social service in the United States, and also books and periodical articles describing the opportunities for women in this field.

So many requests for information of this sort have been received that suggestive reading lists (ten to twenty titles) have been prepared on a number of occupations for women, as agriculture, chemistry, interior decorating and institutional management. These are sent to deans of women's colleges, vocational counsellors and librarians who are interested in the subject.

Most of the references relate to college and business women; some of them, however, are intended for the high school and grammar school graduate, and part of the vocational material in the library is of interest to the younger girl.

The Union's vocational guidance work is conducted chiefly through the appointment bureau. The library supplements the work of the bureau by collecting material for its use and preparing references on vocational subjects. Some direct vocational advising is, however, performed by the library. Many requests are received either in person or by letter for information about the requirements for some special line of work, the preparation needed and schools that offer such training. "What are the

necessary qualifications for a children's librarian?" "Where can I learn landscape gardening?" "How can I prepare myself for settlement work?" are illustrations of requests received.

Another phase of the work is represented in the "Notes on women's vocations," which is one of the features of the Union house organ. These include references to new lines of work for women, openings in the Government service, civil service examinations, and notices of current books and periodical articles on vocational subjects.

In addition to the reference lists above mentioned, several special studies on vocational work with women have been prepared. A survey of the opportunities in eastern Massachusetts for professional training for women was made for the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, and is embodied in the recently published directory of that organization on "Vocational training." A study of vocational guidance for college women has just been completed. This includes organizations engaged in the work, collegiate appointment bureaus, work of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae and its branches, and college publications dealing with the subject.

ETHEL M. JOHNSON.

ADMINISTRATION OF LIBRARY BINDING

THE most successful administration of a library's binding department requires recognition of two very important and fundamental business principles that are often overlooked, and more waste may be traced to the failure of observing these almost obvious economic features than to the patronage of any number of unsatisfactory binders. These two elements of success are: first, a thorough standardization of materials and methods, and second, a proper classification of the material to be bound, such a classification to be based upon the use, location, and value of the volumes to be treated. In consideration of this theory we may almost overlook those causes of general complaint, such as the poor quality

of paper and publisher's bindings, or even the unwarranted trimming and wholesale treatment that is characteristic of many so-called "library" binders, for the first we are unable to control, and the second may be regulated by the scheme outlined herewith to such a degree that the element of dissatisfaction may be greatly minimized, if not entirely obviated. Scientific direction makes it possible to use to advantage many of the methods that at present we are almost inclined to label as "butchery" and "shoemaking." Laced, or French joint cases, tight backs or loose backs, sewing on sunken cord, sewing on tapes, straight sewing, and over-sewing are all meritorious processes, but the exclusive adaptation of either alternative is a disastrous rut for any library to follow. Yet that is pretty much the situation to-day as revealed by the bindings on the shelves of a dozen of our leading libraries.

STANDARDIZING MATERIALS AND METHODS

The number of colors for bindings should be few but strong in character, so that dark blue, for example, indicates definitely one exact shade, whether referring to a cloth or to a leather. Fancies or æsthetic delights deserve scant attention, if such selections suggest a multiplicity of rainbow effects, for thus the whole scheme of standardization is disrupted, since the term standardization includes the idea of perpetuity, and we cannot be sure that every shade can be produced or even matched indefinitely. The necessary idea of stability and the certainty that cloth has this lasting quality to a greater degree than any leather determines that the color scheme must have its basis in some one line of book cloths, such as the library buckram produced by the Holliston Mills.

For leathers a library should consider only two or three, namely: Turkey morocco, Niger morocco, and Scotch pigskin. Since the colors of pigskin are not dependable except in the naturals and the browns, this leather should be adopted only as supplementary. Contrary to what many leather dealers or bookbinders may say, perhaps because they do not handle the leather, it is

quite safe to trust to the qualities of Niger morocco. Turkey morocco has been the only leather to give uniform satisfaction for a long term of years, while other leathers have been only relatively satisfactory because of rapid disintegration after a short period of disuse of the books thus bound. The more recently introduced Niger morocco gives every evidence, however, of equalling the fine qualities of Turkey morocco, and costs several cents less per foot. Since the nature of this article will not permit any adequate discussion of the relative values of materials, for the purposes of this discussion, please accept the standardized selections herewith, made as a result of the suggested research and comparison:

Leather	matching	Holliston	Cloth Library	buckram.
Niger morocco		No. 26		
Dark red			399	
Light red			91	
Dark blue			92	
Dark green			405	
Dark brown			13	
Light brown			15	
Olive			75	
Black (green-black)				

With these colors of leather and cloth it is possible to match with reasonable satisfaction almost any number of old colors used, except for the old sheep binding. For this purpose natural pigskin serves best, and may be matched by Holliston Library buckram 396.

The style of type is another important feature to be considered. Too often have the binders been permitted to use their own taste, with the result that legibility is often interfered with. The old school binder practiced this little trick to insure the retention of the binding of future volumes of sets belonging to a library or to an individual patron; he would include in one title three or four styles as well as sizes of type. Frequently this result was a violation to artistic display as well as to the desirability of simplicity. Good type costs a lot of money (about eight cents per type letter), so that the judicious sprinkling of a dozen styles of letters over as many sets of volumes would be difficult for a better binder, perhaps, to match without a further equipment of type than would have been necessary otherwise.

The interior treatment and selection of

materials must be determined by each library and binder interested, although designed end-papers are recommended, since the figures hide the ugliness of the "turn-in," the tapes, and the lining cloth. While not attempting to discuss the relative merits of case binding with the laced binding, it might be well to state that any volume bound in full cloth should never be of the "laced in" style.

CLASSIFICATION OF BINDING

An ordinary classification of binding is simply the division of new binding from rebinding, and while new binding, because it usually includes more difficult collation, averages a slightly higher rate of cost, this division is not important except as a matter of library record. A classification based upon the use, location, and value of individual titles, calling for four grades or qualities of work, is decidedly important. The principle of economy lies simply in the proper distribution of the total bulk of binding over those four qualities of work. Obviously, if the character of a large portion of the total binding of a library can be cared for satisfactorily at a cheaper rate than is absolutely demanded for a few volumes, it is a waste to select the superior grade simply for the sake of having uniformly fine bindings. The four degrees of quality that are usually determined at a glance, together with the probable per cent. that each class forms of the library's total binding, may best be represented by the following outline:

Class	Designation	% of total	Binding
1	Reference books Valuable books	10-15%	½ leather best character of binding
2	Serials and continuations, literary or indexed in serial bibliographies Reputable works not in constant demand	20-40%	full buckram, good work careful collation careful trimming sew straight
3 (a)	Serials, obviously of less worth than above, trade in character, and use principally current	30-65%	(a) full buckram
(b)	Works of ordinary value		(b) full buckram
(c)	Popular books		(c) ½ leather, cheaper work, may be over-sewed, and trimmed, durability chief requisite

Many public libraries might determine that a considerable portion of class 2 could be dropped into class 3, because the general nature of the collection and the demands upon it would not require careful preservation of some bibliographic features that constitute items of distinct value in a university library. It is by no means uncommon, nor is it evidence of thoughtlessness or bad policy to find in certain library stacks valuable sets and works that have been bound very plainly, but in adopting this policy care must be taken that a cheaper binding for such material is not the sort that injures the books to the extent of robbing them of various bibliographic values. It has been determined by bibliophiles more or less definitely just how much worth may be attached to original bindings, uncut leaves, or any other items that may be characteristic of any particular edition. While this value is chiefly sentimental, the recognition of it has a slight economic bearing, in that any treatment which reduces that theoretical value also reduces the value of the collection. One authority states that trimming more than $1/64$ of an inch from the top of a book takes off 50 per cent. of its edition value. If this assertion is true, there are many thousands of volumes that have been bound for various libraries within the last few years that are now about as valuable as a scuttled ship or a tumbled-down house. The universal practice of oversewing and its attendant processes by many binders is responsible for a great deal of this.

OVERSEWED VERSUS STRAIGHT SEWED BOOKS

Libraries owe a great deal to those binders who have developed methods of oversewing, because this process without doubt offers the most durable results, but this desired durability should be restricted to that class of books which demands it. In producing this binding the binders have made good, but the librarian has listened too long to their advice and has done too little investigation of the results if he permits the universal practice of this style of binding for his library. The process of oversewing usually requires the cutting off the back

of the books, taking away an eighth of an inch of the inner margin. The smooth back is then coated lightly with glue, and when dry, the book is separated into arbitrary signatures, which are perforated along a line an eighth of an inch further into this inner margin. After the volume has been sewed and has reached the forwarding process each of the other margins is trimmed smooth. The page has now been trimmed on all four edges, and because of a usual slight unevenness in the perforation and the nature of the sewing involved the edges of the sections are not aligned as evenly as is common with straight sewed books. For that reason the trimming of the outer edges is nearly double the amount that would be necessary to give the straight sewed book the proper finished appearance. The straight sewed books require the preservation of the original signatures, the number of pages of which are supposedly consistent with the weight and quality of the paper, while the oversewing process permits, at the point of the arbitrary division into sections, a regular variation from that number. A twelve-page signature book may thus be redivided into sixteen or eighteen page sections, although theoretically this never happens without intention. Whatever discussion may arise about this point, libraries may be sure that the usual result is a gain in the strength of binding, but that added strength is not always needed, nor is it desired, if the volume is a valuable one. The oversewing process is characteristic of cheaper bindings because it is labor saving; the actual time for sewing takes longer, as the binder will state, but the difference is more than made up by the time that is saved in the mending and reinforcements required on the back of the signatures, if treated in the orthodox way. That is why so many binders prefer to oversew every book they bind. The conclusion or recommendation set forth, however, should appease both this type of binder and the fastidious librarian. It is as follows: Give to those firms that have the best methods of oversewing all of the library's binding that would fall in the class numbered 3 in the

classification given herewith. The more valuable material is probably worthy of a more careful treatment, and seldom demands any elements of durability not consistent with the most orthodox binding.

THOMAS P. AYER.

A. L. A. BINDING RECOMMENDATIONS

SINCE there has recently appeared a statement from a library binder that leather was the proper material with which to bind all books, no matter how they were to be used, it seems only fair that librarians should know exactly the recommendations of the binding committee on this important point. The recommendations advocated by the committee can be summed up in three brief rules:

1. Always use leather on books which are to receive hard usage.
2. Never use leather on books which will be seldom used.
3. In case of doubt give preference to cloth.

It follows from these rules that fiction and juvenile books should be bound in leather, except in localities where experience has demonstrated that cloth is better. In view of the experience of many libraries during the last ten years, there is no doubt in the minds of the committee but that leather is best for such books, and that a good grade of cowhide is good enough for this purpose.

Reference books, especially those which are heavy, such as dictionaries, encyclopedias, etc., should, of course, be bound in leather.

It follows, furthermore, from these rules that practically all periodicals should be bound in cloth. There are very few libraries in which the use of bound periodicals for reference purposes justifies binding them in leather. There may be a large use of periodicals as a whole, but the use that any one volume will have year in and year out is very slight. Since the cloth which meets the specifications of the Bureau of Standards has been on the market librarians have had at their disposal a material

which, in view of the tests made before the specifications were drawn up, can almost be guaranteed to last as long as posterity will wish it to. We know that cloth which is very inferior in quality has been on the backs of books for over seventy years and is still in excellent condition. It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that cloth made according to these specifications will last practically forever in the temperate zone.

While we know this about cloth we cannot be equally sure that leather will last nearly as long. We know positively that leather which is not free-from-acid is sure to deteriorate under conditions which will be found in all libraries. We know that leathers free-from-acid will last much longer, but how much longer is a matter of conjecture. Furthermore, it has been discovered that in many cases leathers which have been advertised to be free-from-acid have been found on analysis to contain as high as 1 per cent. of free sulphuric acid.

There is no question but that a leather-bound book has a much better appearance than one bound in cloth, but in view of the facts the Committee on Binding believes that the use of leather, except on books much used, is to be strongly condemned.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS SHOWS STEADY GROWTH.

THE report of Dr. Herbert Putnam, head of the Library of Congress, was submitted to Congress on Dec. 1, for the year ending June 30, 1913. It includes the report of the superintendent of the library building and grounds, and also that of the register of copyrights, making in all a volume of 269 pages.

It appears from the report that accessions to the library the past year have been most noteworthy from their volume and diversity. "This volume," says Dr. Putnam, "in major part the result of copyright, gift, and exchange, has become so momentous as to constitute a problem far beyond that of any other library. In an ordinary library—for instance, a municipal library—much of such material would be wholly avoided; in the

national library, with the duty to acquire and preserve not merely the most comprehensive exhibit of the American press practicable, but the miscellaneous material in every other field which the ordinary libraries can not undertake, and precisely because such other libraries can not undertake it—in the national library a limitation upon the acquisitions in concern merely for the difficulties of administration would be foolhardy. Better to receive it and treat it broadly than to reject it wholly." There is, however, the problem of actual shelving. Within six or seven years it will be necessary to arrange additional accommodation in the northeast court-yard as has already been done in the southeast court. A stack constructed there would provide space for 800,000 volumes at a cost of not over \$325,000.

During the past year two of the veteran employes of the catalog division, Louis C. Solyom and Steingrímur Stefánsson, have passed away. Mr. Solyom, who was a Hungarian by birth, had been connected with the Library of Congress since 1867 and was a linguist of exceptional ability. Mr. Stefánsson, who had been with the library since 1899, was its highest expert in bibliography. A third death during the year was that of James Quay Howard, since 1897 in charge of the "Congressional Reference Library," with his headquarters in the Representatives' reading room. Several divisions, notably those of classification, catalog, and reading room, have suffered seriously through the frequent withdrawal of assistants to library positions elsewhere, where better salaries are offered.

The appropriations for the library proper and the copyright office, including those for the care of buildings and grounds, were \$592,585.94. This does not include an allotment of \$202,000 for printing and binding. Appropriations for salaries were \$384,389.72, and for purchase of books \$98,000, which was exclusive of \$2000 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books for that body. The increase of salary from \$6,500 to \$7,500 for the librarian was refused, as were increases

for the chiefs of the periodical and prints divisions, and a special appropriation recommended for the purchase of additional books and other material for the division for the blind, was not granted.

The net accessions of printed books and pamphlets for the year were 115,862; maps and charts (pieces) 6100; music (volumes and pieces), 39,167; prints (pieces), 10,749. A numerical statement of the number of manuscripts is not feasible. The total number of books now in the library is 2,128,255; maps and charts, 135,223; music, 630,799; prints, 360,494. While no large groups of printed books were presented this year, the aggregate of 11,256 pieces received by private gift testifies to the continued interest and generosity of thousands of individuals and unofficial bodies. In a widely different category, but in its actual significance truly literary, since it embodies a memorial of distinguished literary service, was the gift from Dr. Lawrence Heyworth Mills, now a professor at Oxford University, of a beautifully illuminated address on vellum enclosed in a casket of silver, presented to him by Parsi friends and admirers in Great Britain as a mark of their appreciation of his services to Zend Avestic research. With the manuscript records of the American Colonization Society, came also the society's special collection of printed books, numbering 745 volumes, 730 pamphlets, and 486 periodical numbers. These included not only files of the publications of the society and of its state auxiliaries—reports, periodicals, and occasional issues—but also numerous miscellaneous works relating to slavery, to the progress of the negro race, and to the Liberian Republic. Some 500 photographs, chiefly of Liberian subjects, and 77 maps were also part of the collection. The classes of literature that have received the most concentrated attention and the most important, if not the most numerous, accessions during the year have been art and architecture. Source material relating to the early periods of discovery and exploration of the western hemisphere was largely augmented by the acquisition of the manuscripts of Dr. Rudolph R. Schuller, the well

known specialist in American philology. The collection embraces such results of Dr. Schuller's own researches as are still unpublished; a considerable body of transcripts and of photographic reproductions of rare originals preserved in widely separated archives—in the Archivo General de Indias in Seville, in the National Library in Rio de Janeiro, in the British Museum, the Royal Library in Berlin, the Brinton collection, in remote monasteries in Peru, and in other almost inaccessible repositories; and an elaborate manuscript bibliography. Special efforts have been directed to the acquisition of source material relating to European history, using as a guide the Check list issued by the American Historical Association. Of the 2197 sets there listed, the library now possesses 1102, or slightly more than one-half the entire list. The completion of the collection of this material is being made the object of special effort.

In the manuscripts division several accessions have been made which round out important groups already in the library. Among these are the diary of John Fell, an addition to the Papers of the Continental Congress; the logs and journal of Admiral Sir George Cockburn, supplementing the large collection of his papers acquired four years ago; the papers of Nicholas Biddle, which, taken in conjunction with those of Andrew Jackson acquired several years ago, complete the story of the contest between Jackson and the second Bank of the United States; the records of the American Colonization Society bring to a period the history of the attempts at negro colonization; and, finally, the important project of building up a library of transcripts of documents in the archives of foreign countries which pertain to America in its colonial period, now measurably completed so far as the English records are concerned, has received impetus from the arrangements entered into for transcribing the documents in the French and Mexican archives. Three volumes of the Journals of the Continental Congress for the year 1781 were issued in the course of the year. The copy for the year 1782 is in press, and that

for 1783 is well on in course of editorial preparation.

In the division of documents 24,583 volumes and 18,559 pamphlets were accessioned, and also 770 maps and charts. International exchange relations were established with four additional governments, viz., the Presidency of Bombay, the Presidency of Madras, the Government of Finland, and the free city of Lubeck. This raises the total number of foreign depositories of United States documents to 92. Official publication of the various states of the Union received numbered 9485. During the preceding year a special collection of American official publications on industrial accidents and their compensation was made; in response to requests for further information, the division this year made a special collection of German documents on this subject, consisting of 714 volumes and pamphlets. A second special collection consists of the documents published by foreign legislatures for the use of their members, covering rules of procedure, methods of drafting bills, etc., and numbered 409 volumes and pamphlets. A third collection consists of the publications issued in connection with the arbitration of the 1912-13 wage controversy on eastern railroads.

In the law library the accessions were 6173, making the total number of volumes 158,117. Since 1894 briefs in the cases filed in and decided by the Supreme Court have remained unbound. The binding of these has now been arranged, and briefs and records will be bound in accordance with the order in which the cases are printed in the official reports of the Supreme Court. During the year there was published a 93-page bibliography of bibliographies of international and continental law under the title "The bibliography of international law and continental law." A fellowship in the library has been established by Harvard University, by which Mr. Thomas W. Palmer, Jr., has been designated by the president and fellows of Harvard University to study in the library the law of Spain, and then by a brief subsequent study of Spain to assist in the publication of a Guide to the law of Spain.

It is hoped to publish the volume during 1914.

During the past year the experiment has been tried of opening the map division on Sundays and holidays. Inquiries made on these days were, on the average, more numerous and quite as important as those made on week days. The "Descriptive list of maps of Spanish possessions within the present limits of the United States, 1502-1820, by Woodbury Lowery, edited by P. L. Phillips" was published, and the printing of the third volume of the "List of geographical atlases" is under way.

In the music division no gifts of moment were received. The transcribing of the scores of old operas unprocurable in the original or in print has continued, forty-four being added during the year. The catalog of "Early books on music" appeared in August, and the "Catalogue of early librettos" will probably be finished early in 1914.

The periodical division receives 6679 current periodicals (separate titles). As the division uses the second copies of the copy-righted periodicals received (now 1020 in number), the total number of current periodicals received is 7699. Of this number, 1268 are received through the Smithsonian Institution. In these statistics year books, almanacs, and other serials of an annual nature, board of trade, and official serial publications are not included. The whole number of periodical acquisitions amounted during the year to 135,358 items. The number of newspapers received is 894, of which 788 are American and 106 are foreign. Of the American newspapers, 582 are daily papers and 206 are weekly. During the year 1912 volumes of newspapers were bound, and 5189 volumes of periodicals. One publication, "A check list of American eighteenth century newspapers in the Library of Congress," was issued, and the chief of the division collaborated with the chief bibliographer in preparation of the "Select list of references on the monetary question."

Among the accessions to the prints division of special interest are several series of lithographs and etchings by Joseph Pen-

nell, principally views of the Panama Canal. The division has supplied during the year to educational institutions and art classes 16,627 photographs of paintings, sculpture and architecture, without the loss (or damage) of a photograph.

In the binding division 8552 volumes were bound in half morocco, the half morocco being in part the new "acid free" goatskin, of domestic tannage and finish, which is expected to outlast by many years the expensive French and German moroccas. In all 13,649 volumes received leather bindings and 21,378 were done in various book cloths, besides a considerable amount of repair work.

The total number of volumes cataloged during the year was 107,544, of which 73,949 were new accessions and 33,595 arrears recataloged; 704,387 cards were prepared and filed in the several catalogs of the library. Following the reclassification closely several of the sub-classes in language and literature, including some of the larger and more important, have been completed and others started well under way. These constitute the bulk of the material recataloged.

American and English law at the Capitol and Library of Congress has been divided for purposes of convenience in handling into three general groups.

I. Statutes, reports, digests.

II. Treatises, textbooks.

III. Reference: Encyclopedias, general collected cases, law dictionaries, language dictionaries, periodicals, etc.

In all of these a large part of the material was found uncataloged, especially among the books received before 1900, which were at that time shelved without cataloging. Until February, 1912, entries were made and printed without indication of subject headings.

The number of volumes classified during the fiscal year 1912-13 was 105,618; reclassified, 23,970, including 1817 transfers; new accessions, 81,648; shelf listed, 98,442, of which 76,289 were new accessions.

During the year the number of subscribers to the printed cards has increased from

1774 to 1852. The cash sale of cards, including subscriptions to proof sheets, amounted to \$47,765.26. Cards for about 45,000 different titles were added to the stock during the year, including about 6000 cards printed for libraries in the District of Columbia and about 1800 printed for other coöperating libraries. The whole number of different titles now represented in the stock is approximately 584,000, including about 34,000 "unrevised" cards not represented in the depository sets. A proof sheet depository set has been supplied to the Philippines Library. Except for this change, the list of depositories is the same as given in the report for 1911.

The division of bibliography has enlarged its general work and has prepared a large number of typewritten lists during the year, and has also coöperated freely with other agencies in the work of selection and compilation of titles.

The main work of the Smithsonian division has comprised the filing in of the sets of society publications; the preparation of unbound volumes for binding; the circulation of books in the classes of academic societies, and those relating to pure science, and the examination of books and pamphlets transferred from other libraries.

The reading room for the blind, transferred from the Public Library, has had a successful year.

The number of blind readers has steadily increased, until the list of active readers now covers practically all the known blind of the District of Columbia, about 100 in number. The acquisition during the year of several hundred new books, music scores, and magazines published in embossed print has brought joy to the hearts of the book-hungry blind. By a provision of Congress there are sent to this library copies of all books made for touch readers at the American printing house, Louisville, Ky., so far as these are printed from the Government allotment. In addition to the new matter from this source there have been additions by gift and purchase.

Discussion of the project for a legislative reference bureau has continued and several bills have been introduced. In Appendix

iv are quoted in full the three bills which are of most practical interest, together with quotations of the reports accompanying them.

In addition to these bills in Appendix iv are other reports and appendices, including the report of the superintendent of the library building and grounds, statistical tables of appropriations, and expenditures, appropriation acts, 1913-14, report of the register of copyrights, and a list of accessions of manuscripts and broadsides during 1912-13.

OPENING OF THE SOMERVILLE, MASS., PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE new building of the Somerville Public Library, for which ground was broken fifteen months ago, was dedicated Dec. 17, with brief informal exercises. Three minute addresses were made by the mayor, the building commissioner, and the president of the board of trustees. The librarian, Drew B. Hall, spoke briefly on "The aims of the library of to-day." He said:

"The progress of a city depends upon the development of the bodies, of the minds and of the spirits of its citizens. The greatest force in the world is the inspiration men receive from a book, the Book of Books.

"So long has this power of books been recognized and so widely is it spread that to-day all things under the heavens, or in the sea, or on the earth are dealt with in printed pages. To succeed every man must read. Yet unaided he knows not which of the volumes before him is best for his purpose; neither is he able to own privately all those he sometimes must read. To meet this need for thousands of books on hundreds of subjects, and for guidance in their choice and use there have been created coöperative libraries of the public.

"Great as is the service offered, still greater is the economy effected. For the cost of its maintenance, the public library system of this city yearly renders service which, if purchased individually, would cost its citizens half a million dollars. The library alone deals with what may be con-

sumed and consumed again, and may be read and re-read, and be still able to give each new reader whatever part of itself he can understand and take unto himself.

"To give this good service of books there are required three things—buildings, books and actuating force.

"Buildings suitable for economical and efficient work, and since libraries house the minds and the spirits of the great, and offer them continually to citizens both young and old, buildings beautiful to uplift the living and honor the dead!

"Books; of the making of them there is no end; books great and little, books useful and useless, books never dying and books never alive! Inaccurate books and out-of-date editions are worse than none; duplication of matter already owned in one volume is confusing and wasteful. So the choosing of the best books and their skillful use have become a profession, and their classification and cataloging an exact science.

"If the building be the body, and the books be the mind, there must be the third part, the heart and the spirit. This is the library staff of sympathetic, forceful and well-educated persons breathing warmth into the body of cold brick, and life into the mind of quiescent books; ready at all times to serve the city, 'regarding, not chiefly its passing cravings, but those things which alone can finally satisfy it.'"

Following Mr. Hall was a brief address by the superintendent of schools on "The public library as a public educator," after which Dr. Charles L. Noyes, of the board of trustees, delivered the chief address of the evening, on "The influence of the public library."

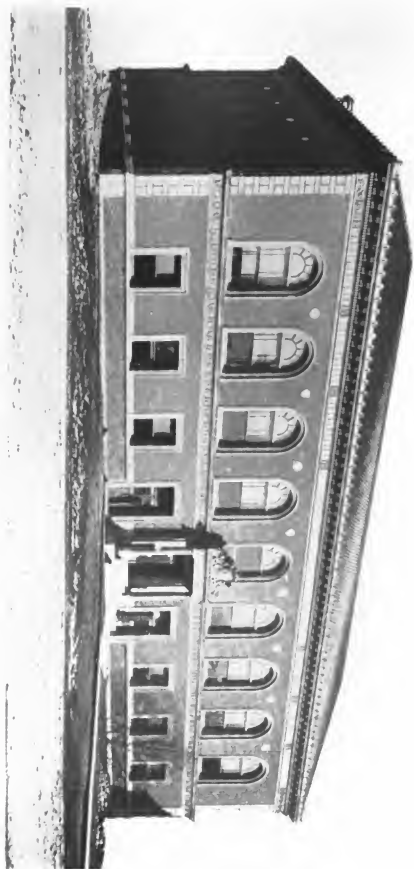
"To understand what it means that a city should build, equip, man and maintain a library like this," he said, "is to explain the meaning of our civic life to-day. A modern library is a mirror held up to modern life in its latest phase. Approve it you cannot unless you believe in the movement of humanity in which we are a part. Condemn it and you indict civilization, you stand against the stream of our life as a people to-day. The best is not too

good for the common people,' is our creed and our inspiration. The symbol of that civic zeal and ideal is before us in this noble library, standing in the present and pointing to the future.

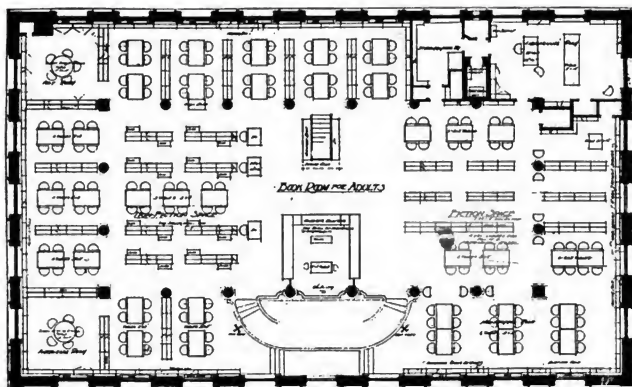
"A modern city library is, I think, the finest and clearest interpretation of the spirit of the times. It is, indeed, but one organ in the complex and complete municipal ministry. All kindred institutions—hospitals, schools, parks, play and pleasure grounds—are but the people acting collectively for the benefit and betterment of all. But I hope it will seem no partiality in me to say that the library serves in things which are the most indispensable, and of the highest rank.

"A public library shows humanity educating itself for human life—improving its efficiency, perfecting its nature, enriching its capacities and resources. But the supreme task for the democracy of the future is to educate itself for its work as a democracy. Popular government must be intelligent. A democracy cannot survive, still less prosper, without libraries or their equivalent. A monarchy might, but the problems of life and government under popular rule are many and multiplying, and we, the people, must solve them. Mere zeal and good will have not enabled us to dispose of such comparatively simple issues as temperance, charity, slavery. What shall we do when we deal with the more debated and difficult subjects, such as commission government, referendums, public ownership, trust control, eugenics, and all the reforms which are thrust upon us to adopt offhand?

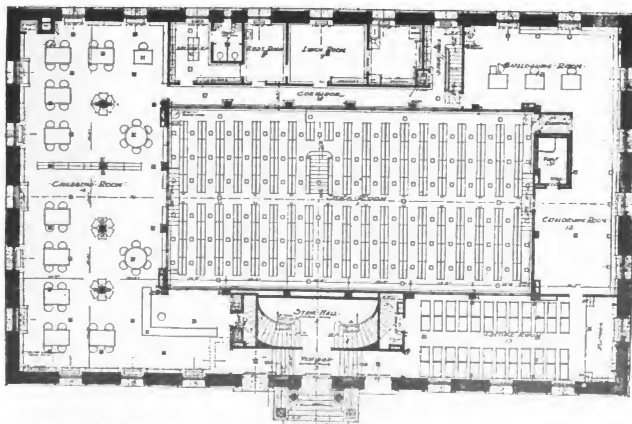
"But the spirit of the library turns on us sad eyes of rebuke when we dwell too long on her function as educator of workers and voters. She first and last offers to us, at their best, the things for which we work and live. She gives us books gathered from all lands and ages, selected, adapted to mood and taste and capacity. Of all the ministries of a city to its citizens is there any to surpass, to equal this? It invites all the people into the aristocracy of intelligence and character. The best that life has to give man, at his best and highest, it



EXTERIOR OF THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY, SOMERVILLE, MASS.



SOMERVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY—MAIN FLOOR PLAN BOOK ROOM FOR ADULTS 120 SEATS—WOODEN BOOK CASES FOR 4,000 VOLUMES



SOMERVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY—GROUND FLOOR PLAN—STACK ROOM 120,000 VOLUMES CAPACITY—CHILDREN'S ROOM 60 SEATS
LECTURE ROOM 90 SEATS

makes the universal prerogative of the whole body of citizenship."

Following the addresses the building was thrown open to inspection. Its style is Italian Renaissance, and was inspired by the Palazzo Albergati of Bologna. It is 123x73 feet, two stories high, with a half-floor cellar in the rear. It is built of Persian gray brick with terra cotta trimmings and green tile roof. The Snead storage stack of two levels, containing 140,000 volumes, has been placed in the center, below the main floor of the building, and is thus entirely dependent upon artificial light, and persons are placed between the stack and the light next the windows. This reverses the type of plan of which the Library of Congress is an example, with the reading room in the center and the books outside.

The largest group of users, the adults, are given the main floor extending over the storage stack, which contains wooden cases upon the alcove plan for 45,000 volumes and seats for 140 readers, and has light on all four sides and overhead. The second group, the children, occupy one end of the ground floor, with direct access to the storage stack; has shelving for 7000 volumes and seats for 75.

The third group, the staff, have a cataloging room at the other end of the storage stack on the ground floor. In the rear is a suite of four rooms for staff convenience, and at the right of the entrance a small lecture hall seating 100. Artificial light is by electricity from overhead; indirect on the ground floor, direct in the book room for adults, whose height, some 23 to 30 feet, raises the lamps largely above the line of vision. Tables and book cases are all movable, allowing the rearrangement of space as desired. The cellar has boiler, janitor's rooms and two work rooms. An electric elevator with five stops reaches all floors, and there is a very complete equipment of telephone and other appliances for comfortable, rapid work.

The attempt has been to erect a central building complete for the moderate sum of \$125,000 which should be beautiful in simple dignity, economical in construction and efficient in operation. These purposes would

seem to be accomplished, the unit cost per seat and per volume stored being very low and the beauty and lightness generally acknowledged.

D. B. H.

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

IN place of the usual meeting at Chicago in January, a meeting of the American Library Institute was held at the Park Avenue Hotel in New York on Monday, Dec. 1, under the presidency of Dr. Frank P. Hill, and with Miss M. E. Ahern at the secretary's desk. There were in all twenty-six members of the Institute present, but as an invitation had been extended to other library people in New York and vicinity, the afternoon meeting was attended by forty or fifty library folk, including M. Otlet of Brussels, and the evening meeting by over a hundred.

The first paper at the afternoon session was that of Mr. H. L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University, on "Book storage," in which he lamented the considerable waste of shelf space, as by books of featherweight paper and like irregularities, as well as by the requisite air-space, and instanced the large saving of space resulting from the use of such a page as the old Franklin Square Library. He referred incidentally to Mr. Edison's suggestion of thin nickel plates for book use. There was some brief discussion of the use of India paper books, which were in general considered unfit for library use.

Prof. W. Dawson Johnston of Columbia University then presented a paper on "Recruiting college men and women for the ranks of librarians." He quoted statistics from returns made by college classes at Princeton and elsewhere to show the standard of payment of professional men and the increasing remuneration of men who had adopted a business career, which last was in striking contrast with the pay of librarians. He suggested that there should be a definite campaign to obtain the interest of college men and women in library work, by lectures on the subject in the important colleges from eminent librarians. His paper offered opportunity for com-

ment from several points of view, part being taken in the discussion that followed by Miss Ahern, Mr. Hill, Mr. Dana, Mr. Dewey and others. Mr. Dewey pointed out that though he was the first to limit membership in the New York Library School to those having a college degree, he emphasized much more the natural adaptability for library work on the part of those seeking to enter the profession. There was considerable discussion and diversity of opinion on the subject from the several speakers, and after a further summing up by Mr. Johnston it was decided that a committee should be appointed to take any advisable steps.

The subject of "appraising the value of book collection" was treated rather informally by Mr. C. H. Gould, librarian of McGill University, Montreal. He outlined the three methods of appraising a library, at its cost, at what it would bring at auction, and at its probable replacement cost, rather indicating the latter as a desirable basis, but admitting the difficulty of making any valuation that would be wholly satisfactory.

A special dinner was provided for members of the Institute, who were privileged to include guests, so that about thirty-five enjoyed the dinner hour together.

At the evening session, the invitation to library people outside the Institute board brought, as above stated, considerable response in a larger attendance. Melvil Dewey made the leading address of the meeting on the subject of "The general tendency of the library profession," emphasizing his well-known views with his usual vigor. His inspirational address was cordially applauded.

Dr. George J. Fisher, secretary of the International Y. M. C. A., spoke on "Physical efficiency," summarizing his addresses to the Brooklyn Library staff.

The Institute meeting was held at this time and place to separate it from the council meeting in Chicago, and coming immediately after the meeting of the eastern college librarians, had the advantage of attracting several college librarians who might not otherwise have been able to be present.

NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—LIBRARY SECTION

THE meeting of the library section of the New York State Teachers' Association was held at Syracuse on Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1913. The meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. Sherman Williams of Albany, with about forty members in attendance; later in the morning this number approximated one hundred. It was noted that teachers and librarians were present in about equal numbers.

It is recorded that Miss C. M. Underhill, regularly elected president at the last meeting, found it impossible to serve and tendered her resignation in February, 1913. It was accepted with regret and filed. Dr. Brubacher, president of the Association, appointed Dr. Sherman Williams to the office.

At the opening of the meeting the chair explained the plan and purpose of the School Library exhibit, and extended an invitation to all to see it at the close of the session.

The first paper presented was prepared by Miss Frances Jenkins Olcott, on "Story-telling as a means of teaching literature." Owing to the absence of Miss Olcott this paper was read by Dr. Williams. The following questions were given by Miss Olcott as some which confront educators: "How can I tell stories without special gift and training?" "What is the educational value of stories?" "How shall the story be prepared and presented?" "How may it be used to develop literary taste and lead to better reading?" "What stories shall I tell?" Three points of this excellent paper were that no teacher who loves children need be afraid to tell them stories; that the school alone can undertake *formal and carefully correlated* work for laying the foundations of literary taste; and that story-telling for the purpose of leading to better reading should be part of every school curriculum. It should be regarded seriously as a necessary course in elementary literature.

The chair said he wished to emphasize the opinion that story-telling should fill a

larger place in teaching literature than is recognized. In the primary grades it should have a place in the daily program. Continuing, he said that children leave school before their interests are established. The interests awakened through the stories told in school tend to direct their reading and establish their interests. Further, in secondary schools topics of history may well have their historical setting given in story form as introductory to other methods of teaching this subject.

Miss Mary S. Crandall, of the Richards Library at Warrensburg, N. Y., read a paper entitled "What can be done by a small library in a small town," which was both practical and suggestive.

The next speaker was Miss Martha M. Cox of Elmira, district superintendent of schools, who spoke on the "Possibilities of the pupils' reading courses." Miss Cox names the teacher, the pupil, the parent, and the district superintendent as the agents upon whom depends the success of the reading course. Of these she names the teacher as the most vital factor, and says: "Casual acquaintance with titles of books in the school library will not suffice; she must be a constant, interested and an enthusiastic reader of the books she is encouraging her pupils to read." "Book day," an occasion to create interest in the school library, is being observed in some schools of this district. Parents are invited, and the leading feature of the program is the relating by the pupils of impressions gained of library books they read. Miss Cox believes money is more generously appropriated for the library since the people have this opportunity to see that it is being used to advantage. There are five organized teachers' reading clubs in this supervisory district, which are studying, in addition to the prescribed teachers' course, practical questions of library economy and efficiency.

The last speaker on the program was Miss Adeline B. Zachert, of Rochester, who gave an inspiring paper on "Books our children read, and why."

In the discussion which followed various questions came up: "The right book at the right time," "Does this right time not

vary?" "What is the best book?" "When is the best time?" "How is the child to learn what is the best book?"

Miss Viele, Miss Thorne, Miss Zachert, Miss Pattison and Dr. Williams took part, and points were made that revealed opinion generally to be that it is not safe to depend upon age, but rather upon individual tendencies, temperament and environment of the particular child in deciding what is the best book for him.

Miss Zachert thinks that teachers should suggest several books, naming items of interest in each, and then let the child make his own final selection. This favors the personal element on both sides. To do this the teacher must know the book herself.

The report of the nominating committee was given as follows: For president, Miss Adeline B. Zachert; for secretary, Miss Addie E. Hatfield. No other candidates were named and these were unanimously elected.

Miss Zachert, the new president, expressed the wish that the keynote for the next meeting be spoken at this time. Miss Elizabeth C. Thorne, of the Syracuse University Library School, offered as a suggestion: "Some difficulties of school librarians." Miss Thorne mentioned the book-seller's choice for school libraries, which shows lack of discrimination and judgment. Frequently the books are cheap, inferior and of no literary merit, and she asked: "Is there anything this library section can do to meet this condition? Does this emphasize the teacher's responsibilities?"

Dr. Williams thinks it does emphasize the teacher's responsibility, but to meet it she should have training adequate to meet the demands of the position. He stated that but one normal school in this state offers library training to teachers, and that the training classes do nothing in this line of work. He believes something should be done to teach teachers how to select and what to select. His experiences as chief of the School Libraries Division of the State Education Department furnish evidences of the need of such training. He further stated that school librarians, particularly those in high schools, should



MULTNOMAH COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, PORTLAND, OREGON.

receive compensation equal to that of teachers.

The idea to make this problem the subject for consideration and discussion at the next meeting met with general approval.

Announcement is made that the State Library School Education Department, Albany, N. Y., offers a course of training to teacher-librarians, free of tuition, at the summer session.

Appreciation of the arrangement and completeness of the exhibit of school library aids was expressed by the chair, and endorsed by all who saw it. The committee, of which Mr. F. K. Walter of the State Library School at Albany was chairman, merited the commendation they received for the efficient work done. Other members of the committee were Miss Thorne and Miss Munday, both of Syracuse.

A radical departure was made in the plan of the exhibit this year. Instead of having it confined to one room, three rooms were devoted to it in the Central High School of Syracuse, one room each being devoted to primary, grammar, and high school libraries. A large number of teachers visited the exhibit, and a considerable number of bibliographies and other library aids were distributed free.

Particular credit is due to Miss Elizabeth C. Thorne, of the Syracuse University Library School, who arranged the schedule of attendants throughout the time the exhibit was in place; to Miss Mundy, of the Syracuse Public Library, who arranged the primary room, and to students of the Syracuse University Library School, who gave much valuable voluntary service in installing and repacking the exhibit; to the Syracuse Public Library for appointing staff assistants for service; and to the Central High School of Syracuse for similar service.

Valuable exhibits were received from the New York Public Library and its Library School; from the State Education Department; the Brooklyn Girls' High School, the Genesee Normal School, and the public libraries of Buffalo, Binghamton, Syracuse, Newark, N. J., and the District of Columbia. The Baker & Taylor Co., Funk &

Wagnalls, and G. and C. Merriam Co. lent a large number of attractive books suitable for use in school libraries.

A motion was made by Miss Cox that a rising vote of thanks be extended to Dr. Williams in appreciation of the excellent program prepared for this meeting. It was seconded by all the members present and carried. At 11:40 a.m. the meeting adjourned.

ADDIE E. HATFIELD,
Secretary School Libraries Section.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, PORTLAND, OREGON

IN preparing the plans for the new Multnomah County Public Library building there were two points constantly in view, the one to secure the greatest possible amount of space, the other to provide for the utmost economy of administration. That these two objects were accomplished and yet subordinated to the beauty of the building is an achievement of which the architects, Doyle & Patterson, of Portland, may be justly proud.

The building is of the style of the Georgian period, three stories in height, with basement and also a mezzanine floor over a portion of the area. The basement and first story, and also the trimming, are of Bedford Indiana limestone, the remainder of the building is of brick, rich red in color and with slightly roughened surface, which gives delightful texture. Broad granite steps lead to the main entrance and the buttresses on each side are adorned and lighted by bronze candelabra. In the frieze of the cornice over the main entrance is the following inscription, "Public Library Built by Multnomah County, A.D. MCMXII." The frieze upon the remaining three sides of the building bears the words Literature, Philosophy, History, Poetry, Religion, Philology, Economics, Fine Arts, Science, Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Music, Engineering, Education, Travel, Biography, Mathematics, Astronomy, Chemistry. In each of the panels under the second story windows on three sides of the building appear fifteen names of notable characters in

the following groupings: historians, philosophers, poets, novelists, painters, dramatists, bookbinders, educators, religious leaders, military heroes, naval commanders, explorers, statesmen, painters, etchers, sculptors, architects, musicians, scientists and inventors.

In the backs of the seats of the balustrade surrounding the building are carved the names of the best known and most loved novelists. There are seventy-five pedestals in this balustrade; on the panels of the larger ones are carved the seal of the United States, the early Oregon territorial seal, the state of Oregon seal, the county seal, and the seal of the Library Association of Portland. The smaller pedestals are ornamented with reproductions of the early printers' marks and water marks. On the tympanum over the central doorway is carved an allegorical subject—the Alpha and Omega in an open book. On the tympanums of the other doorways the seals are repeated.

A bronze bubbling fountain is set in a stone niche in the north balustrade, which bears the legend, "Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything." Above the fountain between the windows is carved the "invitation," "Come, go with us; we'll guide thee to our house and shew thee the rich treasures we have got, which, with ourselves, are all at thy dispose."

Passing through the main doorway, the visitor finds himself in a large vestibule decorated in quiet tones. The directory of the library is here, also the directory of lectures and meetings, changed daily. To the left is the free check room and a small lecture room, which is equipped with a stereopticon and also with a gas plate. This room is especially adapted to the use of clubs. Beyond the vestibule is a square lobby with stairs, elevator, telephones, etc. At one side of this hall is the entrance to the newspaper and periodical department, and on the other may be found the children's department, branch department, story hour room, woman's rest room, dark room for photographs, and the indoor entrance to Library Hall. This auditorium, which

has an outside entrance, also is equipped with stage, moving picture machine and fixed seats which will accommodate 550 people.

The second floor lobby, which is lighted from an open well, has been utilized for the public catalog and information desk. Back of the desk is placed in a niche the Leminian Athena, the genius of the library. Opening from this hall on one side is the reference department, at the far end of which are the map and art rooms, on the other the circulation department, and at the end of this room is the school department. On the third side is the technical room and the administration offices, which include the directors' room and private offices for the librarian and assistant librarian.

The unique feature of the building is the arrangement of the stack, which is in the center of the building, artificially ventilated and artificially lighted. The obvious advantage of this plan is that every department of the library, with the exception of the children's and the branch, has immediate access to the shelves; the disadvantages after three months' experience are yet to be discovered.

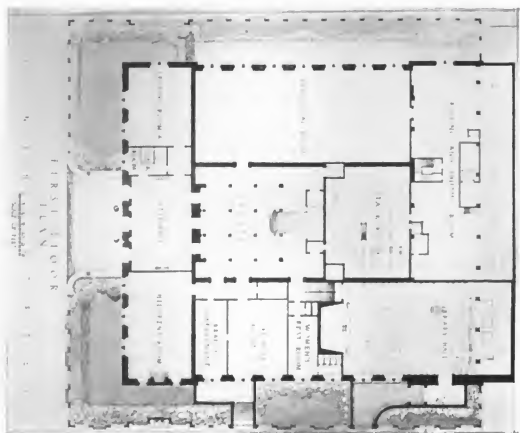
The staff quarters, janitor's rooms and work-rooms are segregated in the rear of the building, which eliminates the necessity of corridors, as a glance at the plans will show.

On the first floor are the packing and shipping rooms and a space for a bindery; on the second floor the school department packing room; on the mezzanine the catalog and order departments, and on the third floor the janitor's apartments and pages' room and the staff locker room, rest room, dining room, kitchen, bath and toilets.

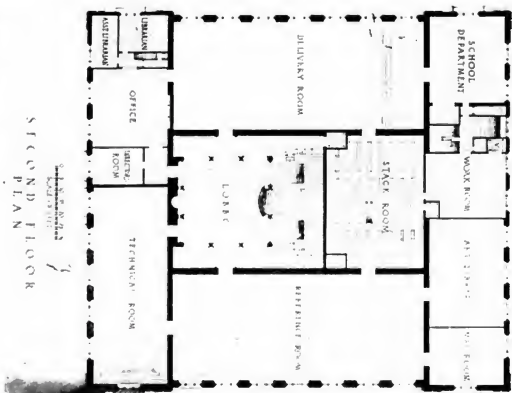
The basement provides for the heating and ventilating plant, storerooms and a large public comfort station for men, which has a separate outside entrance and is maintained by the city.

The main portion of the third floor is not yet used for library purposes. There are five small study rooms, two good sized lecture rooms, and two very large rooms or galleries available for exhibitions.

The building is of reinforced concrete



FLOOR PLANS, MULTNOMAH COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, PORTLAND, OREGON.



construction, fire-proof throughout. The floors of all the important public rooms are covered with cork tiling; the floors of all other rooms with cork carpet. The wood finish throughout, including all furniture, is of quartered white oak "fumed," and finished with wax. Particular attention was given to the lighting problem, and success has been attained by using indirect lighting fixtures in all the reading rooms. In the lobbies and lecture rooms semi-indirect lighting fixtures have been used with modeled alabaster glasseate in the fixtures. The building has a combination heating system, both the direct and indirect systems being used. The cost of the building, including the Snead stacks and all furnishings, was approximately \$465,000, or 18 cents a cubic foot.

M. F. I.

COLORADO BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS

At the first meeting of the newly reorganized State Board of Library Commissioners of Colorado, coöperation was effected between this Commission and the members of the Colorado Civil Service Board. Examinations for vacancies in Colorado institutions were held in December, and the library commissioners were asked by the Civil Service Board to prepare the examination questions to be used in the state examinations. There were three sets of questions—one for a vacancy in the library of the State School of Mines, one for applicants for positions paying \$100 a month or over, and a third set for applicants for positions paying less than \$100 a month.

It was decided by the library commissioners to conduct an investigation in Colorado regarding the work done by libraries for schools. It was decided to use a modified form of the questionnaire issued by the Ohio State Survey Commission on library coöperation with schools, which questionnaire was prepared by the New York Bureau of Municipal Research.

While no money is available for the Library Commission's activities, the Commission decided to use the Colorado *Library Leaflet* as a means of securing all the an-

nual reports of Colorado libraries, which reports will be filed by the Commission for future use.

Individual members of the Commission also agreed that in lieu of a paid field worker, the members would visit Colorado libraries as opportunity came, to encourage the library work and to increase the efficiency in this work.

The officers elected were: president, Mr. Chalmers Hadley, Denver Public Library; secretary, Miss Charlotte A. Baker, State Agricultural College Library.

DR. JOHNSTON TO GO TO ST. PAUL

DR. W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, the librarian of Columbia University, New York City, has resigned his post to become the head of the St. Paul Public Library. Dr. Johnston has been librarian at Columbia since July 1, 1909. He was appointed to succeed the late Dr. James H. Canfield. Dr. Johnston is a graduate of Brown University in 1893, and took his Master of Arts degree at Harvard in 1898. He was an assistant in the Library of Congress from 1900 to 1907, and librarian of the Bureau of Education at Washington from 1907 to 1909. In 1911 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from Rutgers College. He published the first volume of the "History of the Library of Congress" in 1904, and has been a frequent contributor to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and other periodicals.

CONFERENCE OF EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

THE conference of Eastern College Librarians was held in room 305, Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1913, with representatives of twenty-four institutions in attendance.

The morning session was opened by an address by Professor W. H. Carpenter, provost of Columbia University. The subject of "The library budget" was discussed by Dr. J. C. Schwab, librarian of Yale University, and the subject of "New library buildings" by Mr. W. C. Lane, librarian of Harvard College, and Dr. M. I. Raney, librarian of Johns Hopkins University. Lan-

tern slides descriptive of the new Harvard and Johns Hopkins library buildings were used to illustrate the latter subject.

At the afternoon session Dr. L. N. Wilson, librarian of Clark University, presided. The subject of "The relation between student government and reading room administration" was discussed by Mr. J. Russell Hayes, librarian of Swarthmore College, and Miss Amy L. Reed, librarian of Vassar College. "Vacation reading" was discussed by Professor Lucy M. Salmon, and "The cataloging of academic dissertations" by Mr. T. Franklin Currier, Harvard University Library.

Upon motion of the librarian of Columbia University, Dr. Johnston, a committee, consisting of the librarians of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Johns Hopkins Universities, was appointed to consider the question of the cataloging of academic dissertations. Upon the motion of Mr. Sherman, of Amherst College, the librarians of Columbia University and Harvard were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the next annual meeting.

Library Organizations

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

The Long Island Library Club held its first meeting of the season at the Bedford branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, Nov. 13, at 3 p.m.

The president, Miss Harriot Hassler, introduced the speaker of the afternoon, Miss Caroline M. Hewins, librarian of the Hartford Public Library, who had consented to repeat the address given at the Lake George meeting of the New York Library Association in September on "What I've done in starting and developing work with children in the small country, town or city library."

Miss Hewins' talk was full of suggestion and inspiration, showing how it is possible to accomplish results even when handicapped with lack of tools, accommodations, and a free invitation to all to come to the library, for until 1892 the library was a subscription one. She traced the growth of the work from small beginnings in a subscription library with little equipment to the busy place that the library is to-day. Lists were compiled on all subjects of interest to children, books for supplementary

reading were sent to the schools, and club work was developed. Then followed talks given during the summer vacations for an hour each week on subjects covering a wide range. The Christmas book exhibit and the collection of dolls representing all nationalities have become regular features of the work.

Miss Hewins laid particular stress on a few points which experience had taught her it was well to heed:

That in club work the members of each club have an interest in common outside of school work;

That in a Christmas book exhibit inexpensive books be included as well as the expensive illustrated ones;

That during the school year each child be allowed but one story book a week;

That all children's applications be signed by the parent or guardian, thus placing responsibility where it belongs;

That all fines be strictly enforced.

The work in Hartford was carried on without any children's room until 1904 when provision was made for one. Gifts and donations, for furnishing, poured in from friends, other children's rooms and library schools, thus attesting the high esteem in which the children's work of the Hartford Public Library as carried on by Miss Hewins is held by the public and the library profession.

Miss Hewins also touched upon the extension work being done in the state by traveling libraries, and read a letter from a country school teacher telling of the great help the books sent had been to pupils, teachers and parents.

Those who were privileged to hear Miss Hewins realize that a large part of her success is due to the personal touch, the personal interest she takes in each child coming to the library, and her desire to enlarge the horizon of each one.

ELEANOR ROPER, *Secretary.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At the meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association, held Oct. 31, the principal speaker was Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association. Mr. Utley spoke concerning various important phases of the work of the A. L. A., and especially of the work done through the secretary's office and the various committees.

The annual meeting of the association was held on Dec. 10. The question of affiliation with the American Library Association was

discussed, but a vote on the plan was postponed until the January meeting. The annual election of officers was held, and the following were elected: president, Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, of the Library of Congress; first vice-president, Mr. Willard O. Waters, Library of Congress; second vice-president, Miss Kathryn Sellers; secretary, Mr. C. S. Thompson, Public Library; treasurer, Miss Emily A. Spilman, Department of Justice Library; executive committee, the officers just named and Dr. George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Public Library, Mr. Ernest Bruncken, Library of Congress, and Miss Eunice R. Oberly, Plant Industry Bureau Library.

After the election of officers Mr. Paul Brockett delivered the retiring president's address, in accordance with the custom of the association, choosing as his topic "Some library opportunities." Mr. Brockett's paper was chiefly devoted to a discussion of the opportunities and the need of greater coöperation, national and international, in bibliographic enterprises.

C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON, *Secretary*.

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The eighth annual meeting of the North Carolina Library Association was held Nov. 5 and 6 at Washington, N. C. The association was the guest of the Washington Public Library Association, and the members attending were entertained in private homes. All of the sessions were held in the auditorium of the public school.

The train bringing most of the librarians was delayed and did not reach Washington until nine o'clock, with the result that only a part of the program for the first session could be given that evening. Mayor Frank C. Kugler gave a warm welcome to the association, and stated his firm belief in the high mission of public libraries. Mr. J. P. Breedlove responded in behalf of the association and gave the president's address, "Every town and village of North Carolina can have a public library." He showed how this can be done even though the library be very small and its growth slow. He spoke of the village library of Pomfret, Vt., and that of Nelson, Canada, as examples of what can be accomplished in small libraries. The second session was held Thursday morning at ten o'clock. The session was conducted in two sections, for college librarians and public librarians. The round-table discussion of the problems of the college library was led by Mr. J. P. Breedlove. "Where

and how should reserve books be kept?" was discussed by Miss Annie F. Petty, librarian of the State Normal and Industrial College. She was followed by Miss Eva E. Malone, formerly in the St. Louis Public Library, now librarian of the Meredith College Library, who gave an interesting account of "Periodicals in the St. Louis Public Library." Prof. Ernest Cruikshank, of St. Mary's School, was prevented from attending, but sent his paper on "How may the librarian attract the student to the library?" Each paper was followed by open discussion of the subjects, and of other problems which the college library has to face daily.

The public library section, held at the same time, was led by Mrs. A. F. Griggs, librarian of the Durham Public Library. Miss Bettie D. Caldwell, of the Greensboro Carnegie Library, sent her paper on "Library publicity," which was read by Miss Mary B. Palmer. Miss Caldwell wrote of the value of all forms of advertising to the library, and sent samples of the pamphlets, lists, posters, cards, book-marks, etc., which she had used in making known the resources of her library. Miss Petty contributed to the exhibit several most attractive picture bulletins made in the library of the State Normal and Industrial College. In the open discussion of the subject the librarians of Raleigh, Wilmington, Winston-Salem, Durham, Washington, and Charlotte, gave accounts of their publicity work. Miss Mary B. Palmer, Charlotte, told of her experience in establishing a collection of books for business men, and later discussed the best methods of re-registration. Mrs. Griggs then discussed "Rent collections," and told of the rent collection in the Durham Public Library.

The two sections then reassembled, and three minute reports from every librarian present were made on "The best thing done in my library during the past year."

The third session was held Thursday afternoon at three o'clock. Miss Leatherman asked for the appointment of a committee on closer coöperation between the Association and the commission. Miss Palmer was made chairman of that committee.

The nominating committee made its report, and the following officers were elected for the next year: president, Miss Annie F. Petty, State Normal and Industrial College; first vice-president, Mr. J. Frank Wilkes, Charlotte; second vice-president, Miss Bettie D. Caldwell, Greensboro Carnegie Library; treasurer, Mrs. A. F. Griggs, Durham Public Library; secretary, Miss Mary B. Palmer, Charlotte.

Miss Leatherman presented an invitation to the association to hold its next meeting in Raleigh. The invitation came from the commission, the Olivia Raney Library, Miss Rosenthal, and the Meredith College Library. The question was referred to the executive committee.

The last session was held Thursday evening at eight o'clock. Miss Minnie W. Leatherman spoke on "The dissemination of books," emphasizing the peculiar rural problem of the North Carolina library movement. The last legislature made a small appropriation for traveling libraries, thus enabling the commission to begin the work of sending out traveling libraries in addition to the debate libraries it has been lending for the past two years. Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, spoke on "What should a public library mean to a community?" He told of his pleasure in returning to the South, where he had lived for ten years. He said that a public library should be an institution for both young and old, and spoke of the work with foreigners, workmen, business men and legislators. A library should be an institution free to all. There are many people in every community who are never reached by the public library. Librarians should observe the methods of business men and adapt them for library use. The library should be a storehouse of local history. Much material which will be valuable to the historian should be preserved in libraries. The library should be a place of wholesome recreation, acting as a counter attraction to vicious shows and other harmful amusements. Finally, the library should strive to disseminate a taste for good books in the community, and should inspire the people to have libraries of their own. Dr. Louis R. Wilson, librarian of the State University, spoke on "The library in community building," telling of the ideas current in North Carolina to-day, of the men who are working out these ideas, and of the relation of the library to them.

Following his paper, the resolutions committee made its report, and a vote of appreciation was passed, thanking Mr. Utley and the Washington Public Library Association. The meeting adjourned, and the evening ended with a delightful reception held at the home of Mrs. C. L. Baughman. The courtesy and hospitality of Washington people were much appreciated by the members of the association, and added much to the success of the meeting.

MARY B. PALMER, *Secretary*.

INDIANA LIBRARY TRUSTEES' ASSOCIATION

The Indiana Library Trustees' Association held its fifth annual meeting at the Hotel Severin, Indianapolis, Nov. 20-21, 1913. The keynote of this meeting was better service for the library and better library service for the public. The first session, which opened at two o'clock Thursday afternoon, was devoted to a discussion of library legislation. The president, Judge Ora L. Wildemuth, in his opening address stated that the most important work of the association was the improvement of library legislation in the state of Indiana. He said that if our libraries are going to keep pace with all those things that make for social, civic and moral betterment it is absolutely essential for the future welfare of our libraries that we have a uniform footing so that all may work together.

The report of the legislative committee was given by Mrs. A. D. Moffett, of Elwood, former president of the association, and under whose administration the uniform library bill was prepared. She gave an account of the efforts to get the bill passed at the last legislature, and said the failure was largely due to the indifference of the Senate. Mrs. Moffett recommended that a legislative committee be appointed to redraft and perfect the codification bill, and conduct a publicity campaign among the library trustees of the state to enlist their active coöperation in the effort to secure the passage of the bill by the next legislature. This discussion was continued by Carl H. Milam, J. P. Dunn, Mord Carter and Mrs. C. F. Lammers, a representative of a school board library.

At the evening session, Mr. Merle Sidener, publicity man for the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, gave a most inspiring and profitable talk on "Library advertising." The discussion on this subject was led by Miss Lois Compton, of New Castle, who gave an account of her efforts to secure better library facilities for her city. Mrs. Howe, of Delphi, continued the discussion, and a very interesting communication was read on this subject from Miss Mary Ahern, of Chicago. Miss Ahern's message was that the best library advertising is efficient service and a satisfied public. An interesting paper, "The library of fifty years ago," written by John Ade, of Kentland, was read by the secretary.

Following the close of the program, a very delightful informal reception was held in the parlor of the hotel.

The Friday morning session was taken up with a discussion of "Municipal reference

work," by John A. Lappe, superintendent of the Legislative Reference Bureau, who thought that every public library ought to establish a municipal reference department, which would supply all desired information on subjects of municipal importance and interest. He said his bureau would gladly cooperate with city libraries by supplying material asked for, and that the librarians could obtain expert information and advice on any subject from members of the faculties of Indiana University and Purdue University. All the librarian has to do is to ask these men for the information. His address was further discussed by Eliza G. Browning, librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library.

"Taking the library to the people" was ably handled by Miss Ethel F. McCulloch, librarian of the Evansville Public Library. A very lively discussion followed this address, and a wider use of the library assembly rooms was urged.

L. J. Bailey, librarian of the Gary Public Library, talked on the library's duty to the schools. He outlined the work of his own library, showing what a valuable adjunct it is to the Gary public schools, which have a national reputation. L. E. Kelley continued this discussion, and spoke of the work of the small library in its relation to rural schools.

At the afternoon session W. E. Jenkins, of Indiana University, talked on "The public library and university extension." He urged the cooperation of libraries in this work of broader education. At this session also, the report of the committee on salaries, vacations, and hours was given by the chairman, Henry B. Heller, of Decatur. This report was based on the replies of 92 libraries in answer to a questionnaire which the committee sent to 175 libraries of the state. It showed that a very elastic schedule was in use in the state in regard to salaries, vacations and hours. The committee recommended that from 40% to 50% of the total library income be spent on salaries of librarians and assistants. It was agreed that too many libraries were closed during the noon hour and during the supper hour. The library should be opened at these hours, that the working men going to and returning from work may patronize the library without loss of time or too great inconvenience. In regard to vacations, it was recommended that librarians be granted annual vacations of at least fourteen days with full pay.

A motion was made and carried that this committee on salaries, vacations, and hours

confer with a similar committee from the Indiana Library Association, and report with further recommendations at the next annual meeting.

The report of the nominating committee was accepted, and the following officers were elected: president, E. L. Craig, Evansville; vice-president, Mrs. Newbury J. Howe, Delphi; secretary, Miss Adah Elizabeth Bush, Kentland; treasurer, Mrs. F. L. Swinehart, Clinton.

It was decided to hold a joint meeting with the Indiana Library Association next year. The registration showed an attendance of fifty members, which was most gratifying. These annual meetings are of much value to library trustees, and aside from the benefits accruing to them from the interesting programs, the inspiration derived from the mingling and acquaintance with library trustees from all parts of our state is most helpful.

ADAH ELIZABETH BUSH, *Secretary.*

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

At the December meeting of the Chicago Library Club, Dr. John L. Lowes, of Washington University, St. Louis, gave his brilliant address on "Shakespeare's response to what the public wants." In his discussion he considered four elements as being of vital interest: firstly, the author; second, the audience; third, the demand, and fourth, the response. In this case, Shakespeare the author was an actor first, who knew his people and was determined to write successful plays. His audience was composed of average Englishmen, butchers, apprentices and the like, who pressed close to the stage from the pit. Then, demand can be noted in four ways, for blood and action plays, with murders, lust and insanity; for euphuistic plays, or plays of the wits; for chronicle history, and for romance. To each of these demands Shakespeare responded, and Prof. Lowes gave examples showing how Shakespeare improved on himself in each. But in one respect Shakespeare did not respond, and that was to the demand for salacious or suggestive plays. In conclusion, Prof. Lowes suggests that the demands of the present day are, on the whole, the same as in Elizabethan days, that the great dramatist of to-day will have to accept these human demands in his productions, but he will have to rise above the degrading features and create a higher atmosphere to which the public itself in turn is ready to respond.

AGNES J. PETERSEN, *Secretary.*

LAKE SUPERIOR LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Lake Superior Library Association was organized by Miss Lutie E. Stearns at Superior Sept. 18. Officers were elected as follows: president, Mr. C. H. Sutherland, Superior; vice-president, Miss Frances Earhart, Duluth; secretary, Miss C. Fennelly, Ashland; treasurer, Miss M. M. Greenwood, Washburn. The next meeting will be held in Ashland in September, 1914.

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The seventh annual meeting of the South Dakota Library Association was held at Sioux Falls, Nov. 24-26, 1913. The session was called to order in the high school library Tuesday morning by the president, Miss Edla Laurson. Doane Robinson, secretary of the new state library commission, reported the successful passage of the library bill through the legislature, and gave a most encouraging account of the work accomplished in the few months since the library law has been in force. The state department of education turned over to the commission 2200 volumes, the Federation of Women's Clubs gave 300 more, and enough additional books were purchased to equip fifty traveling libraries, which were sent out the first of September. Another fifty will be made ready early in 1914, and for twenty-five of these applications are already on file. Mr. Robinson paid high tribute to the enthusiasm and efficiency of Miss Lilly M. E. Borreson, the field librarian, whom the commission secured through the recommendation of Wisconsin and Minnesota library workers.

Mrs. Schmidt, of Watertown, then gave "Items of general interest pertaining to libraries and librarians," a series of clippings gathered through the year. The plans for a librarians' reading circle, first suggested by Mr. Powers at a previous meeting, were discussed, and a committee appointed to report later. Mr. Powers, of Brookings College, gave a report of the A. L. A. meeting of last summer, which he attended as the representative of the South Dakota Library Commission. Miss Borreson gave an informal account of the work so far accomplished by the library commission, and of her own work in visiting libraries and arranging for traveling library stations in various parts of the state. The matter of South Dakota's being represented on the A. L. A. Council was taken up, and it was decided that we should have such representation.

The librarians were the guests of the trustees of the Sioux Falls Public Library at

luncheon at the Hotel Carpenter. The menu cards were little booklets, classified under 642, and containing the guest's name and number in the book pocket.

At the afternoon session the president's address was first on the program. It was based upon two statements of the Apostle Paul—"This one thing I do" and "I magnify my office." Miss Laurson thought Paul would have made a good librarian, and gave her reasons. Miss Borreson then took charge of the "Round table for small libraries," during which the following topics were discussed: Accessioning, by Miss McRoberts of Hot Springs; Shelf list and inventory, by Miss McIntire of Huron College; Charging systems; Necessary records and how to keep them.

At the Wednesday morning session plans for a librarians' reading circle were reported by Mr. Powers, as follows:

"1. Members shall be arranged as far as possible in groups of four.

"2. Each group shall read four books during the year, one member in each group being responsible for obtaining one book.

"3. Each member is to prepare a letter on each book read, though the letter is not to be confined to the book, but may express any ideas on library matters, or comment on local affairs; this letter is to be sent at the time the book is sent, to the next person on the circuit.

"4. The dates of exchange are Jan. 1, Feb. 15, April 1, and May 15, 1914.

"5. Each circuit is to read Kenneth Grahame's 'The golden age,' and Bostwick's 'American public libraries,' and will select the two remaining books for its use.

"From time to time the *Bulletin* will publish studies and outlines of the books."

The report was adopted, and four circuits formed at once.

Miss Borreson then discussed the topic "Trustees, their relations to the librarian; duties; organization," and Miss Thatcher read a paper on "The library budget."

There was some discussion about the change in form and policy of several magazines, and the secretary was instructed to write to certain publishers, stating the objections of the association to having reading matter and advertising upon the same page, and to having the size of a magazine changed in the middle of a volume.

The new officers of the association are: president, Miss Nettie L. Current, Sioux Falls; vice-president, Miss Katherine D.

Steele, Lead; secretary-treasurer, Miss Helen E. Miner, of Yankton College. Miss Borreson, Pierre, was elected alternate member of the A. L. A. Council, and the legislative committee is Doane Robinson, Pierre; W. H. Powers, Brookings; Miss Borreson and Mrs. Carter, Pierre.

MAUD RUSSELL CARTER, *Secretary*.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—
FOURTH DISTRICT BRANCH

The annual meeting of the fourth district branch of the California Library Association was held in Merced Nov. 22. M. D. Wood, president of the Merced library trustees, delivered the address of welcome.

The first part of the afternoon session was devoted principally to the various phases of children's work. There were attractive illustrations and posters to assist in the discussions. The second part of the afternoon session was devoted to the subject of supplying books to foreigners. In this connection a letter from State Librarian J. L. Gillis, which was read by Miss Eddy, state library organizer, was of particular interest. In it Mr. Gillis stated that the state is buying books for use of foreigners and supplying them, on the loan basis, to district libraries. He said that the state would gladly supply such books in the fourth district, and asked that the librarians of the San Joaquin valley send in lists of the books desired, these lists to be based on the recommendations of English speaking foreigners, if possible, as to what books their countrymen would best like. Mr. Gillis also suggested that old-fashioned love stories, and books by authors known in the old countries, would prove especially attractive. Books will be supplied in eight foreign languages, namely, French, German, Portuguese, Spanish, Mexican, Italian, Russian and Swedish. In the fourth district the Portuguese are the most numerous of foreigners, and the librarians present at the meeting agreed that their efforts along the lines of supplying literature for foreign readers should be principally in the interest of the Portuguese speaking people. A discussion followed on the subject of supplying periodicals and newspapers in foreign languages.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

A joint staff meeting of the State Library staff and the Library School was held in the school's lecture rooms Thursday, Dec. 18.

Brief addresses were made by Mr. Wyer, Mr. Janardan A. Kudalkar, director of State Libraries, Baroda, India, who described briefly the recent library development in his state, and President John H. Finley, of the University of the State of New York. After the meeting the staff, school, and guests were given an informal tea by the faculty of the Library School.

Recent visiting lecturers have been as follows:

Nov. 21. Dr. Herbert Putnam on "The Library of Congress and its work" and "Library constitutions," the latter lecture dealing with some fundamental relations between trustees, librarian and staff.

Dec. 10. Miss Mary E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, on "Library conditions in the middle west."

Dec. 16. Mr. Andrew Keogh, of Yale University Library, on "College library administration" (2 lectures).

The students had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Putnam and Miss Ahern at teas given at the conclusion of their respective lectures. Dr. Pliny T. Sexton, vice-chancellor of the University of the State of New York, was also the guest of the school at the tea given Nov. 21.

PUBLICATIONS BY ALUMNI

Although the former students of the school are still engaged in doing library work rather than writing about it, their publications for 1913 are numerous. In a group of representative library periodicals, the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, *Public Libraries*, *New York Libraries*, *Bulletin of the Wisconsin Library Commission*, *Special Libraries*, and the *Proceedings of the A. L. A. Conference*, 57 leading articles by former students are included as compared with less than 40 in the same group of periodicals for 1912. For *Folke-og Barneboksamlinger*, the Norwegian library periodical, contains two articles by Mr. Arne Kildal, '07.

The list in general literature is larger than usual, and includes Miss Mary W. Plummer's ('88) poem, "Prayers for the living," in the *July Century*, and "popular editions" of her "Roy and Ray in Canada" and "Roy and Ray in Mexico" (Holt); "Story-telling poems" and an edition of the "Arabian nights," by Frances J. Olcott ('06); "Uncle David's boys" (Lothrop), by Edna Adelaide Brown ('08); "Children's book of Christmas stories" (Doubleday), with Asa Don Dickinson ('04) as joint compiler; "Voy-

age of the Hoppergrass" (Macmillan), by Edmund L. Pearson ('04); "Myths and legends of the great plains" (McClurg), by Katharine Berry Judson ('06); and an article on "The Comprachicos" (a study in Victor Hugo's "L'homme qui rit"), by John Boynton Kaiser ('10), in the *Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology* for July.

Articles in other than library periodicals but dealing with library work include articles by Arne Kildal ('07) on "Scandinavian books" in the *Nation* of April 13, and by Henry N. Sanborn ('13) on "The scholar and the libraries," in the *Nation* of Sept. 11, an article on the new normal course at Pratt Institute for school librarians by Julia A. Hopkins ('97) in the *Proceedings of N. E. A.* for 1912.

In bibliography are a "Reading list on Granville Barker," by Mary L. Davis ('92), in the *Bulletin of Bibliography*; "Selected articles on compulsory insurance" and "Selected articles on trade unions," two new volumes in the *Debater's Handbook Series* by Edna Dean Bullock ('94); "Bibliography of bibliographies" (2d ed.) and "Efficiency and bibliographical research," by Aksel G. S. Josephson, in the *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*; a revision and extension of classes E-F (America) of the Library of Congress classification, by Charles A. Flagg ('97); a new edition (revised by Caroline Webster) of Zaidee Brown's ('03) "Buying list of books for small libraries"; "Periodicals for the small library," by Frank K. Walter ('06); "Reading lists on John Galsworthy, John Millington Synge and William Butler Yeats," by Alice T. McGirr ('08) in the *Bulletin of Bibliography*; "National bibliographies of the South American republics" (reprinted from the *Bulletin of Bibliography*), by John Boynton Kaiser ('10); "List of works relating to electric welding" and "List of works relating to the development and manufacture of typewriting machines" (both reprinted from the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*), by William B. Gamble ('12), and a bibliography of eugenics prepared by Edith N. Grout ('13), under the direction of Dr. Gertrude E. Hall, of the New York State Board of Charities and published by that board.

Under general library economy should be noted the eighth edition of the "Decimal classification," prepared under the general editorship of May Seymour ('88); "Indexing: principles, rules and examples" (2d ed.)

(Library School Bulletin 33), by Martha Thorne Wheeler ('91); "Yearbook of the League of Library Commissions, 1912," compiled by Zaidee Brown ('03); a Norwegian list of subject headings by Victor A. G. Smith ('13); and four new chapters (issued as "preprints") of the *A. L. A. Manual of Library Economy*: "Training for librarianship," by Mary W. Plummer ('88); "Library work with children," by Frances J. Olcott ('06); "Commissions, state aid, and state agencies," by Asa Wynkoop ('95); and "Library printing," by Frank K. Walter ('06).

ALUMNI NOTES

Ruby Charlton, '11-'12, has gone to the Iowa State Teachers' College, Cedar Falls, as assistant librarian.

J. Howard Dice, B.L.S., '13, has been appointed assistant reference librarian in the Ohio State University Library.

Mary P. Parsons, B.L.S., '13, has resigned her position in the reference section of the New York State Library to become assistant in the public catalog room of the New York Public Library.

Mary E. Robbins, '92, spent December assisting in the preparation of the American library exhibit for the Graphic Arts Exposition to be held at Leipzig during the summer of 1914. In January Miss Robbins went to California to take charge of the courses in classification and cataloging in connection with the short library course held at the Riverside Public Library.

Maja Schaanning, '12-'13, has resigned her position as acting librarian of the Folkebibliothek of Trondhjem, Norway, to accept the librarianship of the Kristiansand Folkebibliothek.
F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The charts visually presenting library work that were prepared for the Institute exhibition last year have been itinerating this fall in response to requests. They were loaned to the Syracuse and Western Reserve Library Schools, and at present they are assisting at the opening of the Somerville Public Library.

Miss Ahern lectured before the school on December 22 on "The library situation in the middle west." In breadth of treatment, first-hand knowledge of her subject, and originality of presentation the lecture was one of the most valuable that we have had. The apprentices and staff of the Brooklyn Public Library were invited to the lecture. The

students had an opportunity of meeting Miss Ahern at tea afterwards.

The last lecturer of the term was Miss Mary L. Titcomb, librarian of the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md., who spoke to the students on the work of that library. The story of Miss Titcomb's book-wagon as told by herself has an immediate human appeal, to which each class responds and from which they never fail to gain both pleasure and inspiration.

One of the advantages accruing to the school from its connection with Pratt Institute is attendance upon the general lectures of the Institute. Several of the class are taking a course in the History of art given by the director of the School of Fine Arts. Recently the class heard Edith Wynne Matthison, who read "Sister Beatrice" before the Institute students.

The class had the pleasure of attending a lecture by Alfred Noyes on Dec. 11 on "The sea in Tennyson's poetry" before a joint meeting of the New York, New Jersey, and Long Island Library Clubs.

Three unusually happy coincidences occurred during the past month. Dr. Putnam happened to be in New York, and talked to the class a day or two after the Congressional Library had been reported on in the "Survey of the field"; Mr. Kudalkar, of Baroda, India, visited the classroom just as the classification of a group of books bearing on India was under discussion, and spoke on the relations of the Vedas, the Vedanta philosophy and Brahmanism; and lastly Mr. F. W. Faxon happened in just after a lesson on the cataloging of periodicals and talked to the class about the periodical department of the Boston Book Company.

The students were invited to attend a staff meeting of the Brooklyn Public Library, at which the evening in the Orient that was enjoyed at the New York state meeting was repeated, Mr. and Mrs. Borden and Mr. Kudalkar taking part.

ALUMNI NOTES

In preliminary announcement just received of the proposed establishment of a library school by the State Library of California, we note that Miss Sarah S. Oddie, class of 1894, head of the catalog department at the State Library, is to be in charge of the school.

Miss Nathalie A. Maurice, class of 1906, has been made an assistant in the East Orange (N. J.) Public Library.

Miss Louise M. Fernald, class of 1907, who

had been temporarily in charge of the library at Great Falls, Mont., during the past year, has recently been made librarian.

Miss Louisa O. Bleecker, class of 1911, who has been since graduation first assistant at the Public Library of Madison, N. J., has been made head cataloger of the Elizabeth (N. J.) Public Library.

Miss Sybil Barney, class of 1911, has taken a position in the Milwaukee Public Library, the functions of which include supervision of the apprentice class, selection of books on history, sociology, biography and travel, and the making of annotated lists.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-director.*

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

The practice work of the students, which in the past has been confined to the University Library, has been extended this year to the Syracuse Public Library.

Miss Adeline Zachert lectured before the school on "Children's work" during November.

During the meeting of the New York State Teachers' Association, held in Syracuse on Nov. 24-26, the students from the Library School had charge of the exhibit of books and library aids displayed by the State Education Department.

E. E. SPERRY, *Director.*

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The following lectures have been given by outside librarians since Nov. 17: "Book men-ling," by Miss Sara L. Young; "The Library of Congress," Dr. Herbert Putnam; "The fifth kingdom and its keeper," Miss M. E. Ahern; "The work of a county library," Miss Mary L. Titcomb; "The Pennsylvania Public Library," Miss Anna A. Macdonald.

Examinations were held in accession and order work, Dec. 17; loan work, Dec. 22; classification, Dec. 23.

The Christmas vacation began Dec. 24 and ended Jan. 4.

Jan. 5-8, inclusive, were spent by the students in practice work at the Free Public Library of Philadelphia and five of its branches.

Dr. Hollis Godfrey entered upon his duties as president of Drexel Institute on Dec. 1.

Dr. James MacAlister, who resigned from the presidency in June, 1913, died at sea, Dec. 11, on his way to Bermuda.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Miss Louise W. Rodgers, 1913, has resigned her position in the Free Library of

Philadelphia to take the clerkship of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.

CORINNE BACON, *Director*.

DREXEL LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

The Drexel Library School Association held its annual meeting in the picture gallery, Drexel Institute, on the evening of Nov. 24. The usual business was transacted, and after a brief discussion it was decided to submit to the vote of the association at the spring meeting the question of extending the terms of the officers to two years, the consensus of opinion being that it took nearly a year for the officers to get their work well in hand.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Miss R. Louise Keller; vice-president, Miss Edith Fulton; treasurer, Miss Caroline B. Perkins; secretary, Miss Katherine B. Trimble.

After the business meeting an informal reception was held for the class of 1914. Miss Bacon, Miss Doane and Miss Dougherty contributed to its gayety by readings from different authors unknown, for the most part, even in this gathering of librarians.

R. LOUISE KELLER, *President*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

During the last month the following special lectures have been given:

Nov. 22. Two lectures, "The librarian as an educator" and "Some applications," by Miss Louise Connolly, educational expert of the Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.;

Nov. 29. "Changing aspects of education," by Miss Ella Hanlon, principal of the Shakespeare School, Pittsburgh;

Dec. 5. Two lectures upon "High school library work," by Miss Mary E. Hall, of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. One of these lectures was open to invited guests and a number of the high school principals and teachers attended it.

Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, of Riverside, Ill., spent the week of Dec. 8 at the Training School, and gave ten lectures of the course she gives every year upon "Story-telling." On the evening of Dec. 12 she conducted a most delightful Christmas story hour for grown people in the auditorium of the Homewood Branch Library.

Miss Agnes Cuffe, class of 1915, has left the Training School because of ill health, and is at her home in Watertown, N. Y.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Helen M. Middleton, class of 1908, is now

Mrs. Frederick Truman Chittenden. Her address is 430 Woodside avenue, Ripon, Wis.

Margaret Louise Bateman, class of 1910, has resigned because of ill health from her position in the Public Library in Oak Park, Ill.

Irene Moore, class of 1910, is temporarily upon the staff of the Public Library in Oak Park, Ill.

Clara May Mooney, class of 1912, has resigned from her position in the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to become librarian of a branch of the Public Library in Detroit, Mich.

Edith R. Morse, class of 1914, has resigned from her position as librarian in the Young Women's Christian Association to become children's librarian in the Ballard branch of the Seattle Public Library.

Eva Cloud, class of 1914, has resigned from her position as children's librarian in the Public Library of Council Bluffs, Iowa, to become librarian of the Public Library in Kewanee, Ill.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

On Nov. 14 the class was invited to hear Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen give one of her lectures on fairy tales before the training class of the Cleveland Public Library. Miss Ella Smith, state organizer for Ohio, visited the school on Nov. 21 and spoke informally to the students. The second of the out-of-town library trips was taken Dec. 5. The class spent the day in Youngstown, and were royally entertained by Miss Morse and her staff. The students visited the main library in the morning and the South High School in the afternoon.

The news of the death of Mr. Richard A. Lavell, '06, came as a great shock to his many friends not only in the school, of which he was an honored alumnus, but to his circle of library friends in Cleveland.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

Reviews

NEW TYPES of small library buildings. Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis. 88 p. O.

The Wisconsin Commission, in issuing this pamphlet, has rendered an important service to the small libraries. The title marks it as a timely protest against the too common classic style of architecture for little buildings, and such a purpose is clearly avowed in the introduction. There are sixteen exterior views of

library buildings, all built within the past ten years and all but one in Wisconsin. It is a creditable showing. There are several specimens of old English styles, one of a Swiss chalet, one of a Spanish house and others of a bungalow type. All of them are striking, but not one of them is classic. They are generally pleasing as "good, useful looking buildings," and no doubt they are "in harmony with their surroundings." The collection demonstrates that a change from the classic type is not only possible, but much to be desired.

A note prefixed gives the name and address of the architect of each set of plans, the source of funds, the cost of building and, in several instances, the detailed expenses of equipment, an account of construction, material, etc., dimensions, capacity and procedure. There are no notes of criticism. The buildings are generally of brick or concrete, with foundations of concrete or stone.

The largest, the library at Madison, cost \$75,000. The smallest, a plain wooden bungalow in a summer camp, cost \$700. The cost of others ranges from \$6000 to \$17,500. Eight out of sixteen cost \$10,000 or less. Interior views are given of eight libraries. The floor plans of thirteen are shown, every one with a basement plan added including a lecture or class room.

A peculiarly valuable feature of the book is found in the seven introductory pages, which deal in a clear and informing way with practical matters. These are: "Reasons for having a library building," "How to get a library building," "The library building and plan," "The selection of an architect," "Essential principles of library architecture," "Book capacity," "Cost," "Heating and ventilating," "Natural light," "Artificial light," "Furniture," "Important books and articles on library buildings," and "A suggestion for the future." Under the last head attention is called to the need of making the building convenient and attractive in order to call in a somewhat indifferent public, and the suggestion is made that the ideas of a shrewd business man setting up a bookstore should apply to the location, surroundings and plan of a public library so as to put it right among the busy people, with low broad windows and not more than a step from the sidewalk. There is no question that very many locations and plans of libraries might be vastly improved in these respects. The multiplied steps, in particular, which must so often be climbed to reach delivery desks, are a crying evil. The partition walls which inclose these interior stairways are an obstacle and a blemish in the small library building.

In the thirteen plans in the book, not one shows less than eight steps up from the sidewalk. Two plans have eight, two have ten, three have eleven, two have twelve, two have thirteen, one has fifteen and one has nineteen. The editor could hardly fail to utter a protest. The reason for so many stairs is in the assembly room beneath. The high ceiling in the basement makes a high floor above. The trustees think that they get more for their money, the architect gets more height for his façade, and the people pay the price by climbing the stairs. These things are worth thinking of.

And yet a library is not a bookstore. The commercial spirit is not there. Its working material cannot be hustled about in the crowd. It must have some retirement, some atmosphere of quietness, and such surroundings as will permit the individual building to make its true appeal to the town.

At the end of the book are many useful additions. There are working drawings for making a book bin, a loan desk, a bulletin board, a bookcase, a magazine case and rack, a sloping case, double faced shelving, a newspaper rack and a dictionary stand.

The pages that follow give the text of Wisconsin laws affecting gifts, buildings and sites; forms of ordinances for accepting a conditional gift and some up-to-date statements on indirect lighting.

On the last pages is a list of all the public library buildings in the state, with the donor of each, the amount of each gift and date of occupancy. Some facts here shown are of interest. For 158 public libraries in the state there are 75 buildings. The earliest was built at La Crosse in 1888. Only seven were built prior to 1900. Every one of the 75, except that at Milwaukee, has the name of a donor attached to it. In one instance, "the village and citizens" are named. In another, "Andrew Carnegie and citizens." The name of Andrew Carnegie is appended in this column to 52 buildings. Of libraries costing \$10,000 or less there are 29.

This is eminently a practical book. It is perhaps unfortunate that, out of sixteen exteriors, no less than ten should come from one architect, and that, out of thirteen sets of plans, nine should come from one office. But the information and good advice given in plain terms and the visible illustrations of building theories for this class of libraries cannot fail to be of great service to library boards wrestling with a strange problem both within and beyond the limits of Wisconsin.

W. R. E.

WHEELER, Martha Thorne. Indexing: principles, rules and examples. 2d ed., revised. (N. Y. State Library: Library School 33.) Albany, University of the State, 1913. 76 p. O.

If of the making of books it can be said there is no end, we may go a step further and say that of the making of indexes, good, useful, practical indexes, we have advanced but a little way from the beginning. Many old books of the 16th and 17th centuries have well-made indexes of such fullness and value as put to shame the farcical substitutes issued by many modern publishers when they give any at all. Books with good indexes bear about the same proportion, as to number, to all indexed books, as the latter do to the books of value and authority over whose unindexed pages students and scholars have lost years of time in fruitless search for much wanted bits of information.

What the seeker demands is a complete index, and it is essential that this should not only refer to the letter, but should also embody the spirit of the work indexed. To this end the indexer must possess intelligence, quickness of perception, the power of analysis and condensation, and the ability to put himself *en rapport* with the author and his work, and with the reader and his needs as well, and he must also have a very considerable knowledge or understanding of the subject matter of the book indexed.

To this end it will be seen that the good indexer, like the librarian and the poet, *nascitur non fit*. Every librarian should know something about indexing, and though he be "to the manner born" even experience may wait upon good counsel and find the future pathway made more smooth. Such counsel may be found in the manual for indexing before us. The compiler has made herself familiar with what had been previously written upon the subject, has well digested it, and has produced an admirable manual on the subject. Laying down the principles of indexing and defining the terms used, she proceeds to take up the method the indexer should follow to acquaint himself with the contents of the book, and formulate his plan for his index; how to mark the keywords and phrases, so that a copyist may do the actual work of writing out the entries. The rules given throughout are practical and sensible. Details of alphabetizing and arranging are fully given. Samples of various forms of indexes are presented, some showing how not to do it if a neat appearance and good form are desired.

A pretty complete bibliography of indexing is given, showing where further discussion of the matter may be found.

This little manual does for the indexer what Cutter's Rules for cataloging has long done for the cataloger. By precept and example the author has made a *vade mecum* which every one attempting to make an index will do well to first study and then follow.

C. ALEX. NELSON.

UNION CLASS-LIST of the libraries of the Library and Library Assistants' Associations, Caxton Hall, Westminster, S. W.: The Library Association, 1913. 38 p. Q.

"This catalog is a class-list of the periodicals, books and pamphlets in the libraries of the Library and Library Assistants' Associations."

The collection, while by no means complete, includes familiar American names, as well as foreign titles, and is sufficiently full along the lines of library science to be of interest to all library workers. Only a few publications of libraries are entered, however, since the extensive collection of library reports, bulletins, catalogs, etc., belonging to the London School of Economics, was not included in this catalog. In the classes devoted to the history of printing the collection is much less full than in library matters.

The classification used is a special one adapted from Class Z of the Library of Congress scheme, with use of local numbers from the Dewey Decimal classification. It seems to fit the needs of such a collection admirably, as it brings into close connection everything pertaining to books: printing, publishing, bookbinding, bibliography and library science.

In each class the books are arranged chronologically, the dates being printed in black-faced type before the authors' names. One defect is the lack of an author index. According to the preface, "this class-list should be regarded as a companion handbook to Mr. H. G. T. Cannon's 'Bibliography of library economy.'"

C. S. T.

AN INDEX to the scientific contents of the *Journal and Proceedings* of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1812-1912; published in commemoration of the centenary of the Academy, March 21, 1912. Philadelphia, Academy of Natural Sciences, 1913. 1419 p.

The casual reader would view with wonder not unmixed with alarm the volume of 1419 pages which is here presented as the index to the list of contributors to the *Journal and Proceedings* of the Academy of Natural Sci-

ences and an index to the genera, species, etc., described and referred to therein. It certainly could not be forced into a list of best sellers, even by political influence, and the modest introduction of Dr. Nolan, the editor, is devoted to a few main facts.

The first series of the *Journal*, in octavo, was begun in 1817, five years after the foundation of the Academy. The series was continued at irregular intervals for a period of twenty-five years, the eighth and concluding volume having been published in 1842. To secure prompter issue of communications at the weekly meetings the publication of the *Proceedings* was begun in March, 1841. The sixty-second volume, with which this series terminates, was completed in 1911.

The second series of the *Journal*, in quarto, is designed for the publication of papers requiring more elaborate illustration than can be supplied in the octavo form. The first volume was issued in December, 1847, and the thirteenth, included in the index, was distributed in December, 1908, as one of the incidents commemorative of the centenary of the Academy. It was thought appropriate to facilitate access to the scientific contents of these eighty-three volumes by the preparation of an index to the entire series. The index does not include the serials published under the auspices of sections of the Institute, such as is *The American Journal of Conchology*, *The Manual of Conchology*, *The Transactions of the American Entomological Society*, and the *Entomological News and Proceedings* of the Entomological Section of the Academy.

The index is a well printed octavo volume and opens with an adaptation from Oliver Wendell Holmes, "Who wants a lock without a key, a ship without a rudder, a binnacle without a compass, a check without a signature, a book without an index?"

Dr. Nolan explains in the introduction that because of frequent changes in generic names it has been considered as essential to the usefulness of the index to provide alphabetical references to the specific designations. In this compilation questions of synonymy have not been considered. There is a short article upon the dates of publication by William J. Fox, assistant librarian, and then without further ado we are brought to a list of contributors with the titles of their contributions.

Having noted the foregoing and the list of five "errata" on page 1419, the average librarian will have the book accessioned, cataloged and possibly bound. There will be others, however, to whom the list of contributors will

awaken the pleasantest of memories, and, in some cases, the sense of a personal loss sustained.

Under the name of Joseph Leidy there is a list of contributions extending over nearly seventeen pages, enumerating five hundred and fifty-three titles. This display becomes all the more marvelous when Leidy's contributions to medical journals, to the *Proceedings* of the American Philosophical Society, and to the publications of the United States Government are considered. An illustration of the alertness of his observation in different fields is found on page 102, where his contributions in their order of presentation are:

- On oolitic phosphate of lime and alumina.
- On Indian relics from Tennessee.
- On cancer of the liver in a turkey.
- On the phalanx of an extinct reptile.
- On human relics from Petite Anse.
- On fossil remains from Bangor.
- On a specimen of *Coccus*.

There is little need of dilating upon Leidy's versatility, for it is illustrated in every page of this work.

There are two hundred and fifty-six botanical contributions from Thomas Meehan, who deserves a kindly thought from all librarians on account of his petitions to the Philadelphia Councils for the first appropriation for the Free Library System. During the rest of his life he was a warm friend of the library and an earnest worker for its appropriations.

Timothy Abbott Conrad and his contributions to conchology take up four pages.

Eight pages are devoted to the titles of the contributions of Edward Drinker Cope, and this, too, must be considered as a marvelous presentation when his contributions to the publications of the American Philosophical Society and those of the United States Government are taken into consideration.

Some of the best zoological work of John A. Rider is here noted, and over five pages are needed for the enumeration of Henry A. Pilsbry's conchological contributions.

There are two pages of titles concerning the ant and the spider by Henry C. McCook and a similar number of Henry Carvel Lewis', who died young in the midst of his useful labors.

John LeConte has over a hundred contributions, mostly entomological, and Isaac Lee about two hundred papers on conchological themes.

Theodore Gill has cared for the fishes by over one hundred papers, and John Cassin more than one hundred upon birds.

The writer has been unable to think of one important man in the field of natural history who is not included in this extraordinary list.

The index to genera, species, etc., takes up some twelve hundred pages. It is not worth while to go into a detailed description of this marvelous work, which is an analysis of genera and species that will be found invaluable to the investigator. Under the heading "simplex" there are about ninety entries. The arrangement is clear; a small "j" and small numerals indicate the references to the first series of the *Journal*; a large "J" and large numerals to the second series of the *Journal*; a capital "P" with abbreviated date the references to the *Proceedings*; and all new species or genera are referred to in heavy faced type. The Academy and the editor are to be congratulated upon the accomplishment of this great undertaking and its excellent result.

Librarians

BEAL, Marjorie, a graduate of the Pittsburgh Training School, has been appointed librarian in the children's room in the public library at Madison, Wis.

BELDING, Mrs. Arthur, has been appointed librarian of the Saunders Public Library at Galesburg, Ill.

COMPTON, Miss Lois, who was responsible for the Carnegie Library at Newcastle, Ind., to a large extent, has been appointed librarian.

CURRIER, T. Franklin, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Harvard College Library at Cambridge.

GREER, Agnes F. P., Pratt 1908, has been appointed librarian of the Ballard branch of the Seattle Public Library to succeed Stella R. Hoyt, who resigned Sept. 1 to be married. Miss Greer comes to Seattle from Pittsburgh, where she has been on the staff of the Carnegie Library for about six years.

HICKS, James B., founder and for a number of years superintendent of the Englewood (Ill.) Public Reading Room and Library, died Dec. 8. He had been ill for a number of months. Since 1900 Mr. Hicks devoted his entire time to the Englewood reading room and other philanthropic work in that territory. Mr. Hicks was born in Bristol, England, in 1842.

HILL, Frank P., director of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, was made a fellow of the Brooklyn Institute at its November meeting.

HOLMES, Frances Louise, is to be the librarian of the Queen Anne branch of the Seattle Public Library, which opened early in December. Miss Holmes is a graduate of Knox College, and received her training in library work from the Wisconsin Library Commission. She had two and a half years of experience in Oregon libraries before coming to Seattle.

HOWARD, Mrs. Frank, a former assistant librarian at the Boston Public Library, is seriously ill at the Homoeopathic Hospital in Boston.

HUNTER, Mary B., succeeds Annie E. Hall as children's librarian of the University branch of the Seattle Public Library. Miss Hall having been transferred to the Columbia branch as librarian. Miss Hunter is a graduate of the Pittsburgh Training School for Children's Librarians and of Mt. Holyoke College.

IDESON, Miss Julia, who has been chief librarian in the public library at Houston, Tex., for ten years, resigned her position Dec. 1 to take a position as secretary of the American Art Students' Club in Paris. Miss Ideson took charge of the Houston Library in October, 1903, when the library contained about 18,000 volumes. At present it contains about 40,000 volumes. Circulation during the first year of her administration was 40,000, while for the past year it was 115,000. While the books and the circulation almost tripled, the appropriation for maintaining the library has been cut from \$13,500 to \$7800. The reduction has meant a similar reduction in the assistants, and four women are now doing what seven women did a year ago. Despite this reduction in appropriation Miss Ideson was devising means to enlarge the usefulness of the library by the establishment of branches in schools. Miss Ideson's position will not be filled for six months, as the trustees are anxious to have her return if the new work proves uncongenial. In the meantime Miss Martha Schnitzer, first assistant, will be in charge of the library.

JONES, Mrs. Alice, is the new librarian in charge of the Sellwood Branch Library of Portland, Ore. Mrs. Jones formerly was connected with the Central Library, but more recently was with the library at Cottage Grove. Miss Ruth Crocker, who had been librarian, has taken charge of the new South Portland Branch Library.

KAISER, John B., at present librarian of the department of economics and sociology in the University of Illinois Library, has been appointed librarian of the Tacoma Public Library

to succeed Franklin F. Hopper, who resigned to take a position in the New York Public Library.

KLUMB, Anna K., head of the children's department of the Racine (Wis.) public library, has resigned to take the special children's course of the Cleveland Public Library. She will be succeeded by Miss Ruth Knowlton of Waterloo.

LAVELL, Richard A., assistant city librarian at Minneapolis, died Nov. 28 at St. Barnabas Hospital, in that city. For three years he had been assistant librarian, and previous to that time he had been in charge of the Pillsbury Library. All the branch libraries in the city were under his direction. Mr. Lavell was born in Kingston, Ontario, thirty-three years ago. His parents moved to Fargo, N. D., when he was five years of age. His early education and high school training was in the Fargo schools. Later he attended the University of Minnesota and graduated from the College of Science, Literature and the Arts in 1904. The next year he took graduate work in the Library School of Western Reserve University at Cleveland, and then entered the Public Library of Minneapolis. A wife and two small daughters survive him. The body was cremated and the ashes strewn on the cemetery grounds.

MABIE, Henry L., of Paterson, Putnam county, for many years librarian of the Assembly, was found dead at his residence in Albany Dec. 11. Death was caused by heart disease. Mr. Mabie had been connected with the Assembly Library for about twenty years. He was 60 years of age.

MITCHELL, Miss Gertrude, assistant librarian in the public library at Bayonne, N. J., has resigned, the resignation to take effect Jan. 1. Miss Mitchell joins her sister in New York in the conduct of an educational institution.

PERKINS, Miss Anna, librarian of the Iliion (N.Y.) Public Library, has resigned on account of ill health. Miss Perkins, following a splendid record as teacher in the Iliion schools, was appointed librarian in 1893, and has been in that position since the opening of the Iliion Public Library. No appointment has been made by the library board, and the work will be in charge of Miss Nellie Cheney, who has been associated with Miss Perkins for several years.

RICHARDSON, Mary A., for the past seven years on the staff of Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn., died on Dec. 8. Miss Richardson was a member of the second class of the New York State Library School, and

had been actively engaged in library work for the greater part of the time since leaving the school in 1880. She was librarian of Atlanta University from 1880 to 1891, and librarian of the New London (Conn.) Public Library from 1891 to 1901. During the interval between 1902 and 1906, when she went to Wesleyan University, Miss Richardson served various libraries as cataloger, classifier and indexer.

SACHS, Inez F., B.L.S. (Illinois), former reference librarian at the University of Indiana, has accepted a similar position at the State College of Washington Library at Pullman.

SISON, Miss Alice, assistant librarian at the Burlington Free Library, Philadelphia, has resigned to become a trained nurse, and Miss Mary McFadgen has been appointed to the vacancy.

STEARNS, Lutie E., chairman of the reference bureau of the Wisconsin Library Commission, has announced in a circular letter sent to the women's clubs of the state that hereafter the reference work for club women will be carried on by Miss Elva Bascom. Miss Stearns will continue to address clubs on civic and library topics, to aid in the establishment and maintenance of public libraries, and to promote state and county systems of traveling libraries.

UHLER, Philip R., who was connected with the Peabody Institute of Baltimore for nearly fifty years, died on Oct. 21. Born in Baltimore in 1835, he early developed a fondness for the study of insect life. In 1862 he entered the service of the Peabody Institute, where he attracted the attention of Louis Agassiz. He spent the next few years as assistant librarian in the great naturalist's museum of comparative zoology in Cambridge, also making some explorations in Hayti. In 1870 he was made head librarian of the Peabody Institute, and in 1890 was also made provost of the Institute. He introduced into the library a modern system of cataloging and classification, and spent much time in the search for books to build up the collections under his care. He retired from active service two years before his death, and was succeeded in the librarianship by Mr. John Parker, for many years assistant librarian.

WATSON, Helen S., has been chosen as children's librarian of the new Queen Anne branch of the Seattle Public Library. Miss Watson had a year of training in the Pittsburgh Training School for Children's Librarians and is a graduate of the College for Women, Cleveland.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MAINE

Bangor. The fine collection of scientific books, pamphlets and papers of the late Ora W. Knight, of Portland, who formerly lived in this city, will go to the Bangor Public Library.

Castine. By the will of the late Eben Blake Page, of Winchester, Mass., the public library receives \$500.

Waterville. The new Booth and Dimock Memorial Library building was dedicated at South Coventry Friday evening, Oct. 24.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Exeter. By the will of the late Dr. Harlan P. Amen, principal of Phillips Exeter Academy, the sum of \$3000 is given to the trustees of the academy, to be known as the Mary Rawson Amen fund, in memory of Mrs. Amen. One-half of the income is to be added to the principal until it accumulates to \$25,000. The other half of the income is to be expended for books of permanent value, to be kept in the Davis Library in a room or alcove, to be known as the Mary Rawson Amen room or alcove. When the principal accumulates to \$10,000 the trustees may at their discretion expend a portion of the income upon pictures, furniture or works of art for the adornment of the room or alcove. When the principal accumulates to \$25,000, a codicil directs one-half the income shall be expended for books. Another codicil gives to the trustees of the academy, with one reservation, the testator's library of 10,000 volumes as a basis for the Mary Rawson Amen collection. Dr. Amen recently announced his intention to give to the academy 5000 volumes and about half that number are already placed in special cases in the Davis Library. The reservation is that each of the four children in the order of age may select a book and repeat the process until each one has chosen 100 books.

VERMONT

Fair Haven F. L. Ellen F. Dewey, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Total volumes in library 7828. Income \$800. Expended for books \$200.

Lyndonville. By the will of Luther B. Harris, former cashier of the Lyndonville Na-

tional Bank, his library, Indian curios and collection of old china are left to the Cobleigh Public Library here, provided a suitable addition is built to store them properly. If the town fails to do this and if none of his descendants care for this library and the other collections, the whole can be offered intact to any institution that wishes to purchase them and will agree to house them properly.

Plainfield. The Plainfield Library was opened Nov. 11. Miss Rebecca Wright, of the Library Commission, was present and helped arrange and catalog the books. One hundred and nineteen books were sent from the state through the Library Commission. The library had at the time of the opening five hundred books which were in the Ladies Circulating Library. This library united with the public one just formed. Miss Ethel Bemis is librarian.

MASSACHUSETTS

"Free public library buildings of Massachusetts—a roll of honor" is the title of a pamphlet which the Free Public Library Commission of the state has reprinted, with additions, from its twenty-third report. It contains the list of givers of free public library buildings, followed by the names of free libraries in separate buildings owned by the towns, and the names of those towns whose funds are now accumulating for library buildings. Another pamphlet issued by the commission is entitled "General library legislation of Massachusetts—1798-1913." It is a collection of such general legislation as relates to the formation and management of social, law, school district and free public libraries, arranged in chronological order, and intended to show the evolution of libraries in Massachusetts.

Boston. The handsome new branch public library at the corner of Monument square and Monument avenue, Charlestown, was opened to the public Nov. 14. The total cost of the new branch is about \$85,000. The old library was located in city hall building, which is soon to be demolished. Among the features of the new branch are open alcoves and shelves on each floor, permitting the reader easy access to the books and enabling him to make selections at will. A lecture room with a seating capacity of 240 will be used for the "story hour" for children, class work and oc-

casional lectures. It will be equipped with a stereopticon.

Cambridge. Work on the new Widener Memorial Library is making good progress, and it is hoped to have the building completed by commencement. The exterior work is nearly done, and interior work has been begun. Sir Charles Allom, who will direct the decorations for the library, has arrived in this country from England.

Cambridge P. L. Clarence W. Ayer, lbn. [died April 11, 1913]. (55th annual rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1913.) Accessions 6579; total number volumes in library 99,676. Circulation 298,049. City appropriations \$31,297.58. Expended \$31,296.21.

Figures for circulation show a loss of 5364, which is ascribed to an insufficient appropriation for the purchase of new and popular books. A trial was begun, June 15, 1912, of granting a larger privilege to all adult borrowers in the use of their non-fiction card. By this privilege any number of books of non-fiction desired may be taken out on the non-fiction card, except those recently published or otherwise restricted, as in the case of reference books. The experience of the year has abundantly justified this trial, and readers of the more serious books are given advantages which in a way offset the lack of the newer books. Early in November was started a new registration of card holders, after a lapse of six years, and now designed to continue in force for the regular college period of four years. At the same time a new and simpler form of card was introduced, and the use of the two-card system was discontinued. The borrower's privilege was further extended to two books of fiction on this card, instead of one book, as heretofore, of which only one could be new. A special "Selected list of Catholic books" was published in September. This was also issued in a separate edition of 2000 copies, which were distributed to each of the parochial schools, the Catholic Union, and the St. Mary's Catholic Association. It is expected that this list will be a forerunner of a larger and more comprehensive list of books by Catholic authors, the expense of publication to be borne proportionately by the institutions and organizations especially interested. From Oct. 15 to Nov. 15 the pupils of the upper grades of the grammar schools made visits to the library. They were shown all parts of the library building and were instructed in the use of cards, the card catalog, and the reference books.

Everett. Parlin Memorial L. Ellen L. Johnson, lbn. (33d annual rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1912.) Accessions 640; total volumes in library 25,280. Circulation 83,008. Books repaired in adult department 8834. Circulation in children's room 27,563. Books repaired in children's room 9146. Receipts \$5914.13; expenditures \$5914.13.

Haverhill P. L. John G. Moulton, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Net accessions of books 2391, total in library 99,000; of pictures 1000, total 20,000. Circulation 38,085 pictures, 184,652 books; per capita 4.1, fiction 72%. Population 45,000; new registration 1780; total since 1907 19,324. Receipts \$21,633.24. Expenditures \$21,161.80. Books and periodicals \$3718.23; pictures \$467.49; salaries \$9809.56; rent \$1026; binding \$813.45; insurance \$509.96; printing \$417.64; fuel \$836.52; light, \$560.22; building and grounds \$1404.45; furniture \$359.72.

The working schedule has been changed from 43 hours in summer and 43½ in winter to 41 hours all the year round. Each assistant now works one evening a week, has a free morning on the day when there is evening work, and a free afternoon each week. Sunday work, with extra pay, is voluntary and in addition to the regular weekly schedule. The dinner period of 1½ hours, vacation of four weeks, and sick leave of two weeks remain as formerly. Some advances in salary were made. It is recommended that the general standard of salaries be raised to correspond with that of the schools. Books especially used by business men, such as general law and technical books, directories and foreign dictionaries, Spanish in particular, were added to the Washington Square branch, and it is planned to make this especially the business man's branch. Window advertising has been tried at the Washington Square branch, pictures and books being displayed. Many of the books were taken out by people who noticed them in passing, and they often expressed surprise to find books on such practical subjects in the library. Books on the useful arts were the most used. The windows were brilliantly lighted by concealed lamps. Colored lithographs on historical subjects attracted the most attention. This window advertising lured some into the library, and called the attention of many who did not come in to the fact that there was a library ready to serve the people in many ways. It was considered a success, and will be continued. The Massachusetts Library Club and Free Public Library Commission held a two days'

meeting in Haverhill in October. In November the Free Public Library Commission held at the library a two days' demonstration of book mending for small libraries. With Miss Marguerite Reid, of Providence, the librarian prepared the list on "Aids to library work with foreigners" for the March number of the Massachusetts Library Club *Bulletin*. This was reprinted later by the American Library Association. In addition to several talks about the library before clubs in Haverhill, the librarian gave talks at the Massachusetts Library Club meeting in Haverhill and the Old Colony Library Club meeting in November. The reference librarian, Miss Florence T. Blunt, conducted courses in reference work at the summer library school at Simmons College.

Newton. Two bronze tablets, six feet high, presented by Sarah Hull Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, were dedicated in the Newton Public Library with fitting ceremonies on Dec. 4. The tablets were erected in honor of the Newton soldiers of the Revolution, and bear the names of the 432 men.

Southbridge. Work has been started on the \$50,000 Edwards Memorial Library in the center of Southbridge. The library is a gift to the town of Southbridge from Misses Hannah and Grace Edwards and Robert J. Edwards, all of Boston, in memory of their father, Jacob Edwards. Specifications have been made by Little & Brown, Boston, architects, and the work will be done by Norcross Bros. Co., of Worcester. The foundation of the library, which is to be 50 by 80 feet, will be of Troy white granite up to the ground floor. The walls will be built of Harvard brick with limestone trimmings. All of the finish work about the entrances and windows will be of bronze. The newspaper room and museum will be on the basement floor, and the library proper on the main floor. The second floor will be used for storage purposes.

RHODE ISLAND

Central Falls. By the will of Mrs. Susan S. Flagg, widow of Gen. Lysander Flagg, the income of the bulk of her estate is to be equally divided between her sister, Amy A. Whipple, and Mrs. Winnie Lewis Monroe. At their death the income is to be given to the Central Falls Public Library.

East Greenwich is to have a new public library, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Pierce.

Providence. Athenæum. Grace F. Leonard, lbn. (78th annual rpt.—yr. ending Sept. 1, 1913.) Accessions 2474; total number volumes 79,257. Circulation 62,250. Receipts \$12,524.44. Disbursements \$10,504.71. Balance on hand \$2019.73.

An addition costing about \$12,000 is being made at the rear of the present building, which will permit the restoring of the present alcoves to their original size by removing partitions, and will allow room on the shelves for many valuable books now stored in boxes or in rooms inaccessible to the public.

Westerly. A special children's room was opened in the public library Dec. 6.

CONNECTICUT

Ansonia P. L. Ruby E. Steele, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Accessions 1280; total volumes in library 19,257. Circulation 57,360.

Columbia. The public library has received a bequest of \$500 from the late Eben Blake Page, of Winchester, Mass.

New Haven. The demand for a new building for the Yale University Library, to house the books which are already seriously crowding Linsley Hall and the old library buildings, is now heard. One of the sites mentioned is in the new Pierson-Sage square. The last report of Librarian Schwab shows that unless extra space is provided shortly it will be necessary to utilize attics and cellars and other convenient places in nearby buildings for the storage of the ever-increasing number of books. If this plan has to be carried out, danger from fire and other causes will be great. Proper classification and care will be difficult, and their inaccessibility will render many books of little use.

South Windsor. After being closed for three months the South Windsor Public Library opened Dec. 8 in the new town hall. The library began its career in the church parlors of the Baptist Church, and stayed there a few years until the Union District School was completed, when it was moved to the school house. There it was shifted from room to room, until finally transferred to its present quarters.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Brooklyn. Work has been begun on the enlargement of the library of the Children's Museum of the Brooklyn Institute in Bedford Park. It is to be confined to the reference

room, which will be increased approximately 500 square feet by taking in the roof space over the conservatory. The enlargement will house the most used of the reference books for the present, or until the new Children's Museum is built. Now many of the books have to be kept in the basement and in whatever closet space is available elsewhere in the old building, causing great inconvenience to the librarians and to those wishing to consult the books. The work is to be finished early in January.

Brooklyn. Pratt Institute F. L. Edward F. Stevens, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1913.) Accessions by purchase, gift and binding periodicals 5875. Circulation for home use: adult 202,598; children 46,239. New registration: adult 3255; children 1161; total registration 9894. Since the autumn of 1912 a systematic effort has been made to instruct institute students in library use, beginning in the Applied Science Department. Each man in the entering classes was assigned to five hours in the Applied Science room in the library, for instruction in the classification system, the card catalog, the important indexes, etc., and then prepared a bibliography on a designated subject. The bibliographies become library property. Every afternoon from October to June, from 3.45 to 5, tea with biscuits is served in the staff room by a competent person who comes in for the purpose, and the experiment has proved of distinct value. Beginning with January, 1913, the library has purchased in monthly consignments the special edition of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, which is printed on rag paper for purposes of preservation in libraries. Extensive changes have been made in the children's department, and the open area south of the library and adjoining the children's entrance has been equipped with swings and see-saws and other playground apparatus.

Goshen. The library has received \$12,000 by the will of Charles J. Everett, of Goshen, N. Y.

Groton. A library, to be known as the Goodyear Memorial Library, and sufficient funds to maintain it, have been left to the town by the will of the late Dr. Miles D. Goodyear, a member of the noted rubber and forest owning family of that name. The will leaves a three-story brick building in the village of Groton valued at about \$45,000 and at present occupied by the post-office, and living apartments and other property valued at about \$55,000, for this purpose.

Hudson Falls F. L. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1913.) Accessions 546; total number volumes 2416. Circulation, adult 16,625; juvenile 7633. New registrations 358; total number of borrowers registered since October, 1910, 2201. Receipts \$1499.56. Expenditures \$1321.35. Balance on hand \$178.21.

Kingston P. L. (Rpt.—yr. ending June, 1913.) Circulation 44,467, including 10,798 to children. Reading room used by 26,700 readers. Branch in Kingston Academy, open one hour twice a week, circulated 3032 books. A similar branch is much needed in the lower part of the city.

New York City. The New York Public Library trustees have selected Carrère & Hastings, who designed the big central building, to prepare plans for a branch which is to be built on the south side of Manhattan street, running through to 126th street, adjoining the Eleventh Municipal Court building. This branch when completed will be the new quarters of the George Bruce Memorial branch, which has been located in rented quarters on West 42d street. With the opening of the new main building of the Public Library at Fifth avenue and 42d street and a circulation branch therein, it was felt to be advisable to transfer the George Bruce branch to a section of the city where library facilities are few.

New York City. Dr. George F. Kunz, chairman of the special committee on local celebration in the city of New York, announced at a recent meeting of the sub-executive committee for the celebration of the centenary of peace among English speaking peoples in 1915, the incorporation of an association for the establishment and maintenance for the people in the city of New York of museums of the peaceful arts as a memorial of the peace centenary. The object is to establish about twenty buildings on a site not yet chosen, for permanent exhibits, a library and a large popular auditorium. It is estimated by Dr. Kunz that the whole institution, which would be one of the finest in the world, would cost about twenty or thirty million dollars and several millions a year to run. It is aimed in particular to facilitate industrial education.

New York City—Queens Borough. The board of trustees of the Queens Borough Public Library has voted to send a request to the Board of Estimate for sufficient means to open three branch libraries in place of three large stations, each action being estimated to cost \$4500 for each branch, or a total of \$13,-

500, and that prompt and favorable attention by the Board of Estimate be urged. The three places in need of the branches, it was said, are Evergreen, Glendale and Luona Park. Appropriations amounting to \$88,381 were recommended. The discussion about the location of the library branch at Queens was reopened, but the board finally decided to hold over the matter till the next meeting, when it is expected that plans will be submitted for a building that certain residents of Queens hope to erect by popular subscription.

New York City. Dr. John A. Mandel, of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of the New York University, has presented to the New York Public Library more than two hundred books relating to the history of Emperor William II. of Germany, whose twenty-fifth anniversary was recently celebrated. The collection is believed to be the largest in existence on the subject, and Dr. Mandel expects to make further additions to it from time to time.

New York City. The Edwin Hadley Smith collection of amateur journalism, consisting of 30,000 pieces, comprising extensive bound files of American and foreign amateur journalistic literature, mounted clippings, portraits and so on, has been cared for by the library of Pratt Institute since 1908. In justice to Mr. Smith, and to serious journalism, these papers, regarded as rudimentary forms, are about to be transferred to Columbia University, where they will be used in connection with the University School of Journalism.

New York City. Russell Sage Foundation. L. Frederick W. Jenkins, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Sept. 30, 1913.) Accessions 2037; total volumes in library 10,000. Circulation 29,034; a gain of 6264 over last year. Total registration 878. The Russell Sage Foundation Library is the result of the union during the past year of the valuable collections on charity and allied subjects formerly belonging to the New York Charity Organization Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the New York School of Philanthropy, the Russell Sage Foundation and the New York State Charities Aid Association. The new building of the Sage Foundation just completed at Lexington avenue and 22d street, New York City, has provided delightful quarters for this new library on the two upper floors of the building, which will give excellent light and air and quiet. The library has been entirely reclassified and recatalogued during the past year and will be open to the pub-

lic after Jan. 1, 1914. A decided increase in the use of the library has made the circulation for the past year the largest in the history of the library. "The collection is the largest in America devoted exclusively to social problems. With ample room for readers, and the books required for their information, the much discussed problem of bringing the book and the reader together, ought to be comparatively easy. If progress is measured in terms of opportunity, an extension of future usefulness for the Russell Sage Foundation Library is assured."

New York City. Columbia Univ. L. W. Dawson Johnston, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1913.) Accessions (exclusive of serials) 56,416. Registered borrowers at central loan desk 4676. Circulation for home use 196,922. Readers in reading rooms 502,016. Volumes used in reading rooms 792,592. 848 volumes were borrowed from 17 other institutions and 500 volumes were lent to 63 other institutions. The year has been marked by large additions to the library room and equipment, by important additions to book collections, by reorganization consequent upon the establishment of several new department librarianships, and by continued investigation of the catalogs and cataloging of the several libraries. The cataloging department will supervise the cataloging of all books for department libraries as well as for the main library, but the department librarians will prepare all volumes for binding. The binding department of the university handles about 45 per cent. of all the binding done. The union catalog and official catalog have been combined. This record now consists of all printed cards published by the Library of Congress, the John Crerar Library, Harvard University and the University of Chicago, together with dissertation cards published by the Königliche Bibliothek, Berlin, and miscellaneous entries, exclusive of serials. It is supplemented by the serial catalog and, for official use, a list of subject headings. Three types of bibliographical instruction are carried on under library auspices. (1) Introductory lectures of a general character, intended especially for the information of new members of the university. (2) A series of lectures on legal bibliography and the use of law books. (3) A course in pharmaceutical bibliography. It is the belief of the librarian that an optional course should be established, that it should be required of all students taking certain advanced courses, and that distinctly bibliographical work should be a condition of the

granting of any degree. The faculties of Columbia College, of Barnard College, and of the School of Philosophy have already allowed credit for such work as is involved in attending a course of bibliographical lectures and also for such work as is involved in bibliographical research.

Newark P. L. Miss Saltsman, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Oct. 31, 1913.) Accessions 353; total number of volumes 10,938. Receipts \$3032.37; expenditures \$2536.80; balance on hand \$1095.57.

Oaks Corners. A suitable and attractive building has been provided for the free library in a most inexpensive way, through the thoughtfulness and generosity of Mr. A. B. Burtis, a landowner in the village. When the new railroad station was to displace the old one, he secured the right to move the latter to a vacant site on his own grounds, and then by making some desirable changes and improvements, transformed it into an inviting book and reading room, and gave a lease for its perpetual use to the free library association, so long as it is used for library purposes.

Old Forge. A number of residents of Old Forge met Nov. 29 and organized a Free Public Library Association. The charter members are Rev. Benjamin B. Knapp, Maurice Callahan, Walter D. Marks, jr., Prof. A. T. Cloffee, William J. Thistlethwaite, Gilbert Hoffman, Rev. J. Fitzgerald, Mrs. R. S. Lindsay, and Mrs. Fred Woodruff. It is expected that a library and reading room will be opened in the near future.

Ossining. The board of library trustees has voted to allow the use of a portion of the library property for playground and garden purposes. By means of a close hedge or wall the playground, a plot about eighty by one hundred and forty feet, will be set off from the library grounds, and it will be under proper supervision.

Rochester. Mrs. M. G. Kellogg, of Chicago, has given \$25,000 as a memorial to her late husband, to the endowment fund of the library of the University of Rochester. The fund now amounts to \$60,000.

Rochester. On Nov. 22 a large meeting in the interest of the Rochester Public Library was held at the Seneca Hotel. Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, delivered a very forceful address on the function of reading in the development of boys and girls and the part per-

formed by the library in furnishing reading matter. The meeting was the fourth in the series of follow-up conferences arranged by the Rochester Child welfare committee, conferences at which special features of the Child Welfare Exhibit are treated by experts and afterward discussed freely by members of the audience. The discussion at this fourth conference focussed on the need of a central library for Rochester, and a resolution was adopted urging the city to take steps to provide a central library. At present only a beginning has been made on a branch library system and numerous minor distributing centers for books of a popular character.

Rochester. Four new deposit stations were opened in November, making twenty-one stations established since the first of January. City Librarian William F. Yust frankly said at a recent meeting that until the city has a central library plant costing at the lowest estimate half a million dollars, exclusive of its site, and a stock of at least a million books, besides ten branches costing \$40,000 each and from one to two hundred deposit stations, it cannot hope adequately to supply the demand for library facilities that is rapidly becoming more insistent. So far as he knew, he said, no movement was on foot, either among the city authorities or among the people, to secure such an equipment.

Sag Harbor. A deed of trust has been executed by Mrs. Russell Sage, in which the John Jermain Memorial Library building, costing about \$100,000, its entire equipment and an endowment providing sufficient income perpetually to maintain it on a liberal scale, are given to a board of trustees, to administer the library *in perpetuo* for the free use of the village. No figures are given to the public as to the exact amount of the endowment, but from the amount needed for annual expenses as now operated, it is estimated that this must be equal to if not greater than the original cost of the building.

Sea Cliff. Work on the library building to be erected by Mrs. Samuel Stevenson as a memorial to her husband will be started soon.

Sherman. *Minerva* F. L. Florence E. Hawley, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Nov. 1, 1913.) Accessions 387; total number of volumes in library 4486. Circulation 13,230. Receipts \$1300.06. Expenditures \$864.19. Balance on hand \$444.87.

Troy. Miss Jessie Wheeler, of the Public Library, has received a cash prize from a

western establishment for the best and most original device for electrically wiring houses. Miss Wheeler has long been a student of electrical devices and is also a practical telegraph operator.

NEW JERSEY

Bayonne. The closing of the First National Bank of Bayonne has tied up the funds of the public library. The trustees hope to negotiate a loan to provide money for the salaries of the librarians.

Beverly. Prominent citizens of Beverly have taken the lead in a campaign to establish a fine new library building. John H. Sinex, a Philadelphia business man and president of the Beverly Bank, is chairman of a committee to advance the project. It is proposed to erect a building costing not less than \$5000.

Cranford. (Rpt.—yr. ending Nov. 1, 1913.) Accessions 723. Circulation 29,349. New registrations 198; total number of borrowers 1626.

Hoboken. Deciding that the publication of the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library was an unnecessary expense, the board at its last meeting voted to abolish the publication of the minutes, and hereafter to have a typewritten copy hung in a conspicuous place in the building where anybody interested could read it.

Keyport. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 187; total volumes in library 1926. Circulation 8179. Total number of borrowers 699.

Nutley. The cornerstone of the new Nutley Free Public Library was laid Nov. 29. The movement to establish in Nutley a free public library began in 1875, when the Park School Library was thrown open to the people by the Board of Education. It was distributed about in the various rooms of the building and was little used. In 1901 Mrs. J. Stuart Brown, now of Montclair, aroused sufficient interest among the people of the town to induce the Board of Education to devote a special room in the school to the library, and its circulation jumped at once to 1000 a month. The Park School Library grew to about 3000 volumes, and in the meantime the "Nutley Library," a subscription affair, came into existence and acquired about the same number. Both of these are now merged and donated to the new institution. About four years ago the people voted to tax themselves under the state law for library maintenance. Andrew Carnegie donated \$20,000 for the new struc-

ture and the Board of Education gave the land. The structure will be of brick with limestone trimmings and is built in the style of the Jefferson mansion, on the James river, which is typical of the colonial style of architecture.

Passaic P. L. Miss H. Elizabeth White, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1913.) Circulation 243,227. Visitors to the reading rooms numbered over 200,000.

Besides the main library there are four branches. Of these the North branch was opened on July 15, 1912. The cost of running this new branch was \$2000 for the eleven and one-half months ending June 30 last. This amount includes new books, furniture, supplies, rent and additional service required. The membership of the library is 1304; the circulation 32,887; reading room attendance 35,673. A total of 1304 new books were purchased for this library and 1372 were transferred from other library buildings in the city. The growth of club work has been the main feature of the work at the Reid Memorial Library. When the three club rooms and the auditorium were all full, the librarian's office was used for club work. Every section of Passaic is now provided with convenient library facilities. Hence the policy of the library during the next few years will be one of development, especially in supplying the branches with more books and providing larger and better reading rooms.

Red Bank. In her will, recently probated, Mrs. Anna M. Conover left \$1000 to the Red Bank Public Library.

PENNSYLVANIA

A SURVEY of the subscription library movement which gradually spread over Pennsylvania in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and its development in the nineteenth, is given in Thomas L. Montgomery's article, "A survey of Pennsylvania libraries," in the October number of *Pennsylvania Library Notes*. The origin and growth of many town libraries is sketched, starting on a subscription basis, on the principle that "What was worth getting was worth paying for." Up to 1887 not a single free public library, supported by taxation, existed in Pennsylvania, although many subscription libraries opened their reading rooms to the public. Scranton had the first tax-supported public library. "The record of 139 free libraries established within twenty-five years will stand, no matter what may be the success of the future."

Canton. The Green Free Library was opened recently with formal exercises. The library had its inception in 1899, and was so well supported and used that it attracted the approving attention of the late Charles F. Green, of Roaring Branch, who, at the time of his death, left the sum of \$40,000 to be used in its endowment, and for the purpose of erecting a suitable building to house the books.

Chester. Mary Helen Jones, of Haddonfield, N. J., has been elected librarian of the West End Library.

Conshohocken. Mrs. Alan Wood, widow of the Conshohocken ironmaster, has given a \$5000 endowment to the Conshohocken Free Library.

Darby. "A sketch of the Darby Library Company" is the title of an article by Kate W. Serrill in *Pennsylvania Library Notes* for October. The library was organized March 1, 1743, when twenty-nine citizens formed a company for establishing a library. In 1761 there were 230 volumes. In 1826 it was voted that anyone paying \$3 per annum might use books on the same terms as members. In 1868 the library company was incorporated, and in 1872 subscriptions were solicited and a lot and building worth about \$10,000 were provided for the library. In 1893 the 150th anniversary was celebrated, and in 1898 the library was made free to the public.

Edinboro. A brief description of the library of the Edinboro State Normal School is printed in *Pennsylvania Library Notes* for October. The town has no public library, but the public is welcomed in the school library, which contains about 8500 volumes.

Germantown. After an existence of forty-four years, the Germantown Library Association and Historical Society will go out of existence on Jan. 11 next. The association was formed in 1869 through the instrumentality of Miss Hannah Ann Zell, who was the president until her death, in 1911. When founded it served a useful purpose, there being few public libraries in the city at that time. With the growth of the free library system, the library lost patronage. In 1912 the association disposed of its collection of relics, many of them being turned over to the Site and Relic Society. At the same time the works of history, science and travels in the library were sold, and it was decided to make up-to-date fiction the feature of the library, with the hope of attracting patronage, but the change was not a success.

Jenkintown. The history of the Abington Library is briefly summed up in an article by Florence M. Ridpath in *Pennsylvania Library Notes* for October. There were thirty-three members of the first library, established in 1803. The first purchase was Goldsmith's "Animated nature," in four volumes, at \$6.50. At the close of the year the library owned 150 volumes. Membership fees fluctuated from \$6.50 up to \$10 and then down to \$1 per year, the rate adopted in 1902. In 1903, on its hundredth anniversary, the library was made free to all residents within an area of twenty-five square miles. In 1909 ground was broken for a new \$10,000 building, and in July, 1910, it was opened to the public. During the last ten years an endowment fund of \$25,000 has been secured; property worth \$10,000 has been purchased; a colonial library costing \$20,000 has been built, and the book collection increased from 1700 to 15,000 volumes.

Pennsburg. The new library at Perkiomen Seminary, made possible through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, who donated \$20,000 for its erection, was dedicated Nov. 20. President John G. Hibben, of Princeton University, and ex-Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Schuylkill, Pa., were the principal orators for the occasion. President Hibben spoke on "The library," while Mr. Pennypacker chose "The archives" as his subject. Ten years ago Dr. Oscar S. Kriebel conceived the idea of interesting Mr. Carnegie, and after three years of investigation and correspondence Mr. Carnegie finally offered to give \$20,000 for the library, provided that the school raise a similar amount for the endowment of the library, and clear up all debts of the seminary, which amounted to nearly \$40,000. After seven years of hard work, during which time he overcame almost insurmountable obstacles, Dr. Kriebel finally succeeded in raising the amount in June, 1912, and thus increased the material resources of the school \$80,000, it being the largest material increase the school ever received at one time. Work was begun on the building about a year ago. The building is two stories high, with a basement. The foundation wall is built of native brownstone, while the building proper is of dark red brick to conform with other buildings of the seminary. The roof is of red tile, and has a large skylight. The basement will be used for class room purposes, the first floor for the library proper, and the second story as an historical museum. The building also contains a large

fireproof vault, which is to be used for the preservation of valuable historical documents concerning the founders of the Schwenkfelder faith, under which religious denomination the school is conducted.

Philadelphia. To provide a site for a free library building and a public recreation ground, the city has purchased from the Odd Fellows' Cemetery Company of Philadelphia a lot at the northwest corner of Twenty-fifth and Diamond streets, for \$50,000. It includes about two and one-half acres. The city several months ago purchased from J. S. Serrill and from Annie McCarney two adjoining lots between the Pennsylvania Railroad and Diamond street. With these the city now has for the library site a triangular lot 500 feet on the west side of Twenty-fifth street, 550 feet on the north side of Diamond street, and 750 feet along the Pennsylvania Railroad. Glenwood avenue cuts through the lot, but that part of the avenue will probably be taken off the city plan.

Philadelphia. The library of botanical works collected by the late Dr. Charles H. Shaw, assistant professor in the department of botany at the University of Pennsylvania, has now been incorporated with the departmental library, and each work has been suitably inscribed as a memorial gift by friends of Dr. Shaw to the university. These will serve to keep alive the memory of the professor, who, while carrying on botanical explorations in the Canadian Rockies, was drowned three years ago in a lake of that region.

Philadelphia. A rare set of law books printed by Benjamin Franklin was purchased here last month by the New York State Library for \$415. The documents, which consisted of seventeen folios executed between 1759 and 1764, were part of the collection of Robert F. Skutch, of Baltimore. They are considered among the best specimens of Franklin papers in existence.

Philadelphia. Two hundred additional volumes were recently deposited in "The Memorial Library of the Publications of the University of Pennsylvania," a distinctive institution of the university and not duplicated in any other seat of learning. The "Memorial Library" has a home in six special alcoves in the tower of the library, in a set of bookcases donated by Joseph G. Rosengarten, one of the university trustees. There are now more than 6000 books and pamphlets in these

memorial cases, all written or edited by men who have been connected with the university as students, teachers or officers. Some of the works are by authors of colonial days. There are several volumes published just before or after the Civil War. Copies of every textbook put out by university men are included, among them several which have been in almost universal use and the names of which awaken associations of school or college days in the minds of many thousands. The collection also contains the files of the undergraduates and graduate publications, monographs and theses. Different languages are represented in books in Chinese, Japanese, Spanish, German and French. The special book-plate for the memorial collection was designed by George E. Nitzsche, the University recorder, and drawn by Andre Koronski.

Philadelphia. Falls of Schuylkill branch of the Philadelphia Free Library, at Warden's drive and Midvale avenue, Falls of Schuylkill, was formally opened Nov. 18, in the presence of a large assemblage of guests. The keys of the building were handed over to Dr. Jolin Thomson, librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, by the architects, Rankin, Kellogg & Crane. Addresses were made by George Dorwart, Charles L. Dykes, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, and John W. Flanagan, president of Falls of Schuylkill Business Men's Association. The library was opened the following day for the distribution of books by Miss Susan R. Clendenin, librarian, and her assistants, Misses Ella W. Boyd, Caroline Fiss and Eleanor Smith. The library building is of local stone, with Indiana limestone trimmings, and has a frontage on Midvale avenue of 42 feet and on Warden's drive of 100 feet. It is one story and a basement in height, surmounted with a steeped pitched roof of green and purple slates, with a small cupola in the center. The library proper is on the first floor and is reached by a flight of two broad steps from Warden's drive. In the basement are the heating plant, a large lecture room, and a kitchen and dining room for the employees. The building was erected from funds furnished by Andrew Carnegie on ground donated by the late William M. Merrick and the Warden estate. Two other branches, one at Broad and Porter streets and the other at Twentieth and Shunk streets, will be opened some time this winter.

Pittsburg. "Some of Pittsburgh's early libraries" is the title of an article by A. L. Hardy, which fills six pages of the December

Bulletin of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. The article first appeared in the *Pittsburgh Gazette Times*, and traces the development of the library movement from its inception in 1787 to the time of the Civil war.

Reading. The library trustees have decided to establish branch libraries in the northeast, northwest, and southeast sections of the city. The branches will probably be started in school buildings.

Wallingford. Wallingford is to have a memorial library on a plot of ground just north of the Wallingford bridge, which has been deeded to the Helen Kate Furness Free Library by William Henry Furness, 3d. The lot has a frontage of eighty-eight feet on Providence road and a depth of three hundred and sixty-five feet. Frank Miles Day is preparing plans and specifications for the library building, which is expected to be finished by next spring. The library was incorporated in 1902 under the name of the Horace Howard Furness Free Library. Before Dr. Furness died he left the sum of \$5000 to the library upon the condition that the name be changed to its present title.

Wellsboro. After making several other bequests, Miss Mary Barbara Robinson has bequeathed the bulk of her estate, estimated at \$100,000, to her nephew, C. R. Converse, of Elmira, N. Y., for life, and then to the endowment of the Green Free Library, Wellsboro, to be known as the Chester and Mary Robinson endowment fund, in memory of her father and mother. Earlier in the year, by the will of Charles S. Green, of Roaring Branch, Wellsboro received \$50,000 for a free library, of which \$10,000 was for the building, \$3000 for books and \$32,000 for endowment. This sum, to which the endowment fund of Miss Robinson eventually will be added, will place the Green Free Library of Wellsboro on a substantial foundation.

DELAWARE

Wilmington. A movement is on foot to start a campaign for \$300,000 for the Wilmington Institute Free Library, which is admitted to be one of the best in any city the size of Wilmington. The city council has been asked to appropriate \$50 annually for every \$1000 bequeathed or donated to the fund, such appropriation not to be paid on an amount exceeding \$200,000. At the present time the city's appropriation amounts to \$13,000 annually, and under the agreement it would donate \$27,000 annually.

MARYLAND

Snow Hill. *Friendly L. Rozelle* and *Virginia Handy*, lbn. (5th rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Total no. vols. in library 1600. Total registration 368.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington P. L. *George F. Bowerman*, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 11,787; total number of volumes 156,263. Registration 46,278. Circulation 686,278 volumes and 72,450 pictures.

In the distribution of books 161 agencies were utilized, including those administered by the library and those to which deposits of books were sent for circulation. The school division has made a new high record, and one that is believed to be rarely equaled in home circulation per volume. From a total stock of but 6000 volumes in the school duplicate collection, a home circulation of 76,339 volumes was achieved—that is, twelve and two-thirds circulations per volume. These books were circulated from 287 classrooms in eighty-six school buildings. In the face of such a record the library ought at once to be able to increase its school duplicate collection to not less than 20,000 volumes and to enlarge the staff in charge of this work. Twenty-three different organizations held sixty-eight meetings in the lecture hall, with a total recorded attendance of 7158. In the study room there were held 140 meetings of eighteen organizations, some of which also held meetings in the lecture hall. During the year seventeen resignations have been handed in out of a total regular staff of sixty-nine, including the building force. This is due to the fact that the salaries paid are inadequate. "The original library appropriations were slowly and inadequately made. The salaries were fixed by Congress on a starvation basis, and no effort hitherto has been successful in getting them from this basis except in spots. Charwomen are still paid \$180 per year, as against a minimum of \$240 per year elsewhere; many regular assistants (not pages, but professional librarians) are paid \$480 and \$540 per year when the minimum pay for merely clerical work elsewhere in the government service is \$720; the librarian originally received \$2500, and now receives \$3500 per year for labors which are compensated in other American libraries of approximately the size and usefulness of that of Washington by an annual salary of \$5000 or more. As a consequence of these conditions of overwork and underpay the library force has suffered a constant shifting in personnel, losing by resignations

53 per cent. of its entire force in the fiscal year 1907, 25 per cent. in 1908, 23 per cent. in 1909, 26 per cent. in 1910, 33½ per cent. in 1911, 20 per cent. in 1912, and 25 per cent. in 1913. In the nine years from 1904, the first full year the present central building was occupied, the congressional appropriations for the library have increased 71 per cent. and the total library expenditures 59 per cent. But in the corresponding period the book stock has increased in volumes 142 per cent. and the home circulation has increased in volumes 147 per cent. The library has grown in these nine years from 64,473 volumes to 156,203 volumes, and in volumes circulated, the measure of the library's activity and usefulness, from 278,178 volumes to 686,278 volumes. The work done has increased twice as fast as the means provided for doing it, and in very recent years there has been almost no increase of maintenance and development provision at all. Under any test that can be applied Washington's library maintenance is inadequate compared with that of other libraries of its class. The comparison is unfavorable to Washington: (1) In the aggregate amount of library appropriation; (2) in per capita library expenditures, and (3) in percentage of total municipal expenditure applied to library purposes."

The South

VIRGINIA

Richmond. By a resolution adopted at the annual meeting by the board of directors of the Virginia State Library, books will be loaned hereafter, under certain regulations to be prescribed, to any responsible person in the state eighteen years old or over. The change in the method of borrowing books, which has heretofore been extremely limited, it is believed, will tend greatly to increase the usefulness of the library to the people of Virginia.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Latta. The contract for the construction of the Latta Public Library building has been awarded to S. E. Alford, of Rowland, N. C. The Carnegie Corporation of New York made a donation of \$5000 for a library building, and the contract calls for the completion of the building ready for occupancy by March 15, 1914.

FLORIDA

Bartow. Plans for the new Carnegie Library are ready.

KENTUCKY

Eminence. A library association has been formed as the result of a visit by Miss Fannie Rawson, secretary of the State Library Association.

Louisville F. P. L. George T. Settle, lbn. (9th rpt.—yr. ending Aug. 31, 1913.) Accessions 19,061; total number volumes 163,214. New registrations 9387; total number of borrowers 40,824. Circulation 776,654 volumes for home use. Receipts \$150,065.03; expenditures \$146,352.62. From Mr. Carnegie \$35,000 have been drawn for three branch libraries. The chief event of the year was the transfer, on May 13, of the Polytechnic Society property to the Library Board. This included the store building on Fourth avenue, valued at \$630,000, together with all books, statuary, museum collection, paintings, etc. The rents from this building, which is occupied by a large department store, will enable the library to do much additional work. The opening of the Jefferson Branch library, the completion of the new Portland Branch building, and the drawing of plans and the erection of the Eastern Colored Branch building are added items of interest. The library system consists of the main library, seven branches (with the eighth under construction), 213 class room collections in schools and 37 deposit stations, a total of 258 centers for the circulation of books for home use.

TENNESSEE

Greeneville. A donation of \$10,000, it is announced, has been secured from Andrew Carnegie for the purpose of building a library in Greeneville, the home of Andrew Johnson. It is expected that work on the building will be commenced in the early spring. A lot for the library was purchased some time ago near the federal court building.

Knoxville. The school improvement and library organizations of Knox county have, up to the present time, raised \$1000 for the purpose of establishing libraries in various schools in Knox county. This means that the schools of Knox county have \$2000 available for library purposes. For every \$1 raised by the Knox county schools the state will donate \$1, thus doubling the sum raised by the students and patrons of the schools. Libraries are being established in fifty or sixty school houses in Knox county.

ALABAMA

Birmingham. The library board of this city has determined on a special campaign

for the purpose of raising a fund of approximately \$50,000. The money is to be used for the purchase of books needed to bring the library system of the city up to proper standard. With the great industrial growth of Birmingham in recent years has come a need for special training among the residents that the library has been unable to satisfy up to the present time.

Central West

OHIO

Akron. Through the generosity of a few citizens a children's room has been equipped and opened in the public library, with suitable furniture and 2000 new books.

Cleveland. A new branch was opened on the second floor of the old main library building Nov. 15, in charge of Mrs. Minnie B. Paoli. It will contain a newspaper reading room, the department for the blind, formerly at Goodrich house, and an adult circulating collection of about 7000 volumes (fiction and the best books in all classes). Here, too, will be found a collection of general reference books for "ready reference" work and the current numbers of about thirty-three periodicals, including most of the popular and a few technical magazines. There will be a smaller library for children and a club room for story-hour and general use. The municipal reference library, consisting of books on municipal government and affairs, will be continued on the second floor of the city hall, and in connection with this a business men's reference library has been organized, bringing together all the books which most readily answer the questions asked by business men. This includes hotel and trade directories, directories of other cities, telegraph codes, encyclopedias and year books. There are now sixteen smaller branches in the public library system.

Fostoria. The public library made possible by the bequest of \$19,000 from the late Louisa McClean is now in course of erection and will soon be roofed over.

Hamilton. Work on restoring the Lane Library has progressed so satisfactorily that the trustees now believe that the institution will be ready for the public by the first part of February. There will be a dearth of books, but the trustees have the nucleus of another library and hope to be able to restock the building rapidly.

Oberlin. Vandals wrecked the interior of the new Carnegie Library here, which is used jointly by Oberlin College and the town, Dec. 17. Books and magazines were thrown about, and all card index files destroyed. Restoration will cost several hundred dollars and require protracted labor. Meanwhile the building will be closed and college reference work handicapped.

Youngstown. When the municipal courts are established the first of January it will mean that about \$5000 a year will be cut from the revenue of the law library, for none of the municipal court receipts will go for the purpose of supporting that institution as at present. Since the law has been in effect giving the state fines and costs collected in police court to the law library the clerk of the court has turned over thousands of dollars to Theodore Johnson, treasurer of the law library. Under the municipal court law all fines and costs collected in those courts are placed in a common fund to meet the expenses of the courts and not a cent goes to the law library.

Youngstown. Insufficient funds with which the Reuben McMillan Free Library has to meet the expenses of the library during the year 1914 will force the library trustees to close the libraries under their administration during three months of the coming year. The trustees voted at their November meeting to close the main library, South Side branch, Brier Hill branch, Haselton branch and all departments of the library from June 15 to Sept. 15. The appropriation granted by the city of \$16,000 is declared inadequate to give good service to the public during the entire year.

INDIANA

Newcastle. A Carnegie library for Newcastle will soon be an assured fact. The subscription list which has been circulated in the town shows that \$1700 has been subscribed, \$300 in excess of the amount Carnegie demands to show good faith. The success of the work is largely due to the efforts of Miss Louise Compton.

MICHIGAN

Detroit. As a feature of the university extension work in this city Theodore W. Koch, librarian of the University of Michigan, has been giving a series of illustrated lectures in the Museum of Art. Those already given are "College and university libraries," "The arts of illustration," and "Features of a printed book."

Detroit. "As few obstacles as possible between the people and the books," is the underlying principle of changes which City Librarian Adam Strohm is making in the reference department of the central library. The library "jail equipment," which Librarian Strohm has put out of commission during the past few weeks on the second floor includes 544 glass doors and 544 keys to the same, besides much other useless lumber and junk, which formerly acted as barriers between the people and the books. As a result the second floor reference book department has taken on an air of utility it never wore before. Table rests for the books attached to the wall between the "stacks," which can be folded up when not in use, are another improvement installed in the reference room which is greatly appreciated by its frequenters.

Detroit. Cass Gilbert, of New York city, the architect who drew the plans for the Woolworth building in that city, is preparing the plans for the new central library to be built here this year. The plans call for an expenditure of \$850,000, but it is expected the building will cost over a million before it is completed.

Houghton. The Houghton Public Library owns original illustrations by Mary Hamilton Frye for Selma Lagerlöf's delightful children's story, "The wonderful adventures of Nils." These illustrations and original lantern slides were drawn especially for the Houghton Public Library, a Houghton friend of the library who has remained anonymous, having commissioned the artist to do the work as a gift to the library. Doubleday, Page & Co. secured from the library permission to put out a special edition with these illustrations, and with each copy of the new edition is published an insert describing the source of the illustrations. The insert states that should any school, library or other organization desire to make use of an abridged form of the story with lantern slide illustrations they must secure permission and the slides from the Houghton Public Library.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. Valuable books and records of the John Crerar Library in the Marshall Field building were threatened with destruction Nov. 14, when an explosion in the binding supply room on the sixth floor caused a fire that destroyed the contents of the room and entailed a loss of \$5000. Quick action by the firemen prevented the spread of the flames to

any other room and the fire was extinguished before water had dripped down to the floor below.

Wyoming. Mrs. E. P. Reeder, secretary of the Library Association, has received word from the Carnegie Corporation of New York that it will give \$5600 to erect a free library building for Wyoming, providing certain conditions are met and plans for same be previously submitted to said association.

Yates City. By the will of the late Nettie J. Corbin the town receives \$5000 to found a library.

WISCONSIN

Bay View is to have a new \$20,000 library.

Kewaskum. The new public library, established by the local woman's club with the aid of the village, was opened Oct. 2 with an address by Miss Lutie E. Stearns, of the Wisconsin Library Commission.

Manitowoc P. L. Martha E. Pond, libn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1913.) Accessions 688; total volumes in library 10,896. Circulation 40,642. Total registration 4940. Receipts \$4100; expenditures \$3900.

Milwaukee. A permit has been issued for the erection of the Bay View Library, to cost \$55,000.

Milwaukee. A three-story addition to the public library is to be made at a cost of \$50,000.

Mineral Point. Work has been begun on the new \$50,000 municipal building, which will also contain the public library.

Plymouth. The Woman's Club of Plymouth has voted to buy the L. W. Tillotson property for a Carnegie library site.

Oconomowoc. Mabel Weber has been appointed librarian of the school library.

Sheboygan P. L. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Circulation 30,244 for adults; 30,393 for children. Total registration 7000; adults 2976, children 4024. Receipts \$8230.17. Balance on hand \$3209.75.

Waupaca. Plans have been accepted and the contract let for the \$10,000 Carnegie building.

The North West

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis. The city council has authorized the issuance of \$30,000 for library sites.

Mountain Iron. The village council has unanimously decided to accept Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$8000 for the erection of a public library in Mountain Iron. The village agrees to provide a suitable site, and to raise annually at least 10 per cent. of the amount donated by him for the support of the library.

St. Paul. At its meeting Dec. 26 the public library board, in the face of considerable opposition from the mayor and citizens, leased the Public Library building for a term of thirty years to an eastern firm. The city is to receive \$150,000 rental in all for the building. The opposition arose from the fact that the present lease does not expire for six years.

St. Paul. Work on the foundations of the new \$1,000,000 public library was practically completed Dec. 15. The work was started Aug. 18.

White Bear. Plans for the construction of the new Carnegie library are in the hands of the Carnegie commission, and work on the building will be started as soon as they are returned. The building will cost about \$5500, and the site cost \$1000. The site was purchased by subscription, and the money for the building was given by Andrew Carnegie.

IOWA

Des Moines. Miss Eliza E. Townsend, formerly librarian in the Public Library at Spokane, Wash., on Dec. 1 assumed her new duties as supervising librarian of the state institutions under the board of control. Miss Townsend plans to study the needs of individual patients in each institution, and to recommend for the inmates reading that will aid them in correcting the mental or moral deficiencies which have brought about their commitment.

Keosauqua. After five years of work the Woman's Improvement Association here has financed and opened a library building. The last payment has been made, and the building has been equipped with every convenience.

Logan. Logan's new library, to be organized under the state of Iowa library regulations, has selected for the board of trustees the following: Mary Rice, Almor Stern, Dr. M. A. Humphery, Mrs. B. J. Wood, Mrs. H. L. Allen and James Albertsen.

NEBRASKA

South Omaha P. L. Mrs. Grace Pinnell, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending July 31, 1913.) Acquisitions 358; total volumes in library 9234.

Circulation 37,801. New registration 837; total 2767. Receipts \$5208.82; expenditures \$4478.82.

NORTH DAKOTA

Leonard. On Nov. 26 the transfer was made of the newly erected and newly fitted building in future to be used as a public library, from the hands of Edgerton Watts, who has been postmaster in Leonard for the past thirty-one years, to the town and township. The building was erected as a memorial to Mrs. Mary E. Hewitt Watts, wife of Mr. Watts. This is the first township library in the state.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Brookings is to have a new \$10,000 Carnegie public library building.

The South West

MISSOURI

Columbia. By acquiring the Stone property for \$32,500 the University of Missouri became the owner of the block in which the new library building is to be built. The site cost \$84,500. The contract for the building, which is to cost about \$250,000, will be awarded in January.

Belleville. The Belleville City Council has selected the Heinemann property, at First and Jackson streets, as the site to be tendered the Carnegie Corporation for the proposed Carnegie Library. The price asked is \$6800. The Carnegie Corporation has signified its readiness to appropriate \$45,000 for the erection of a library building if the proper site is tendered, and the city makes an annual appropriation of \$4500 for maintenance of the institution.

OKLAHOMA

Enid. The dedication of the new \$25,000 library for Phillips University took place Nov. 25. In the morning A. E. Corey made an address, and in the afternoon M. M. Davis, of Dallas, Tex., dedicated the building. Phillips University was organized in Enid in 1906 and was known at that time as Oklahoma Christian University. Rev. E. V. Zollars was president. T. W. Phillips, sr., of Pennsylvania, was one of the most generous donors at the time of the building of the university. Before his death he liberally endowed the university and in recognition the name of the university was changed. Mrs. Phillips and Thomas W. Phillips, jr., were guests of honor at the dedication exercises.

TEXAS

Bay City. The Bay City Public Library Association, which is an institution organized for the purpose of securing a library for Bay City, has already subscribed over \$2500, and close to \$1800 of this has been collected. A lot 75 x 140 has been purchased for \$1500 and many books have been donated. The question now before the executive committee and the advisory committee is whether or not a temporary building will be placed on the lots and used till a more pretentious building can be built or whether it is better to go after the larger house at once.

Houston. Approximately \$600 was donated by the school children of Houston for the purchase of library books on library day, Nov. 26. The purpose of the collection is for the purchase of books to be added to the school libraries.

Palestine. Work has been started on the new public library building.

San Antonio. Plans for the new modern Carnegie Library have been accepted and work on this structure will start soon. The building, when completed, with all minor details, will cost \$15,000.

San Antonio P. L. Cornelia Notz, lbn. (Rpt., yr. ending May 31, 1913.) Total number of volumes in library 37,043. New registration 4754; total number of borrowers 9099. Receipts \$26,344.67. Expenditures \$11,816.26. Balance on hand \$14,528.46.

"Six deposit libraries are maintained in schools. These libraries, consisting of about 75 to 150 books each, were very carefully selected, offering books on a great variety of subjects, with a liberal sprinkling of fiction. The reading lists of the foreign children offered some surprises, for they consisted almost entirely of histories, biographies, hero stories and 'first aid' books. Besides addresses delivered before schools and organizations of various kinds, the quarterly bulletin has been an important feature of the publicity work done by the library. It was started in 1906, but as no appropriation was made for it at that time, the publication paid for itself by means of advertisements printed on it. This feature was eliminated later on when the board made a special appropriation for the bulletin. The newspapers have also given much space to library news. From its very beginning the library has each winter offered a course of lectures. During the last winter the lectures were made entirely free to the public

and proved very popular. The story hour inaugurated in 1907 was continued during the year. The plan for next year is to take up and develop some definite subject. Several requests for books have come from towns near San Antonio. Public libraries in Texas are few and far between, those nearest San Antonio being located in Houston and Dallas. Most of the towns are too small to support libraries of their own, and it is but natural that they should appeal to the nearest public library. The expense connected with the sending of books is more than our library can afford and the requests had to be refused. However, if the county authorities are appealed to for an appropriation and grant it there is no reason why our library should not extend its influence outside of San Antonio and send books to the towns that ask for them."

COLORADO

Denver. Seven circulating deposit stations of the Denver Public Library have recently been established.

NEW MEXICO

Raton P. L. Myrtle M. Cole, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Sept., 1913.) Total volumes in library 2914. Circulation 11,798; 3966 of this number were from the juvenile department. Total registration 796. Receipts \$4879.04; expenditures \$3648.83.

Pacific Coast

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield. Work on the new \$25,000 library building was started just before Thanksgiving. The building is to be of brick and concrete.

Beaumont. The trustees of the Beaumont Library district have been notified by the Carnegie Corporation, which has charge of the Carnegie library donations, that the plans for the proposed \$10,000 Carnegie Library here have been approved. The specifications are being drawn and bids for construction of the building will be asked for at an early date. The trustees have purchased three lots at the corner of California avenue and Eighth street as the new library site.

Los Angeles. On recommendation of the board of efficiency, the board of supervisors has denied an application for three additional librarians and one assistant in the county's free library. The bureau reported the appropriation for 1914 would permit the purchase of

3000 books each month, but was not sufficient to warrant additional help.

Los Angeles. The public library held a memorial exhibition in November in honor of the bi-centenary of Father Serra, for many years missionary to the Indians of California and the founder of several of the most important mission posts. Added to the unique collection of books and pictures possessed by the library, many valuable relics were lent by the San Gabriel Mission, the Church of Our Lady of the Angels, the Southwest Museum, and Miss Anna Picher, of the Boundary Stone League. Specimens of early California Indian handicraft, vestments, music scores, missals, and old pictures used at the missions were shown, with authentic information concerning their history.

Merced. By the will of the late Robert Gracey, formerly of Merced, about \$25,000 has been bequeathed to the city for public library purposes.

Oakland P. L. Charles S. Greene, lbn. (35th rpt.—1912-13.) The library has 11 branches and deposit stations in the city besides the main library. In addition there are 15 branches in Alameda county. Accessions: main building 6500; city branches 5494; county branches 3892, besides 620 bought with school money; total number of volumes in city and county 96,941. Circulation for home use, main building and city and county branches, books 533,585; magazines 81,802; grand total 615,387. New registration 7118; total 55,519. Expenditures \$100,516.67; of this sum salaries were \$60,728.47, books \$15,637.56, periodicals \$3681.42, and binding \$1914.97. The library has a staff of 104 regular assistants and 18 substitutes.

Pasadena P. L. Nellie M. Russ, lbn. (Rpt. —yr. ending Je. 30, 1913.) Total volumes in library 39,825. Circulation of main library 191,155; North Pasadena branch 33,706; East Pasadena branch 27,663; total 252,524. New registration 3329. Receipts \$34,333.32; expenditures \$27,336.59.

Pasadena. Miss L. L. Wier has been appointed on the staff of the public library in place of Miss Jessie M. Douglas, and Miss Ales Wilcox has been appointed on the substitute roll.

Rimond. A reading room for children was opened in the public library the day before Thanksgiving.

Richmond. The new West Side branch was opened Nov. 19, at the library's new quarters in the Iron building. The interior has

been thoroughly renovated for library purposes.

San Francisco. M. J. Ferguson, the assistant state librarian, has a brief article on "The Sutro library" in the October number of *News Notes of California Libraries*. The heirs of the late Adolph Sutro have given to the State Library his collection of books, the principal condition being that they shall be kept in San Francisco. Mr. Sutro gathered especially the books needed by the scholar, and at his death in 1898 had about 250,000 volumes. During the great fire in 1906 more than half the volumes, including a fine collection of Bibles and incunabula, were destroyed. The remaining 100,000, which have never been cataloged, form the present collection.

Santa Clara. The new town hall is practically completed. The public library will occupy the whole of the west side. Besides the main library room there is a small office for the librarian and a committee room for the trustees.

Santa Cruz. In response to a communication sent several weeks ago, F. W. Bliss, one of the trustees of the Santa Cruz Free Library, has received word to the effect that if Santa Cruz will furnish two sites for the location of branch libraries at Garfield Park and Seabright, the Carnegie Corporation of New York will donate \$6000 for building purposes. The library trustees already have the sites, and it is their intention to have the buildings on them remodeled and submit plans to the Carnegie Corporation for their approval.

Visalia. A formal reopening of the Visalia Public Library, which was damaged by fire last June, was held Nov. 10. A short program was given, followed by a reception, and visitors were allowed to inspect the building, which had been thoroughly remodeled. The following evening the children patrons were entertained with pictures and music.

Wilmington Park. Guided and directed by their husbands and brothers, who perform the heavier work, women of Wilmington Park are erecting in their spare time a building to be used as a public library. The structure is on school property and will be a credit to the builders, all of whom are taking great pride in their work. In addition to aiding physically in the construction, the women also have supplied the material for the structure, and when completed will furnish it. After completion the Public Library of Los Angeles will establish a branch library there.

OREGON

Grants Pass. Grants Pass soon will have a free library. Professor R. R. Turner, city superintendent of the schools and commissioner of the library board, has arranged to install books in two rooms in the city hall. A librarian will be appointed and placed upon a regular salary. The rooms will be open from 10 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night.

Hood River. The new building for the Hood River County Library, erected with an appropriation of \$17,500 from the Carnegie fund, is nearing completion. The librarian, Miss Della Northey, expects to be able to occupy the new home of the institution early this year. The first efforts toward a county library were made by the Hood River Woman's Club, who worked faithfully for a number of years and in the face of indifference on the part of the citizens. To-day the support of the library is generous on all sides. During the year that the library has been opened the number of books on the shelves has grown to 3000 volumes. From the main station in the city, according to the report of the librarian, during the past year 14,372 books were circulated. The new building here will have a room especially equipped for the children. It will have an auditorium for lectures and university extension work.

Klamath Falls. Work on the \$24,000 Carnegie Library building has been started in earnest, and a force of carpenters has commenced the building of the forms for shaping the concrete walls of the structure.

Portland. The old library building on Stark street, between Broadway and Park street, one of the greatest of Portland's landmarks, is to be replaced by a modern five-story building of reinforced concrete, in which will be the largest theater in the city. The library structure was constructed in 1890 by the Portland Library Association at a cost of \$160,000. At that time the association was maintained through fees and dues from membership and did not become a public institution until 1902. The building was of the Italian renaissance style of architecture and was considered one of the most beautiful of the older structures in Portland. It was vacated in September, when the handsome new library building, at Eleventh and Yamhill streets, was opened. The work of demolition has already begun.

Portland. The new brick building at the southeast corner of Milwaukee and Powell streets, erected by W. H. Raabe, is completed

and the Brooklyn Branch Library has its new quarters there. The lower room will be occupied by the library. It is nearly 50 x 50 feet in size and is much larger than the building now occupied. The lights have been arranged from two sides, which makes it much better than the former room. This branch was established in April, 1912, and has been well patronized, the adults being the most numerous to patronize the library. For the year ending with November there were 28,059 applications for books received at the Brooklyn Library. Many books in German, Norwegian and Italian have been called for. This branch is kept open part of Sunday. In the new quarters more books may be kept, the facilities of the library being greatly increased.

St. Johns. The new library building erected on West Charleston and Kellogg streets was thrown open to the inspection of the public Nov. 22, when a large number of people visited the building. Story hours were held in the afternoon at three for small children and at four for the larger children. At 8 o'clock a public reception was held in the library. There was a short program of addresses. The branch library is a one-story structure with basement. The main book room is finely lighted for night reading, and the branch is expected to become a social and educational center for St. Johns. It will be possible to hold lectures and other functions in the new building. Andrew Carnegie provided the money for the building and M. F. Holbrook the site. Miss Mabel Rundall is the librarian in charge.

WASHINGTON

Spokane. The public library will conduct a four-months' training class this winter, at which the librarian and department heads will give lectures, and there will be practical work in the library. Of sixteen applicants for admission only six passed the entrance examinations.

Spokane. The cornerstone of the first of Spokane's branch library buildings was laid on Nov. 15. This, the Heath branch, stands at the corner of Standard street and Mission avenue, and will cost when completed about \$35,000. The Carnegie corporation has given \$70,000 to the city of Spokane for the erection of branch libraries. The cornerstone for the East Side branch building, at first and Altamont streets, was laid Nov. 2, and a third branch in the northwest section of the city will be started next spring.

IDAHO

Boise. An addition of steel and concrete, to cost \$15,000, will be made to the Carnegie Library. The present building, which cost \$25,000, was outgrown several years ago, and negotiations have been going on with the Carnegie Corporation for two years to get the necessary funds for enlargement.

NEVADA

Reno. The public library has about 10,000 volumes, and an average daily circulation of 200. Eighty per cent. of the circulation is fiction, and Hall Caine's "The woman thou gavest me" is the most popular volume at present!

CANADA

Moose Jaw, Sask. An interesting description of the new building opened Aug. 15 is given in the November issue of *Public Libraries*. The building cost \$100,000, and its stacks will accommodate about 30,000 volumes.

Toronto, Can. The Dovercourt Branch Library was opened Nov. 23. It is said to be the finest branch library in the Dominion. The building is U-shaped, and the center of the U is occupied by a court that will form a little garden and terrace, upon which the library reading rooms open and through which the readers will pass to the garden and grounds at the west side of the building. There are two stories in the building. The lower floor, having its entrance on the east side at the level of the sidewalk, is used for the heating plant, the librarian's rest room, kitchen and lavatory, the public lavatories, and a large lecture or club room. The main floor is occupied by the entrance hall, charging counter and two large reading rooms. These three rooms, divided only by large arches and practically covering the whole area of the building, give the impression of one large open area. The walls of the reading rooms are lined with bookcases seven feet high with a capacity of about 10,000 books. There are large fireplaces at the end of each reading room to add to the comfort of the room and to assist in the ventilation. The exterior of the building is of dark red brick and a buff terra cotta, and the roof is covered with an unfading green slate. The heating is by steam, and the main floor is lighted by indirect lighting fixtures. The furniture and woodwork throughout are of oak stained a fumed oak tone, and the main floor is covered with cork matting with the exception of the entrance hall and stairs, which are of marble.

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

W. C. BERWICK SAVERS, of the Central Library, Croydon, England, is the author of a little book called "Over some Alpine passes," which shows one of the recreations of an English librarian, and may recall pleasant scenes to many Americans as well.

A COMMITTEE has been formed to collect funds for the erection of a memorial tablet to the late Andrew Lang in the Selkirk Free Library, which he opened in 1889. Subscriptions, which are limited to two guineas, should be sent to the secretary of the committee, Mr. J. Streathearn Steedman, Selkirk.

FRANK JAMES BURGONE, librarian of the Lambeth (Eng.) Public Libraries, died Oct. 20 after a long illness. He was originally trained at the Birmingham Public Libraries. About 1879 he became sub-librarian at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Five years later he was appointed librarian at Darlington; and three years afterwards, in 1887, he became chief librarian of Lambeth, a position he held until his death. When he first went to Lambeth, the Acts had been recently adopted, and the first library was opened in temporary premises, and the whole of the great Lambeth library system grew up under his care.

THE mystery of the whereabouts of the Glenriddell manuscripts of the poet Burns, which were sold by the Athenæum Library of Liverpool last summer and for which a committee of Scots in England and Scotland has been searching, was quickly cleared when Mr. John Gribbel, vice-president of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, announced recently that the two volumes were in his possession. He said he had purchased them from a dealer, and added that he would restore them to Scotland forever protected by a deed of trust as a gift to the race which gave Robert Burns to the world.

J. A. CHARLTON DEAS, librarian and curator of the Sunderland (Eng.) public libraries, museums and art gallery, has been making some interesting experiments regarding the feasibility of admitting the blind to the institutions. The results are described in a pamphlet, "How we may show our museums and art galleries to the blind." On Sunday afternoons, when the rooms were closed to the general public, the adult blind were admitted. After a short introductory lecture describing the room to be visited and the objects to be

examined, each visitor, under the charge of his allotted guide, examined the specimens closely. A descriptive card was attached to each article allowing the guide to give complete information regarding it. In this way, on successive Sundays, pictures, animals, birds, geological specimens, a human skeleton, pieces of armor, etc., were examined. The same program was repeated on succeeding Monday mornings for blind children of the Council School, the galleries being closed two or three hours for the purpose. The keenest interest and appreciation was displayed by the guests at these visits, and Mr. Deas suggests that the unused duplicates which most museums possess might be made the nucleus for a special collection to which the blind could have access without the necessity of opening cases and making special preparation.

Bethnal Green. Fifteen thousand pounds has been offered by Andrew Carnegie for a public library on condition that a suitable site be provided for it.

GERMANY

Halle. The vestry of the Marien-Kirche has decided to sell its famous library in order to straighten out its financial affairs. This library consists of 26,000 volumes, and contains also the most complete collection of manuscripts in the handwriting of Martin Luther and his co-reformers. It also possesses the only original death mask of Luther. Most of the books are on theology, and a few of them are said to be worth as much as \$25,000. In spite of tempting offers from the outside, it has been decided to offer the entire library at a comparatively low price to

the city of Halle in order to keep it, if at all possible, "at home."

ARGENTINA

AN American library in Buenos Aires for the promotion and interchange of ideas and greater knowledge of each country is the plan of the Argentine Social Museum, as outlined in correspondence going on now with educational institutions in the United States. There has evidently been wanting in the South American republic some such center, where could be made available information on matters of moment as it finds expression in various publications and reports issued in the United States. To bring about a closer intellectual union between educational leaders north and south, the management of the Argentine Social Museum conceived the idea of sending no less than 10,000 letters to American institutions and editors. The newspapers are asked to contribute their current issues, and in this way it is expected that much misinformation may be corrected before its gets wider circulation.

JAPAN

Yamaguchi P. L. (10th annual rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1913.) Accessions 4894; total number volumes 39,550. Circulation 236,681, an increase of 43,188 over 1912. The library was open 332 days.

There are 88 libraries in the Prefecture, to most of which traveling libraries are sent, as well as to young men's associations, secondary schools, and other schools. In all 293 sets of traveling libraries, aggregating 17,504 volumes, were sent out to 102 different communities, the circulation numbering 46,818.

THE LIBRARIAN'S MOTHER GOOSE.

I. ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Ding, dong, bell, the order's going well.

Whom did we put in? Mrs. Anna Green.

Whom did we leave out? Alger, no doubt

What a naughty thing was that, to leave poor Alger at the bat.

—Renée B. Stern.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature.

General

Education, Training, Library Schools

LIBRARY INSTRUCTION IN NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Impressions of a transplanted librarian. Mary A. True. *Penn. Lib. Notes*, O., 1913, p. 70-75.

Miss True, librarian of the Clarion State Normal School, found on assuming her duties that many teachers lacked all training on the value of the library as an aid to the school. Consequently she has given a series of weekly talks on classification, shelf arrangement, use of card catalogs, reference books, and periodical indexes. By timely lists of magazine articles, exhibits of post-cards, etc., relative to the various lectures given by teachers, the interest in the library is maintained.

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

SCOPE AND USEFULNESS.

A discussion of the public library. William H. Dixon. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, O., 1913, p. 163-165.

Wisconsin has a fine library system developed in the form of splendid libraries, rules and regulations, a corps of well-trained librarians, a splendid cataloging system, etc. But the great mass, the majority of our people, have but little spare time and do not use the libraries to any great extent. The recommendation is that the library be taken to these people by some person or persons who understand both the people and books. He takes these books to the people who should read them; shows them how to read; is careful that the books are not lost, and when they are read, sees that they are returned.

—Comparative importance of side lines in the small library. By Flora B. Roberts. *Penn. Lib. Notes*, O., 1913, p. 27-32.

Touches on the amount of time needed, and discusses the relative importance of story-telling, picture and clipping collections, pamphlet literature and its care, picture bulletins and the making of bulletins in general, young people's clubs and exhibits.

—The problem of public leisure. Lutie E. Stearns. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, O., 1913, p. 162-163.

Summary of paper read at meeting of Fox River Valley Library Association, Oct. 8, 1913. Discusses importance of providing proper entertainment for leisure hours, and calls at-

tention to the service provided for librarians by the educational department of the General Film Company (N. Y.) in supplying lectures, lecturers, machines, operators and films for such subjects as philosophy, religion, sociology, natural science, useful arts, fine arts, literature and history. Closes with a statement of how churches and schools are taking up the problem, and makes a plea for the coöperation of librarians in the work.

—Socialized bibliography. Adelaide R. Hasse. *N. Y. Libs.*, N., 1913, p. 11-12.

Socialization of interests is the dominant characteristic of the times. Where does the library stand in the movement? Its work is primarily with the mature. The only effective means which the stationary library has of getting over to the mature is by bibliography. For every other line of its activity the public must come to it. Socialized bibliography will reduce cataloging to a minimum and will equip every library with a card directory of all persons and organizations in the vicinity interested in a special subject. Library workers, specially trained, will go among these people finding out in advance what help they will need from the library, while their colleagues on the inside will have on file, in an index kept up to date, information compiled from most recent sources—periodicals, society proceedings, and public documents.

The Library as an Educator

LIBRARY AS AN EDUCATOR.

Public libraries: their place in education. William Procter. *The Lib. Assistant*, D., 1913, p. 230-234.

Paper read before the Yorkshire branch of the Library Assistants' Association at Sheffield, Eng., Sept. 17. The mere linking of public libraries with school and college curricula is not enough. Since the larger part of every man's education is what he gives himself, it is for this individual self-administered education that the public library furnishes the opportunity and the means. The great readers of the present generation are the artisans and mechanics. Millions of copies of the world's classics are published and sold to them. Now a drastic revision of policy is needed to make the library a logical response to the demand for self-culture. It is suggested that lending libraries [the class particularly discussed in this paper] limit the purchase of fiction, even at the expense of

circulation statistics, and give more consideration to the intelligent minority of patrons. Cooperation with various voluntary institutions of educational effort is urged, and a raising of the intellectual status of the library assistant.

Library Extension Work

AUDITORIUMS, USE OF LIBRARY.

New regulations governing the use by the public of the auditoriums, which are to be found in nine of the branch buildings of the Brooklyn Public Library, have been recently adopted by the trustees of that institution with the idea of increasing the use of these rooms. Under the new rules the auditorium may be engaged for literary, educational, civic, charitable and social purposes, but may not be used for religious services, political campaigns or business purposes. Music and the serving of refreshments are permitted in these rooms, and they may be kept open until midnight. For meetings open free to the public no charge will be made; for those open only to members of organizations and their invited guests no charge will be made for afternoon use or for evening use to 9 p.m.—the library closing hour—but the fee for evening use beyond that time will be \$2.50. The fees for use of the rooms when admission is charged or when there is a sale of goods, as at a fair, will be \$3 for an afternoon and \$5 for an evening. The study rooms at the branches may be used by study clubs without charge during library hours. A charge of \$1 will be made for such use after 9 p.m.

LECTURES.

Lectures and night classes. By Agnes F. Greer. *Penn. Lib. Notes*, O., 1913, p. 38-40.

Lectures held under library auspices are chiefly valuable for publicity, instruction, and encouraging the use of books. The essentials are a good speaker, an interesting subject, and a suitable time. A suitable room must be prepared, and the lecture well advertised.

DRAMA AND THE LIBRARY.

The large library on the drama now being gathered at Indiana University under the direction of Dr. William E. Jenkins was suggested by Dr. Jenkins as a source for university extension work at the November meeting of the board of directors of the new Indianapolis center of the Drama League of America. A resolution was adopted by the meeting, authorizing Dr. Jenkins to lay the project before the university authorities in the

hope that drama study here and throughout the state, under the direction of the league, might receive a valuable impetus.

EXHIBITS.

San Bernardino Library at the orange show. Carrie S. Waters. *Bindery Notes*, S.-O., 1913, p. 12-13.

The librarian prepared an exhibition of all the books available in the library, or procurable, on the citrus plant and its culture, and a printed booklet containing the list was distributed at the show. Two months were spent in preparation of materials, including the necessary indexing of new as well as old material, but the popularity of the booth at the fair, and the subsequent increased use of the library directly traceable to the exhibit, justify the effort in the mind of the librarian.

—Library exhibits in Los Angeles. *Bindery Notes*, S.-O., 1913, p. 11-12.

Describes two successful exhibits. First, a series of book displays in downtown store windows, adapting the selection of books to suit the special business of the different stores. Second, a display of photographs, paintings and studies of child life, borrowed from the outside, was exhibited in the children's room to attract attention to the work of the juvenile department.

Library Development and Cooperation

LIBRARY COÖPERATION—NATIONAL.

A national lending library for students. *The Library*, O., 1913. p. 353-368.

Discusses a scheme suggested in the *Contemporary Review* for the establishment of a National Loan Collection in England of books sufficient for the purposes of research in all fields of knowledge. The proposal is that the Bodleian, the University Library, Cambridge, the Advocates Library, Edinburgh, and the libraries of four Scottish universities and of Sion College, London, be called upon to lend such books as the new state authority might require, in consideration of their retention of the copyright privilege or the annual grant voted in commutation of that privilege. The writer objects to the element of compulsion here, and goes on to point out that in return for the so-called copyright "privileges" the libraries perform a very real service in their preservation of rare and valuable books. Such books, which cannot be replaced, should not be made liable to call from all parts of the country. Also such ease of access to expensive copyrighted books would result in loss of custom to publishers, and difficulty in getting serious books

published might result. On the other hand, great good might result from increased coöperation between universities and libraries in the use of special collections, as is done in France and Prussia. The National Loan Collection might also act as a depository for volumes rarely used, and might buy books of special and limited appeal that individual libraries cannot afford. The British Museum cannot do the work, as its books may not be circulated. The writer thus sums up his idea of the proper function of this National Loan Collection under three heads: (1) mutual loans, (2) coöperative purchasing, subsequently aided by special subsidies, and (3) gratuitous storage for not wanted books.

LIBRARY COÖPERATION—LOCAL.

Library coöperation in a college town. Walter C. Green. *Penn. Lib. Notes*, O., 1913, p. 66-70.

Gives details of one case of actual practical coöperation. The three libraries of Meadville, Pa., college, theological seminary and public, have exchanged files of magazines and sets of books in an effort to group in each library the publications best suited to its patrons. Lists of magazines subscribed for are printed and exchanged, and each library orders two extra Library of Congress cards for each new book purchased, the extra cards to go to the other libraries.

Founding, Developing and Maintaining Interest FOUNDING LIBRARIES.

Mrs. Elizabeth Earl, of Connersville, Ind., a member of the Indiana Public Library Commission, is offering twenty cash prizes, aggregating \$150, for the best essays on "Why my community should establish a public library." The contest is to be open only to the school pupils of the ten counties of the state which are without libraries—Warren, Switzerland, Starke, Scott, Pike, Ohio, Jennings, Dubois, Crawford and Brown. The essays must be mailed to the secretary of the Library Commission before Feb. 1, 1914.

LIBRARY ADVERTISING.

The advertiser in the library. By William E. Martin. *Penn. Lib. Notes*, O., 1913, p. 21-26.

To bring book and reader together where the reader is hungry and thirsty for the book is not difficult. It remains to create more readers and students out of the masses of the indifferent. To all associations, educational, religious, industrial, political and social, reading lists of books of value to their special fields, should be sent. To officials and em-

ployes in city departments should be sent notices of material bearing on their problems and policies, and they should be asked to coöperate in indexing and in bibliography. Special rates in all newspapers should be arranged. Teachers in public and Sunday schools, and leaders of women's clubs, should indicate their programs for work, that lists of appropriate books for home-reading may be prepared. The telephone should be widely used, and a multigraph used to print postal card advertisements of new books from plates furnished by publishers.

—The Commercial Club of Omaha, Neb., has given some of its advertising space in the street cars to the public library, to advertise the sub-stations that are now being established by the library in various parts of the city.

COÖPERATION FROM WOMEN'S CLUBS.

What women's clubs have done for libraries. Mrs. Samuel Semple. *Penn. Lib. Notes*, O., 1913, p. 65-66.

Basic service has been to furnish a large body of readers, and having provided the readers, to assist in opening new libraries and maintaining old ones. Spirit of coöperation waiting to be shown ways of service.

Libraries and the State

MUNICIPAL RELATIONS.

The report of the committee on the relations of the public library to the municipality, presented at the Kaaterskill meeting of the American Library Association Council, has been reprinted in pamphlet form, and will be supplied free in reasonable numbers to any librarian or library board where it may be of service. Its use is particularly recommended in cities where the city charter is undergoing revision, or the form of government is changing, or where for these or any other reasons the official position of the library is uncertain or its appropriation insecure.

Library Support. Funds

LIBRARY TAXES.

Justification of a library tax. *N. Y. Libs.*, N., 1913, p. 2-4.

Editorial. Discusses the argument advanced by opponents of a library tax that those who want the library should pay for it, and taxes should only be used where they will be of equal benefit to the whole community. If tax money were to be so applied, there would be no taxation, for there is no public institution, neither schools, museums, parks, highways, public charities nor administrative departments, from which all people

get an equal benefit. But the justification of any tax is that it is levied for the benefit of society as a whole, and not for individuals. A library is entitled to a tax because (1) it helps every institution and every public enterprise of a community; (2) it increases the material value of property within range of service; (3) every good book that goes out from the library carries an influence that promotes thought and intelligence; (4) the library provides the means by which exceptional minds have often found their first awakening; (5) by providing freely healthful, attractive reading, society protects itself from the effects of demoralizing books; and (6) the library thus becomes a means of saving rather than an expense to taxpayers. The degree of benefit is measured by the degree of use, and this depends on the breadth of vision of those in charge. The librarian must consider those who do not use the library, find out why they are absent, and then try to enlarge the service so that they will be drawn in.

Library Buildings

Storage and Shelving

SHELF CAPACITY.

Shelf capacity. W. R. Eastman. *N. Y. Libs.*, N., 1913. p. 23.

An answer to query for rule for estimating shelf capacity in stacks and wall cases. Gives figures for actual number of books a shelf and section will hold, and also necessary space to allow for expansion.

Government and Service

General

ADMINISTRATION OF SMALL LIBRARIES.

Promoting efficiency in the smaller libraries. Mary L. Davis. *N. Y. Libs.*, N., 1913, p. 5-9.

Paper entitled "The incomplete librarian," read at the Lake George meeting, Sept. 25. The balancing of book purchases and library duties and interests of every sort is one of the most delicate and interesting things to be done in the smaller library. In the ideal library the user, the books, and the librarian are in close relation, and this is easier to bring about in a small library than in a large one. Books must be selected with unusual care, and the library made a distributing bureau for the surrounding district. The parcel post will aid in this. Library coöperation might be practised more than it is. The librarian must advertise the ability of the library to supply all kinds of information, tech-

nical as well as literary. He must also be prepared to furnish it to the foreign-born as well as to the American. Displays of prints and wild flowers and collections of relics of local interest help make the small library a place to linger in.

Governing Board

TRUSTEES.

Who and what is the library board? Louis P. Peeke. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, O., 1913, p. 158-160.

A whimsical treatment of the functions of a library board by a member.

"The library board of the present is composed of certain individuals who are the successors of their predecessors. These persons are not trained librarians, nor are they experienced librarians. They are nothing but creatures concerning whom the law says that they must report to the common council.

"These creatures are money getters, money distributors and expert accountants. They are electors of the librarian, the assistant librarians and the janitor, and also the fixers of salaries. They are selectors and purchasers of books, periodicals and other materials. Exercising the functions of the police, they must take account of the theft, mutilation and injuring of books, periodicals, furniture and equipment. . . . In conclusion, they are ten devoted people who have to support and maintain and constantly improve a mansion or castle equipment on a summer cottage income."

Staff

JUNIOR ASSISTANTS.

The problem of the junior assistant. *The Lib. Assistant*, D., 1913, p. 234-237.

Two communications. In the first A. Cecil Piper considers the problem due to the stagnation in the profession, and consequent slow promotion. When the library profession is properly organized and libraries are established in every town, there will be an increase in opportunity for advancement of junior assistants. In the second letter Arthur Webb assigns the same cause to the problem, but sees no practical remedy until libraries are "nationalized," because under present conditions librarians cannot spend money necessary to improve junior positions.

Administration

Accession

CHEAP BOOKS.

Pages from a Dutch note book. I. The cheap book in Holland. Henry A. Sharp. *Lib. World*, N., 1913, p. 136-137.

The "Publishing Society for Good and Cheap Books" is issuing a "World's Library," to include the best in every school of thought. A price system is adopted that is based on a unit of fourpence, and is increased in multiples of that sum, the maximum being six units, equivalent to two shillings. Editions usually consist of 6000 copies and are often reprinted. The society has been in existence for seven years. It publishes a monthly paper, and twice a year issues a descriptive catalog. It also arranges lectures and occasional theatrical performances, with reduced prices of admission.

COLLATION.

Irregularities in the make-up of early printed books. W. Bramley Coupland. *Lib. World*, O., 1913. p. 118-119.

The presence of blank half-pages or pages in the letterpress, lack of exact agreement in books of the same edition printed in the sixteenth century, irregularities in watermarks, use of odd title pages or their omission altogether, and omission of pagination, signatures and imprints are mentioned.

Cataloging

CATALOGING CODES.

Cataloguing codes. Maurice H. B. Mash. Part 1. *The Librarian*, N., 1913, p. 135-140.

In making this comparison of the Anglo-American Code with Cutter's "Rules for a dictionary catalogue," Mr. Mash says that the primary distinctive difference between the two systems is that the code deals only with author and title entries, while Cutter is a complete code for a dictionary catalogue.

The comparison proper is preceded by a brief historical summary of the origin of the two systems. In 1900 a committee was appointed to revise the A. L. A. rules, and in 1902 a similar committee was named to revise the English rules. It was at the suggestion of Mr. Dewey that the two committees united their endeavors and produced the present code, which was published in 1908.

The first edition of the Cutter rules was published in 1876. This was revised and reissued several times, the last edition appearing in 1904. Mr. Cutter explains his reason for undertaking the work in his preface to the first edition, where he states that while there are various rules for an author-catalog, "for a dictionary catalog as a whole, and for most of its parts, there is no manual whatever."

Out of the 174 rules in the code, only eight are printed in two forms, and these all refer to the question "Under what heading is the

reader most likely to look for a book he is in search of?"

Following a comparison of the two sets of rules is an extended comparison of definitions, with many examples cited. A beginning is made of a comparison of the rules dealing with author and authorship heading, taking up the first twenty-two of the Code and the first eighteen in Cutter.

—Catalog rules. *Pub. Libs.*, N., 1913, p. 307.

A statement of six points specially emphasized at the meeting of the catalog section at Kaaterskill.

CATALOGING, COÖPERATIVE.

Local coöperative cataloging. F. Helliwell. *Lib. World*, O., 1913. p. 99-102.

Coöperative cataloging is closely allied to bibliography. Literary workers would rejoice to see a great catalog or bibliography which indexed the world's output of books since the invention of printing. Coöperation in cataloging the books in the world's libraries would be the base of such a project, a coöperative catalog indexing books contained in two or more libraries. A phase of coöperative cataloging likely to receive more attention in the future is the centralization of cataloging work to prevent useless duplication of effort.

In America the Library of Congress receives and catalogs every copyrighted book published in the United States, and all libraries may buy the printed cards resulting. A few years after this was found practicable, Mr. L. Stanley Jast prepared and published a scheme for establishing a cataloging bureau for public libraries of England. It has never been adopted. However, a good "Classified catalogue of books on architecture and the allied arts in the principal libraries of Manchester and Salford," including eleven libraries, was published in 1909. The classification is according to the Dewey system, and letters after each entry indicate the library owning the book. The production of similar coöperative catalogs on the textile industries, mining, shipbuilding and other great industries is urged, by which the usefulness of public libraries will be increased. The establishment of county bureaux, to centralize cataloging, and also other branches of library work, in a given area, is also suggested.

PRINTED GUIDES.

Printed guides for library catalogs. Jean Hawkins. *N. Y. Libs.*, N., 1913, p. 23-24.

Use of Library Bureau guide cards not advocated for small library, being too complicated and also too expensive.

Classification

RECLASSIFICATION.

A problem and a solution. Fannie E. Lowes. *Penn. Lib. Notes*, O., 1913, p. 75-77.

The problem was a non-elastic classification, in which the mistake of fixed location had been made. The solution was started by employing an expert organizer to reclassify the books by the Dewey system and make the shelf-list cards only. The accessioning was done by the librarian, and the handling of the books by student assistants. The library has 23,000 books. In four months and a half 7655 books and thousands of pamphlets were finished. The main catalog, beyond changing the numbers on the cards, will not be touched till the other work is finished.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION.

The Library of Congress classification. Reginald Ernest Smith. *Lib. World*, N., 1913, p. 130-136.

A paper read before the South Cove Branch of the Library Assistants' Association at Hove, 1913. The paper is divided into three parts: (1) the history of the classification; (2) a description of it; (3) a critical survey of the schedules and notation.

Binding and Repair

BINDING.

Efficiency in the bindery. *Bindery Talk*, S.-O., 1913, p. 1-2.

An editorial discussing materials, methods and workmanship, with some detail. Urges that libraries by adopting some uniform standards of quality of binding materials, of size and thickness of boards for covers, etc., would make it possible for manufacturers to supply "parts prepared ready for use, thus insuring quality of materials, lessening their cost, simplifying labor of assembling, and contributing to better workmanship by the uniformity of material used."

—The A. L. A. bookbinding committee reports. *Bindery Notes*, S.-O., 1913, p. 4-5.

Under this heading is a letter from A. L. Bailey, chairman of the committee, in answer to criticism in *Bindery Notes*. In it he states the purpose of the committee to be to help librarians with definite information about individual binders, rather than to attempt to solve the "bookbinding problem."

—Binding newspapers. *Bindery Notes*, S.-O., 1913, p. 3.

Newspapers for binding should be kept away from heat, light and moisture. A convenient box with a lid is recommended. Better—and cheaper—to subscribe for a duplicate

file than to try to bind worn copies from the reading room.

PAPER.

A talk on paper was the first of a series of illustrated talks on "Bookbinding" being given to the library training class of the Los Angeles Public Library. A synopsis of it is printed in the September-October number of *Bindery Notes*. The methods of manufacture are outlined, qualities of different kinds of paper are discussed, and the basis of durability in paper is indicated.

Shelf

SHELF DEPARTMENT WORK.

A note on the preservation of order on the shelves of an open library. Maud E. Griffiths. *Lib. World*, O., 1913, p. 116.

To prevent the borrower from returning a volume to the wrong place on the shelf after examining, he is handed a marker as he passes to the shelves. The marker is a wooden slip 10×3½ in., on which is pasted a printed slip requesting him to insert it in the place occupied by any book taken down for examination.

Care of Building. Janitor Service

LIBRARY HOUSEKEEPING.

Library housekeeping. Bertha Marx. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, O., 1913, p. 160-161.

Statement of practice in Sheboygan (Wis.) Library. Books are kept upright and stand at extreme edge of shelves. Mending is done once a week and rebinding as often as necessary. All books are returned to shelves every day, and shelves read once or twice a week. Plants are selected with care and kept in good condition. All furniture is washed and rubbed with furniture polish yearly. Floors are swept daily, washed every two weeks, and oiled once a year. All books are thoroughly dusted once a year.

"There is free access to every part of the library, from the reference books upstairs to the unbound magazines filed in well-labeled gray boxes in the basement. The public has little difficulty in finding what it wants because everything has a place. For the same reason the staff can find anything that is called for with ease and rapidity. Quick and efficient service is the result of systematic order.

"I am positive that our very quality of neatness endears us to the public. For instance, when on a snowy day a broom is kept in the lobby, every one seems glad to brush the snow from his shoes before entering the reading room. On a rainy day the paper we wrap

about the books, to protect them as we give them out, is much appreciated."

Libraries on Special Subjects

BUSINESS LIBRARIES.

The income of the Frank Murphy \$10,000 bequest to the public library at Omaha is to be expended for books that will be of value to the business man.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

About 300 of the newest and most authoritative medical books have been brought together for reference use in the public library at Newburgh. The idea of the reference library for physicians originated among the medical men of Newburgh, and each physician places on the shelves one volume annually, the works to be shelved being designated by a committee. It will be to the medical profession what the law library is to the attorneys. The room is not open to the visitor, except on application to the librarian, who will supply the key.

General Libraries

For Special Classes

BLIND, READING FOR THE.

The Chicago Public Library, in coöperation with the Conference of Jewish Women's Organizations, initiated a series of readings to the blind in all the branches of the public library early in December. The names of 200 blind persons were collected by the committee in charge and invitations to attend the meetings were sent to them.

PRISON LIBRARIES.

The selection of books for prison libraries. Florence Rising Curtis. *Pub. Libs.*, N., 1913, p. 367-370.

The men and women in prisons are reading from three to five times as many books as are the people in any community where libraries are easily accessible. Along certain lines books will furnish information of special value to the prisoner. Those on business, agriculture and the trades are available in many prisons and are eagerly read. Books designed to teach English to the foreign-born, arithmetics, scientific books, geographies, and histories are also valuable. Prisoners are peculiarly dependent on books for their recreation, but the libraries in many of our prisons are so largely the result of a lack of intelligent aim and wise selection that many of the books must have a bad influence upon the prisoners. Trashy novels, modern novels of

the school represented by Robert Chambers, the endless—and worthless—series of boys' books like "The Darewell chums" and "The Rover boys," novels making criminals attractive, and hosts of detective stories, are all to be found in prison libraries, and all are harmful. There are also books of a more serious nature, written to advance a theory or teach a doctrine, which are dangerous because of their bias.

FOREIGNERS, WORK WITH.

A new library activity. *Pub. Libs.*, N., 1913, p. 371.

An outline of the work just inaugurated by the Public Library Commission of Massachusetts toward the foreign-born. A director has been appointed who will endeavor to place books in foreign languages and in simple English where aliens will have easy access to them, and traveling libraries in foreign languages will be started.

—Miss J. M. Campbell, director of educational work for aliens under the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, in an address before the literature and library extension committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, summed up the work of her department as follows: "The only way we can reach large colonies of foreigners is by placing in their hands certain facts of our history, ideals of American life and some knowledge of our standards of living in their own language. Many of them are too old to acquire a new language, and we want to reach them through our libraries. It will be necessary to make a survey of the different sections, and the clubs can help, not only by seeing to it that there are books of practical value in foreign languages, but that the foreigner, for whom they are intended, knows that they are available. It is patriotic work and an opportunity to inspire and help them to receive high ideals of American citizenship."

School Libraries

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

District school libraries and the rural library problem. *N. Y. Libs.*, N., 1913, p. 12-13.

Report presented at the Lake George meeting of the N. Y. L. A. in September by the committee on reading in rural communities. A questionnaire was sent to the 207 district superintendents, of whom 112 replied, representing 5626 schools. All but 52 have libraries, averaging from 50 to 200 volumes; 4015 libraries are free to public, but few are so used.

All districts use the list issued by the School Libraries Division. In many districts children receive certificates for reading from 3 to 10 books each year. In 564 schools help is received from the nearest library. Clubs covering two or more counties have been formed by superintendents for discussion of work. Why should not librarians attend these meetings and superintendents attend library meetings, making good books more accessible to rural communities?

Reading and Aids

Work with Children

CHILDREN, WORK WITH.

Club work with boys and girls. By Emma R. Engle. *Penn. Lib. Notes*, O., 1913, p. 36-38.

To attract and hold the boys and girls from fourteen to eighteen, who are employed during the day, the Philadelphia library founded its self-governing clubs. Committees from the clubs confer with the leaders at first as to selection of material to be used for reading, and later formation of debating clubs usually follows.

—A concerted effort is to be made by the school authorities, assisted by the teachers and the officials of the Providence Library, to increase the interest of pupils in the local elementary schools in independent reading. A committee consisting of one teacher from each of the primary and grammar grades has been chosen by the teachers to go through the children's books at the library and compile the requisite lists. As fast as these lists are completed, they will be printed and distributed among the school children. There will be general lists and special lists for the work of each grade. The books on these lists will be kept in the children's room at the library, where they may be consulted at any time, and other copies will be available for loan purposes with the use of a student's card. The school authorities are of the opinion that children, especially in the grammar and high schools, need but little encouragement to do considerable reading outside their school work. They believe also that the best way to provide this encouragement is to make up handy lists of books on different subjects, which will indicate to the children which books they will find most useful and most interesting. A list of history references, giving the author, title and library number of nearly 100 children's books on historical subjects, has already been compiled and issued in printed form, and reference lists on many

other subjects will be made up within a short time.

—Pertinent questions relating to what libraries may do for children are given in the last *A. L. A. Bulletin* as follows: Are we placing our attractive children's rooms, clean and orderly, adorned with flowers and fine pictures, where they may be readily seen from the street, where picture books placed in the windows may vie in alluring powers with the nickel-novel window displays? Is it not possible for the library to make permanent whatever good, though fleeting, impression may be made by educational pictures or pictures from great books, by coöperating with the picture shows and being ready to supply to the children copies of the stories, nature books, or histories to which the children may have been attracted by the motion pictures? The hours when working children, those engaged in gainful occupations, and those who are helping in the homes, are free for recreation, are in the evening and on Sunday. Are we placing our most skilled workers on duty at these times, and are we opening our story hours and reading clubs on Sunday afternoons, when these children are most receptive of good things, when the children are dressed in their good clothes, their self-respect is high and they are free from responsibility?

CHILDREN'S READING.

Children's books for Christmas purchase. Marion Humble. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, O., 1913, p. 165-171.

A list of books suitable for Christmas purchase, containing chiefly books of permanent value that every child should own. The books are classified under the headings: For little children, Picture books, Song books, For older children, Books for girls, Books for boys, and Series. Author, title, publisher and price are given in each case, as well as a keyed reference to such lists as the *A. L. A.* catalog and Booklist, where descriptive annotation may be found.

STORY TELLING.

The story hour. By Helen G. Betterly. *Penn. Lib. Notes*, O., 1913, p. 32-34.

If the motive of having a story hour is to advertise the library, then let the librarian go to the schools. The ideal story hour is where the children gather round the story teller in an easy group and listen with spontaneous feeling to the tale. This, if it can be arranged without a disproportionate expenditure of time and labor, should be attempted in an effort to accomplish as much good for

the child as possible, and to accomplish it by means of books.

—A story-telling contest for children is soon to be inaugurated in the public library at Fort Worth, Tex. Books will be given to the two children who tell the best stories. They must make their own selection of tales, and be prepared to give their reasons for their choice.

PHONOGRAPH.

A new story-teller. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, O., 1913, p. 179.

Tells how a phonograph is used in a Milwaukee library for the story hour.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

Folk-tales and other stories which may be dramatized and played by children. *Bull. of Carnegie Lib. of Pittsburgh*, D., 1913, p. 506-508.

A list arranged to bring first on the list those for youngest children and those most easily dramatized.

Literary Methods

General

MAGAZINES, SIZE OF.

Magazines. *M. F. C. Wis. Lib. Bull.*, O., 1913, p. 178.

Discussion of the relative merits of the large and small page, occasioned by the recent change in format of several leading weeklies. From a librarian's point of view.

Library Appliances

LIBRARY SUPPLIES.

A list of good places to buy library supplies, recommended by the older libraries of California, is printed in the October number of *News Notes of California Libraries*.

Bibliographical Notes

THE paper on "Efficiency and bibliographical research," which Mr. Aksel G. S. Josephson, of the John Crerar Library, read at the January (1913) meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America, has been reprinted in pamphlet form. During the months of January, February and March, 1914, Mr. Josephson will give a series of lectures in the John Crerar Library on bibliography and the use of reference books, as part of a course of lectures on "Books and libraries."

At the meeting of the American Library Institute in New York, on Dec. 1, M. Paul Otlet, secretary of the Union of International Associations, exhibited one of the new motion-

picture books. Dr. Otlet took the four hundred page book from his pocket, where men generally carry watches—a tiny roll two inches in length and an inch in diameter. The new invention is called a Biblophote and was perfected by Robert Goldschmidt and Dr. Otlet. The film is introduced into a small machine and the pages, magnified 500 times, are thrown on a screen.

THE University of Illinois Library has recently issued a 20-page bulletin entitled "Books of Jewish interest in the Library of the University of Illinois." This list, compiled by Dr. D. S. Blondheim, of the Romance department of the University and prepared for the press by the library staff, contains some five hundred titles alphabetically arranged, and is intended mainly to help those using the University library who may be interested in Jewish literature and history, and who may have difficulty in finding all the books on that subject now in the library. For this reason call numbers are given with each title. The nucleus of the collection is formed by the books bought during the past year from the fund given for this purpose by District Grand Lodge No. 6 of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith; there have been added a number of books presented to the library by individual members of the same order, and a number purchased by the library, so that a very good beginning of a collection of Jewish books has been made.

Recent Bibliographies

GENERAL

FITZPATRICK, John T. Recent New York state publications of interest to libraries. *N. Y. Libr. N.*, 1913, p. 15-16.

BOOKS of 1912; culminated from the *Book Bulletin* of the Chicago Public Library. Chicago, 1913. 111 p. O.

OVITT, Delia G. Course in reference work and some bibliographies of special interest to teachers. Milwaukee, Wis., State Normal School. 38 p. (bibla.) O. pap.

CLASSIFIED catalogue of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1907-1911. Part III. Natural science and useful arts; Part IV. Fine arts; Part V. Literature. Pittsburgh, Carnegie Library, 1913. 713:1276, III p.; 1277-1490, XIX p.; 1491-1732, XXII p. O.

PSEUDONYMS

PSEUDONYMS of California authors. *News Notes of Cal. Libs.*, O., 1913, p. 387-389. Supplements the list printed in the same publication in April, 1912.

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

CHILDREN. Books for a child's library. Washington, D. C., The Public Library, 1913. 15 p. T.

—Books for Christmas for the children. Brooklyn, N. Y., Pratt Institute Free Library, 1913. 16 p. D.

—Jordan, Alice M., comp. A list of books for boys and girls in the Public Library of the city of Boston. Boston, 1913. 110 p. Q.

FARM WOMEN. Some good books for farm women. Library leaflet no. 5, issued by the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Amherst, Mass., 1913. O.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES. Jones, Edith Kathleen. A thousand books for the hospital library; selected from the shelf-list of the library of McLean Hospital, Waverley, Massachusetts. Chicago, A. L. A. Pub. Board, 1913. 56 p. O.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AERONAUTICS. Luftschiffahrt (aeronautics, l'aeronautique), 1593-1913. Katalog 152. Munich, Ludwig Rosenthal, 1913. 95 p. O.

AFRICA. Africana: history, geography, travels, etc. London, Eugene L. Morice, 1913. 60 p. O.

ARIZONA. Luttrell, Estelle, comp. A bibliographical list of books, pamphlets and articles on Arizona in the University of Arizona Library. Tucson, Ariz., 1913. 60 p. O.

ARIA. Bibliotheca Asiatica II. Vorder- und Central-asien. Frankfurt a. M., Joseph Baer & Co., 1913. 143 p. O.

AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to the aborigines of Australia and Tasmania. (In *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, November, 1913, p. 876-939. Q.)

BERIBERI. Vedder, E.: Bright. Beriberi; ill. by numerous engravings and by 5 colored plates. New York, Wood. c. 8+427 p. (53 p. bibl.) O. \$4.

BIBLE. A list of books treating upon the Holy Scriptures and early cognate literature. London, Charles Hignam & Son, 1913. 40 p. O.

CANADA. Wrong, George M., and Wallace, W. Stewart, eds. Review of historical publications relating to Canada. Toronto, Univ. Pr., 1913. 240 p. Q.

CATHOLIC AUTHORS. Gardner, Jane E., comp. Books by Catholic authors in the New Bedford Public Library, 1913. New Bedford, E. Anthony & Sons, Inc., 1913. 38 p. Q.

CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY. Goodenough, G. A., and Mosher, W. E. The properties of saturated and superheated ammonia vapor. Urbana, Ill., Univ. of Ill., Engineering Experiment Sta. bull. pap. 50 c.

CHEMISTRY. Benson, H. K. Industrial chemistry for engineering students. New York, Macmillan. c. 14+431 p. (bibls.) il. tabs., diagrs. D. \$1.90 n.

CHEMISTRY AND ENGINEERING. Gary Public Library. List of books on electricity, civil engineering, mechanical engineering, chemical technology, and chemistry. 36 p. T.

CHRISTIANITY. Ballard, Rev. Fk. The miracles of unbelief. Popular ed. (the 8th). New York, Scribner. 16+382 p. (7 1/3 p. bibl.) D. pap. 40 c. n.

CHURCH HISTORY. Ayer, Jos. Cullen. A source book for ancient church history, from the apostolic age to the close of the conciliar period. New York, Scribner. c. 21+707 p. (3 p. bibl.) 8". \$3.

CHURCH SCHOOLS. Atherton, W. S. Intermediate department of the church school. Des Moines, Ia. Drake Univ. c. 24 p. (3 p. bibl.) D. (Outline studies of the depts. of the church school.) 35 c.

CHURCH UNITY. Chew, Clara, comp. Church unity. (In *St. Louis Public Library Bulletin*, N., 1913, p. 281-282. Q.)

CITY PLANNING. Select list of works relating to city planning and allied subjects. (In *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, November, 1913, p. 939-960. Q.)

COCOA-NUT. List of references to coconuts and coconut products in the public documents division of the Philippine Library. (In *Bulletin of the Philippine Library*, Sept., 1913, p. 9-12. Q.)

CO-OPERATION. Sinclair, J. F. Report upon co-operation and marketing; pt. 1, Agricultural co-opera-

tion; pt. 3. Municipal markets; pt. 4. Distributive or store co-operation. Madison, Wis. Democrat Pr. Co., 1912. 132; 59; 40 p. (11; 6; 3 1/2 p. bibl.) Tabs., maps, O. (Wis. State Bd. of Public Affairs advance sheets.) pap.

COUNTRY LIFE. Brooks, Eug. Clyde. Agriculture and rural life day; material for its observance. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 77 p. (4 p. bibl.) O. (U. S. Bu. of Educ. bull., 1913, no. 43, whole no. 553.)

COWBOY DIALECT. List of books containing cowboy dialect. (In *St. Louis P. L. Bull.*, N., 1913. p. 285. Q.)

CLAVEN, LADY. Craven, Eliz., Baroness. (*Marguerite of Anspach and Bayreuth and Princess Berkeley*). The beautiful Lady Craven; the original memoirs of Elizabeth Baroness Craven, afterwards Margravine of Anspach and Bayreuth and Princess Berkeley of the Holy Roman Empire (1750-1828); ed. with notes and a biographical and historical introduction containing much unpublished matter by A. M. Broadley and Lewia Melville; with 48 illustrations. In 2 v. New York, J. Lane. 143+141; 10+306 p. (4 p. bibl.) O. \$7.50 n.

ENTERTAINMENT. Home festivals; a reference list on Halloween, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. Riverside, Cal., Riverside Public Library, 1913. 48 p. S.

FINE ARTS. Kunst-Katalog. Kupferstiche und illustrierte Werke des xix. Jahrhunderts. Antiquariat-Katalog no. 107. Basel, Georg & Co., 1913. 38 p. O.

GENEALOGY. Catalogue of genealogies and Americana, duplicates from the New Hampshire Historical Society, together with a portion of the genealogical library of J. Henry Lea, genealogist. Boston, C. F. Libbie & Co., 1913. 164 p. O.

—Gray's family history catalogue; containing family histories, special genealogies, printed and ms. pedigrees, perage claims, etc. London, Henry Gray, 1913. 48 p. O.

GEOGRAPHY. Allgemeine Geographie, Ethnographie, Weltreisen; mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des Orients, zugleich Bibliotheca Asiatica I. Frankfurt a. M., Joseph Baer & Co., 1913. 154 p. O.

GERMANY. Norddeutschland. Lagerkatalog 157. Osabrück, Ferdinand Schöningh, 1913. 74 p. D.

GOLDONI. Chatfield-Taylor, Hobart Chatfield. Goldoni; a biography; il. from the paintings of Pietro and Alessandro Longhi. New York, Duffield. c. 17+695 p. (23 p. bibl.) \$4 n.

HISTORY. History Department of Vassar College. Suggestions for the year's study; History I. 4th ed., rev. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Vassar Coll. c. '05. 29 p. (bibl.) charts, plans. O. pap., 25 c.

HOLY SPIRIT. Thomas, W. H. Griffith, D.D. The Holy Spirit of God. New York, Longmans. 16+303 p. (3 1/2 p. bibl.) D. \$1.75 n.

HOUSING. Josephson, A. G. S., ed. The housing problem; literature in central Chicago libraries. Chicago, Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, 1913. 40 p. O.

HYGIENE. Delano, Jane A., and McIsaac, Isabel. American Red Cross textbook on elementary hygiene and home care of the sick; prepared for and indorsed by the American Red Cross. Phil., Blakiston. c. 15+256 p. (8 p. bibl.) il. D. \$1 n.

ICELAND. List of books and essays relating to modern Icelandic literature (since ca. 1550). (In *Islandica; an Annual Relating to Iceland*. v. 6, p. 65-69. O.)

INCUNABULA. An illustrated catalogue of remarkable incunabula, many with woodcuts, and a specimen of an unknown xylographical press. London, Wilfrid M. Voynich, 1913. 178 p. O.

—Guida del Museo del Libro con indice bibliografico dei fascicoli degli Incunaboli. Torino, R. Scuola Tipografica e di Arti Affini, 1913. 163 p. D.

- INDIA.** Catalogue of books relating to India and neighbouring countries: travel, history, language, literature, etc. London, George Salby, 1913. 24 p. O.
- Catalogue of books relating to India and neighbouring countries: travel, history, language, literature, etc. London, George Salby, 1913. 24 p. O.
- Jews.** List of works [in the New York Public Library] relating to the history and condition of the Jews in various countries. In four parts. (In *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* July-October, 1913. Q.)
- Baldwin, E. C. Our modern debt to Israel. Boston, Sherman, French, c. 219 p. (6¼ p. bibl.) D. \$1.25 n.
- LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.** Brissenden, Paul F. Launching of the Industrial Workers of the World. Berkeley, Cal., Univ. of Cal. 82 p. (29 p. bibl.) Q. (Publ. in economics.) pag. 75 c.
- LAW.** Catalogue of a valuable collection of old American law books, the property of John Thompson Brown, Esq., of Evinston, Va., including rare early Virginia session laws, journals of the House of Burgesses, proceedings of the Convention of Virginia Delegates, 1776 (the original edition), etc. New York, Mervin Sales Co., 1913. 30 p. O.
- MEDICINE.** A list of current medical periodicals and allied serials in the John Crerar Library. 2d ed., April, 1913. Chicago, 1913. 32 p. Q.
- MINIMUM WAGE.** Williamson, C. C. The minimum wage: a preliminary list of selected references. (In *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, August, 1913. Q.)
- MUSIC.** Nicholson, F. Bentley, comp. List of songs, duets, and vocal methods in the Henry Watson music library [of the Manchester, Eng., Public Libraries]. Manchester, 1913. 294 p. S.
- Russell, John F., comp. List of chamber music in the Henry Watson music library [of the Manchester, Eng., Public Libraries]. Manchester, 1913. 143 p. S.
- Russell, John F., comp. List of compositions for the pianoforte in the Henry Watson music library [of the Manchester, Eng., Public Libraries]. Manchester, 1913. 71 p. S.
- NAPOLEON.** [Catalogue of] the valuable collection of manuscripts, autographs, books, portraits, and other interesting material, mainly relating to Napoleon Bonaparte and the French Revolution, the property of Warren C. Crane, Esq., a merchant of old New York. New York, Amer. Art Assn., 1913. no paging. O.
- Das Zeitalter Napoleon I. Politische und Kulturgeschichte, Autographen, Bücher, Flugblätter, Porträts, historische Darstellungen, Militärkostüme, 1786-1830. Leipzig, Karl W. Hiersemann, 1913. 102 p. O.
- NOYES, ALFRED.** Tracey, Catharine S., comp. Bibliography of Alfred Noyes. (In *New York Library Club Bulletin*, N., 1913. 2 p. Q.)
- ORIENT.** Bücher-Katalog 359. Der alte Orient; Hebräica und Indica; Assyrisch und Babylonisch, Phönizisch-kananäische Philologie und Archäologie; das alte Arabien. enthaltend a. einen Teil der reichhaltigen Bibliothek von f. Hofrat Prof. Dr. David Heinrich von Müller in Wien. Leipzig, Otto Harrassowitz, 1913. 114 p. O.
- PERIODICALS.** List of serials in the University of California Library. Berkeley, Univ. of California Press, 1913. 266 p. O.
- PHILIPPINE LANGUAGES.** Artigas, Manuel. List of works in the Filipiniana division [of the Philippine Library] relating to the study of the linguistics of the Philippine Islands. Parts iv, vi. (In *Bulletin of the Philippine Library*, July, September, 1913. p. 15-19. Q.)
- PHILOSOPHY.** Philosophie, enthaltend einen Teil der Bibliothek des f. geheimen Oberschulrats Dr. Gustav Wendt. Katalog 615. Frankfurt a. M., Joseph Baer & Co., 1913. 194 p. O.
- PRAYER.** Boggis, Rev. R. J. Edm. Praying for the dead; an historical review of the practice. New York, Longmans. 144+272 p. (6 p. bibl.) D. \$1.25 n.
- PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATIONAL.** Burnham, William H., ed. Bibliographies on educational psychology. Worcester, Mass., Clark Univ. Pr., 1913. 44 p. O.
- RELIGIONS.** Bennett, Florence Mary. Religious cults associated with the Amazons. New York, (Columbia Univ.), 5+79 p. (3 p. bibl.) 8°. (Studies in classical philology.)
- ROADS.** Watkins, Sloan D., comp. Good roads; an annotated list of books and articles on road-building and maintenance, in the St. Louis Public Library. (In *St. Louis P. L. Bull.*, N., 1913. p. 283-284. Q.)
- SCHNITZER, ARTHUR.** Henderson, Archibald. Arthur Schnitzer (1862-); a bibliography; translations, productions and criticism in English. (In *Bulletin of Bibliography*, Oct., 1913. p. 155-156. Q.)
- SOCIOLOGY.** Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association—Education Committee. Social forces; a topical outline, with bibliography. [Madison, Wis.], 1913. 83 p. O.
- TECHNOLOGY.** Technical books of 1912: a selection. Brooklyn, Pratt Institute Free Library, 1913. 28 p. D.
- A selected list of books [in the New York Public Library] on engineering, industrial arts and trades. New York, 1913. 81 p. Q.
- THEOLOGY.** Catalogue of books in theology and its neighbourhoods: English and foreign. Part I. A-Bible-Ha. London, Henry Sotheran & Co., 1913. 64 p. O.
- Bücher-Katalog 360. Historische Theologie, enthaltend u. a. die umfangreiche Bibliothek eines sehr bekannten Leipziger Theologen. Leipzig, Otto Harrassowitz, 1913. 174 p. O.
- A catalogue of miscellaneous theological books. London, Charles Higham & Son, 1913. 40 p. O.
- TRAVEL.** [Catalogue of] voyages and travels, topography and heraldry, natural history. London, Maggs Bros., 1913. 192 p. O.
- TYPEWRITER.** Gamble, William B., comp. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to the development and manufacture of typewriting machines. New York, 1913. 18 p. Q.
- VEGETABLES.** Books on vegetable gardening. Library leaflet no. 4, issued by the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Amherst, Mass., 1913. O.
- VETERINARY MEDICINE.** Lauder, G. D. Veterinary toxicology. Chicago, A. Eger. 124+312 p. (3 p. bibl.) O. bf. leather, \$2.50 n.
- VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.** Vocational guidance; a selected list for parents, and teachers and pupils of the Fitchburg High School. Fitchburg, Mass., Public Library, 1913. 3 p. Q.
- WESTERN STATES.** [Catalogue of] books and pamphlets relating to the western states. New York, Daniel H. Newhall, 1913. 30 p. O.
- WILLIAM II.** Catalogue of a collection of books relating to Emperor William II. of Germany, presented to the New York Public Library by Dr. John A. Mandel. (In *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, November, 1913. p. 869-875. Q.)
- WISCONSIN.** Thwaites, Reuben Gold, and Nunnis, Annie Amelia. Check-list of publications of the [State Historical Society] of Wisconsin. 56 p. O.

Humors and Blunders

CATALOGS AS THEY ARE MADE

THE following titles are taken verbatim from the typewritten catalog of the library of one of the state prisons in this country:

Allen. The middle of the pasture.

— Choir invincible.

Bennett. Dewey the audacious [George or Melvil?]

Phelps. The struggle for immorality.

Barrie. A widow in Thrums.

Field. Love affairs of a Biblemaniac.

Hugo. The hunch of the Notre Dame.

Mitchell. The pines of glory.

Ray. The dominant stain.

Kingston. Peter the wailer.

Stoddard. The sword makes the son.

— Crowded out o' Cornfield.

Thanet. Knitters in the Seine.

Vance. The destroying angle.

Zangwill. The celebrates club.

Lamb. Assays of Elia.

LIBRARY EXAMINATIONS

FROM time to time Edmund Lester Pearson, who conducts the "Librarian" column which appears every Wednesday in the Boston *Transcript*, lightens the tedium of routine work by preparing new items of interest relating to the Ezra Beesly Free Public Library of Baxter. Such an item appeared in a November issue, in the form of an advertisement for a library assistant, to which was appended a sample list of questions such as the applicant might be expected to answer. We reprint the advertisement and examination paper, together with the answers as published about a month later:

LIBRARY ASSISTANT WANTED. Only those with a knowledge of English fiction need apply. Examination of candidates will be held Monday, Nov. 17, at 9 a.m. For permission to take the examination address, enclosing references, the Ezra Beesly Free Public Library of Baxter.

(Note.—As this examination is held to fill a vacancy in the fiction department, the paper will contain questions on fiction alone. A specimen paper, for the guidance of candidates, is printed below by courtesy of the *Transcript*.)

FICTION EXAMINATION

(Read the paper carefully. Remember that some of the questions may have more than one correct answer. Full credit will be given for any answer which is correct.)

1. In what work of fiction does the illustrator introduce a portrait of the author (a celebrated writer) under fire?

2. Name three novels which have for their central theme the artificial production of gold.

3. Name novels in which the following personages have been supposed to be portrayed in disguise: (a) Elbert Hubbard; (b) S. S. McClure; (c) Grover Cleveland; (d) Oscar Wilde; (e) Leigh Hunt; (f) John D. Rockefeller; (g) King Edward VII.; (h) Professor Charles Townsend Copeland; (i) Whistler; (j) Benjamin Disraeli; (k) Rudyard Kipling; (l) R. L. Stevenson.

4. What novel takes its title from the name of a cake?

5. In what works of fiction do the following characters appear: Sailor Ben? Godfrey Ablewhite? Miss Pross?

6. What work of fiction so closely imitated a biography as to be classified and cataloged with the biographies in a number of libraries?

7. The titles of what two novels occur, without important change, in Cowper's poem on Alexander Selkirk? (The poem beginning "I am monarch of all I survey.")

8. Name four novels which have much to do with prize-fighters and prize-fighting.

9. The plot of what novel hinges on the difference between the Russian calendar and that used in England, i.e., between the Julian and the Gregorian calendars?

10. Of what novel, by a New York editor, was it asserted in a literary monthly that it had been "suppressed" or boycotted by some mysterious influences, because offensive to capitalism?

11. What novel contains, as padding, an interesting account of the Zulu war?

12. What novelist appears to hold the record for titles taken from Shakespeare?

13. What recent novel of New York life is said to contain many real characters, thinly disguised; to deal with actual incidents of recent occurrence; and even to report genuine conversations between the characters?

These are the answers to the fiction examination:

1. Kipling's "Stalky & Co."

2. "The golden bottle," by Ignatius Donnelly; "The golden flood," by Edwin Lefevre; "The doings of Raffles Haw," by A. Conan Doyle.

3. (a) "Jole," by Robert W. Chambers; (b) "The wrecker," by R. L. Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne; (c) "The Honorable Peter Stirling," by P. L. Ford; (d) "The green carnation," by Robert Hichens; (e) "Black House"; (f) "The metropolis," by Upton Sinclair; (g) "An affair of state," by J. C. Smaith; (h) "The diary of a freshman," by C. M. Flandrau; (i) "Trilby," as published serially; (j) "Quisante," by Anthony Hope; (k) "The adventurer," by Lloyd Osbourne; (l) "The amazing marriage," by George Meredith.

4. "Lady Baltimore."

5. "The story of a bad boy"; "The moonstone"; "Tale of two cities."

6. "Life of John William Walshe," by Montgomery Carmichael.

7. "In the midst of alarms," by Robert Barr; "The wings of the dove," by Henry James.

8. "Cashel Byron's profession," by Bernard Shaw; "Rodney Stone," by A. Conan Doyle; "The virgin in judgment," by Eden Phillpotts; "The valley of the moon," by Jack London.

9. "Trustam of Blent," by Anthony Hope.

10. "The silent war," by J. A. Mitchell.

11. "The witch's head," by H. Rider Haggard.

12. W. D. Howells.

13. "Comrade Yetta," by Albert Edwards.

Library Calendar

Jan. 12. Pennsylvania Library Club, Philadelphia, Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning.

Jan. 22. Massachusetts Library Club, Somerville.

Feb. 12. Chicago Library Club, Chicago Public Library.

Feb. 17. Milwaukee Library Club.

Mar. 6-7. New Jersey L. A., annual meeting, Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City.

Mar. 12. Chicago Library Club, Chicago Public Library.



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The Library Journal

VOL. 39. NO. 2. FEBRUARY, 1914

Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
CAROLINE M. HEWINS Frontispiece		LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS	130
EDITORIALS	89	New York Library Club	
A. L. A. conference in Washington		Long Island Library Club	
Postal libraries in Canada		Pennsylvania Library Club	
The A. L. A. share in the Leipzig exposition		Illinois Library Association	
Miss Hewins and her work with children		Chicago Library Club	
Library situation in New Jersey		Indiana State Teachers' Association—Library Section	
Changes in LIBRARY JOURNAL personnel		Michigan Librarians' Association	
HOW LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN HAS GROWN IN HARTFORD AND CONNECTICUT— <i>Caroline M. Hewins</i>	91	Milwaukee Library Club	
SOME REFERENCE BOOKS OF 1913— <i>Isadore Gilbert Mudge</i>	100	Pacific Northwest Library Association	
WILLIAM C. KIMBALL	110	LIBRARY SCHOOLS	114
LIST OF BOOKS BY AMERICAN TWENTIETH CENTURY POETS FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES	111	New York State School	
OPENING OF THE HARRISBURG, PA., PUBLIC LIBRARY	112	Pratt Institute School of Library Science	
POSTAL LIBRARIES	113	New York Public Library—Library School	
CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS, 1913	114	University of Wisconsin Library School	
ANNUAL MEETING AT OXFORD, 1914—PRELIMINARY NOTICE	115	Simmons College Library School	
EUROPEAN TOUR OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION	116	Western Reserve Library School	
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION	118	Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh—Training School for Children's Librarians	
The 1914 conference		Carnegie Library of Atlanta—Library School	
A. L. A. publishing board			
Executive board		REVIEWS	120
Council		LIBRARIANS	143
		THE LIBRARY WORLD	145
		LIBRARY WORK	162
		BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES	171
		LIBRARY CALENDAR	176

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	PAGE		PAGE
American Library Association	2	Putnam's (G. P.) Sons	9
American News Co.	8	Quaritch (Bernard)	9
Baker & Taylor Co.	8	Rademackers (W. H.)	10
Baker's Great Bookshop	18	Ruzicka (Joseph)	15
Bennier (Albert)	18	Scribner's (Charles) Sons	16
Booksellers (Directory of) 3d cover page		Situations Wanted	18
Chivers Book Binding Co.	11	Smith (W. H.) & Son's Library	15
Dura Binding Co.	13	Snead & Co. Iron Works	7
Gaylord Brothers	13	Sotheran (H.) & Co.	16
Griffith & Rowland Press (The)	4	Special Notices	18
Higgins (Charles M.) & Co.	9	Stechert (F. C.) Co.	16
Hinds & Noble	18	Stevens (B. F.) & Brown	10
Johnston (W. G.) Co.	13	Stewart (S. A.) Co.	11
Lange, Libreria Otto	18	Terquem (J.) & Co.	18
Library Bureau	6	Tice & Lynch	18
Library Supplies (Dealers in)	18	Wagenvoort & Co.	13
McClurg (A. C.) & Co.	4	Wanamaker (John)	16
Macmillan (The) Co.	3	Yale University Press	5
Malikan (Hy.) 4th cover page			

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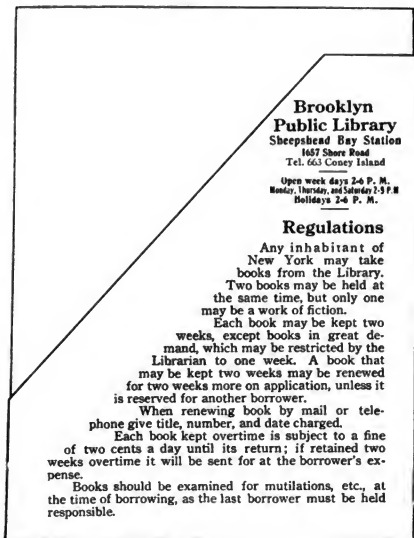
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VOL. 39

FEBRUARY, 1914

NO. 2

THE decision to hold the A. L. A. conference of 1914 in Washington, May 25, will acquaint librarians with the great changes at the national capital since the previous conference, a generation ago, in 1881. Foremost among these from the professional point of view is the development of the Library of Congress into a truly national library of first importance, ranking now third in the world in number of volumes and first in administrative efficiency and national service; second is the development of departmental and special libraries in proximity to the national library and supplementing its equipment and its work. Although originally for the use of Congress and still under its ultimate control, this great library is now a thoroughly national institution of the widest scope, and possibly the meeting in Washington will be the proper occasion for emphasizing the general feeling of the library profession that it should be called the National Library. No other national library is in such a vital relationship with the libraries of its own country, for the card cataloging of the Library of Congress, which saves to the libraries of the country many thousands of dollars beyond the cost of the system, is only one of the several fields in which it is in vital touch with individual libraries throughout the country. It is therefore most fitting that the meeting at Washington should be made the occasion of thorough acquaintance by visiting librarians with the methods of the national library and of certifying to Congress and to the country its appreciation of the great function in the public service which the library is achieving.

At the Ottawa conference of 1912, librarians from this side of the border were much interested in the plan for the similar development of a national library out of

the Parliamentary Library at Ottawa. A curious alternative has now been proposed in a scheme for postal libraries, which has attracted some attention in the Dominion. This would replace a public library system of the kind which most countries are developing, with a chain of libraries in the post offices throughout the country, for which the projector proposes an initial investment of ten million dollars for books and five million for equipment. The idea is certainly philanthropic, but if such a plan were experimented with, it would probably meet the fate of the district school libraries of New York state a generation ago. To develop a library means something more than to put some books on shelves and send them out by post; and large as the postal library scheme seems, it would scarcely prove effective in real result.

THE A. L. A. committee on the Leipzig exposition is now fully assured that adequate space will be assigned for the American exhibit as a part of the comparative library exhibit, whether the United States provides a separate building or not. Mr. Hill, chairman of the committee, has been authorized by the trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library to provide through volunteers from that library for preparing the exhibit, and room has been assigned for that purpose. About \$2000 has been secured toward the \$3500 which the committee will need, and it is urgently desired that libraries as such and members of the A. L. A. personally will contribute in larger or smaller measure toward making adequate provision for the general expenses which will necessarily be incurred.

ONE of the pleasantest features of "Library week" at Lake George in 1913 was the welcome given to Miss Hewins,

that typical New England woman, whose sympathy with children and child life has made this relation of her public library work a type and model for all who have to do with children. Probably the credit of the initiative work for children within a public library should remain with Mrs. Sanders of the Pawtucket Library, who made the small folk welcome a generation ago, when, in most public libraries, they were barred out by the rules and regulations and frowned away by the librarian. Miss Hewins took up her special work some years later, independently of Mrs. Sanders' initiative, and with little more than casual knowledge of it; and to-day she is recognized as still the apostle of the children's library movement. The key to her success has been the touch of personality, which makes each child a friend, and no knowledge of formal method and of other people's experience will ever compensate for this. Miss Hewins' paper was really a delightful bit of library autobiography, and she has now happily acceded to a request from the JOURNAL to fill out the outlines into a more complete record. Her pleasant story is altogether too fruitful of suggestion to be confined to auditors from one state alone.

NEW JERSEY, in common with the library profession at large, has suffered a double loss which may sadly retard her remarkable library progress. The death of W. C. Kimball, who had been from its beginning the chairman of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, removes from us one of the few laymen who have been as important in library work and progress as professional librarians, a man who made every man and woman in the library profession his friend. His genial presence at library meetings will be sorely missed; but New Jersey will even more miss his wise and public-spirited direction of library development in his state. At this critical time comes also a

second blow to the Commission and the state in the failure of the governor to reappoint the experienced state librarian, Mr. Buchanan, who had been secretary of the Commission, and his replacement by a gentleman, Mr. Dullard, known in political rather than in library relations.

WITH the present volume of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, its editorial personnel has been rearranged in such wise as will, we trust, result in enhancing the value of the JOURNAL to its readers. Mr. Fremont Rider, of the New York Library School class of 1907, and of previous library experience, who has been for some time editorial manager of the publications of this office, will as associate editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL now give more attention to the JOURNAL and take a larger share of its responsibilities, and to him our readers are chiefly indebted for the improvements in typography and arrangement, which have already elicited cordial commendation from many friends. Miss Florence A. Huxley, recently of the printing department of the New York Public Library, who has had the office desk of the LIBRARY JOURNAL for some weeks past, will continue in that position, and with increasing experience will be able to make the JOURNAL more adequate and accurate than during the changes of recent months. Material sent to the JOURNAL should preferably be addressed to the LIBRARY JOURNAL, Editorial Department, rather than in any personal name, except in cases where there has been personal correspondence. Our library friends are particularly requested to send news and descriptive material promptly in advance of printed publication, and in the case of library reports, etc., to send advance proofs or duplicates of typewritten copies, that the JOURNAL may in no case have to depend upon less reliable information culled from the general press.

HOW LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN HAS GROWN IN HARTFORD AND CONNECTICUT

BY CAROLINE M. HEWINS

Not long ago I went into the public library of a university town in England and established confidence by saying, "I see that Chivers does your binding," whereupon the librarian invited me inside the railing. A boy ten or twelve years old was standing in a Napoleonic attitude, with his feet very far apart, before the fiction shelves, where the books were alphabetized under authors, but with apparently nothing to show him whether a story was a problem-novel or a tale for children. My thoughts went back many years to the days when I first became the librarian of a subscription library in Hartford, where novels and children's stories were roughly arranged under the first letter of the title, and not by authors. There was a printed catalog, but without anything to indicate in what series or where in order of the series a story-book belonged, and it was impossible when a child had read one to find out what the next was except from the last page of the book itself or the advertisements in the back, and they had often been torn out for convenient reference.

My technical equipment was some volunteer work in a town library, a little experience in buying for a Sunday-school library, and about a year in the Boston Athenæum. The preparation that I had had for meeting children and young people in the library was, besides some years of teaching, a working knowledge of the books that had been read and re-read in a large family for twenty-five years, from Miss Edgeworth and Jacob Abbott, an old copy of "Æsop's fables," Andersen, Grimm, Hawthorne, "The Arabian nights," Mayne Reid's earlier innocent even if unscientific stories, down through "Tom Brown," "Alice in Wonderland," *Our Young Folks*, the *Riverside Magazine*, "Little women," to Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, George Eliot, Charlotte Brontë and Mrs. Gaskell. These books were in the Hartford Young Men's Institute, but they

were little read in comparison with the works of the "immortal four," who were then writing series at the rate of two or more volumes a year—Optic, Alger, Castlemon and Martha Finley—and still refuse to be forgotten. The older girls demanded Ouida, a new name to me, but I read some of her novels before I had been in the library many weeks, and remember writing a letter to a daily paper giving an outline of the plot of one of them as a hint to fathers and mothers of what their school-girl daughters were reading. I think that there was something about boys, too, in the letter, and a plea for "Ivanhoe" and other books of knightly adventure.

The Young Men's Institute Library in Hartford was a survival from the days of subscription libraries and lecture courses. The city had then a population of about fifty thousand, of whom some five or six hundred were subscribers to the library, paying three dollars for the use of one book at a time or five dollars for two, including admission to the periodical room. Hartford had a large number of Irish inhabitants, some Germans, a few of whom were intelligent and prosperous Jews, a few French Canadians, possibly still fewer Scandinavians. It was several years before the first persecution of the Russian and Polish Jews sent them to this country. In the year when I came, 1875, there were forty-six boys and girls in the high school graduating class, all, from their names and what I know of some of them, apparently of English descent, except one whose name is Scotch.

The class which was graduated last June had about 650 members on entering, and 250 at the end of its course. Among the names are Italian, Hebrew, Swedish, Irish, German, Danish, Spanish, Bohemian, Armenian—the largest percentage from families not of English descent being Hebrew.

It is fair to say that at least half of the boys and girls of the earlier graduating

class, or their families, had library subscriptions, but little use of the library was recommended even by the high school teachers, and none by the teachers of the graded schools. How could there be? Five dollars is a large sum in most families, and children at that time had to read what they could get at home or from the Sunday-school libraries, which were no better nor worse than others of the period.

The first effort that I remember making for a better choice of books was showing the library president some volumes by Thomes, a writer for the older boys, whose stories were full of profanity and brutal vulgarity. There was no question about discarding them and some of Mayne Reid's books like "The scalp hunters" and "Lost Lenore," which are much of the same type, very different from his earlier stories, and in a short time we did not renew books by some other authors, but let them die out, replacing them if possible by stories a little better, giving preference to those complete in themselves.

Within a short time, in 1878, we began to publish a quarterly bulletin. In the first number "Library notes" begins: "Much time and thought have been given to suggesting in this bulletin good books for boys and girls. As a rule, they read too much. Our accounts show that one boy has taken 102 story-books in six months, and one girl 112 novels in the same time. One book a week is certainly enough, with school studies. Within the last month one boy has asked us for Jack Harkaway's stories, another for bound volumes of the *Police News*, and a third for 'The murderer and the fortune teller,' 'The two sisters and the avenger' and 'The model town and the detective.' These are not in the library and will not be. The demand for girls for the *New York Weekly* novels is not small. We shall gladly cooperate with fathers and mothers in the choice of children's books."

Of what we now call nature-books there were very few written or well illustrated for children, though the library had John Burroughs, Harris's "Insects injurious to vegetation" and Samuels's "Birds of New England and the adjacent states." There was little interest in out-of-door study, and

I have never forgotten the contempt on the face of one boy when instead of Mayne Reid's "Boy hunters," which was out, he was offered "The butterfly hunters," or the scorn with which he repeated the title. All that is changed, thanks to the influence of schools and teachers, and children are no longer ignorant of common birds and insects. *St. Nicholas* helped in opening their eyes, when a librarian, Harlan H. Ballard, of Pittsfield, organized the Agassiz Association with a monthly report in the magazine. We had a chapter, Hartford B., that met for years out of doors on Saturday mornings through the spring, early summer and autumn, and even through one winter when some specimens of the red-headed woodpecker were on the edge of the city. Usually our winter meetings were in the library, and we often had readings from Burroughs, Thoreau, Frank Buckland and others of the earlier nature-lovers. The children came from families of more than usual intelligence, and some of them who now have well-grown children of their own often refer with pleasure to our walks and talks.

I had taught for three years in a school where the children and I were taken out of doors every week in spring and autumn by an ornithologist and an entomologist. At this time we were beginning to buy more books on out-of-door subjects, and I had learned enough in my teaching to be able to evaluate them in a bulletin.

The years went on, with once in a while an encouraging report about a boy who had made experiments from works on chemistry or beguiled a fortnight's illness with Wordsworth's "Greece," or Gull and Koner's "Life of the Greeks and Romans," or had gone on from Alger and Optic to Cooper, Lossing, Help's "Life of Columbus" and Barber's "History of New England." Both boys and girls were beginning to apologize for taking poor stories.

In one of our bulletins, January, 1881, is an acknowledgment of Christmas material received from the advance sheets of *Poole's Index*, then in preparation in the Watkinson Library, on the other side of the building. Imagine life in a library without it, you who have the *Readers' Guide* and

all the debates and *Granger's Index to Poetry* and the *Portrait Index*! Nevertheless, we were not entirely without printed aids, for we had the Brooklyn catalog, the Providence bulletins, and lists of children's books prepared by the Buffalo and Quincy libraries.

In 1882, at the request of Frederick Leopoldt, editor of the *Publishers' Weekly*, I compiled a list of "Books for the young," some of which are of permanent value. In a second edition, in 1884, I reprinted from our bulletin a list of English and American history for children, between twelve and fifteen, based on my own experience with boys and girls. I can laugh at it now, after years of meeting child-readers, seventy-five per cent. of whom have no books at home, and can also find food for mirth in my belief that a list of books recommended for vacation reading in another bulletin would attract most boys and girls under sixteen.

One school, under a wise and far-seeing principal, who is now an authority on United States history and the author of several school books on the subject, had in 1884 an arrangement with us for a supply of historical stories for reading, and we printed a list of these and of other books on American history which would be interesting if read by or to the older pupils in the grammar grades.

Sets of fifty copies each of books for supplementary reading in school were bought by the library in 1894, and apportioned by the school principals at their monthly meetings. Several new sets were bought every year till 1905, when the collection numbered about three thousand, and was outgrowing the space that we could spare for it. The schools then provided a place for the school duplicates, and relieved the library of the care of them. Since 1899 the graded schools have received on request libraries of fifty books to a room, from the third grade to the ninth, to be kept until the summer vacation, when they are returned for repairs and renewal. The number circulated during the school year has grown from 6384 in 1899-1900 to 17,270 in 1912-13. The children's applications are sent to the main library, and no

child may have a card there and in a school branch at the same time.

There were rumors for several years that the library would be made free, and when it was at last announced in 1888 that \$250,000 had been given by the late J. Pierpont Morgan, his father and two families related to them, on condition that \$150,000 more should be raised by private subscription to remodel the Wadsworth Athenaeum, which then housed three libraries and a picture-gallery, and to provide for its maintenance, the rumor bade fair to come true. That the money came in, is largely due to the personal efforts of Charles Hopkins Clark, editor-in-chief of the *Hartford Courant*, for many years treasurer of the Athenaeum, the Watkinson Library and the Hartford Public Library, and the sum required was promised in 1890. Later the library offered the free use of its books, and also the income of about \$50,000 to the city, on condition of keeping its form of government by a self-perpetuating corporation.

The first step towards the enlarged use of the library was to separate the children's books and classify them. We had had a fixed location up to that time, and I had not yet broken loose from it, but I numbered them according to the best light I had, though in a very short time I saw that with the increased number of duplicates we had to buy, only a movable location was of the least practical use. It was several years before the Dewey classification was finally adopted for the children, although we classified our grown-up books by it before we opened to the public.

When the library became free, in 1892, the annual circulation of children's books rose at once to 50,000, 25 per cent. of the whole, and as large as the largest total in the subscription days. We immediately had to buy a large supply of new books, carefully chosen, and printed a too fully annotated list, which we found useful for some years and discarded when we were able to open the shelves. We had only a corner for children's books, almost none for children under ten, and no admission to the shelves. We struggled on as well as we could for the next few years.

A dialogue between a reader and the librarian in 1897 shows what we were trying to do at this time. It is really true, and illustrates the lack of knowledge in one of the most intelligent women in the city of the many points of contact between the library and the boys and girls of the city.

Reader: "There ought to be somebody in the library to tell people, especially children, what to read."

Librarian: "Have you ever seen the children's printed list, with notes on books connected with school work, and others written for older readers but interesting to children, hints on how and what to read, and a letter R against the best books?"

Reader: "No, I never heard of it."

Librarian: "It was ready the day after the library opened, was sold for five cents, and the first edition of a thousand copies was exhausted so soon that a second had to be printed. Have you ever heard of the lists of interesting books in connection with Greek, Roman and English history given to high school pupils, or the records kept for years by the North School children of books which they have read, and sent to the librarian to be commented on and criticised in an hour's friendly talk in the school room, or the letters written on the use of the library by pupils in the other schools?"

Reader: "No."

Librarian: "Have you ever seen the lists of good novels for boys and girls growing away from books written for children and also a list of interesting love-stories for readers who have heard of only a few authors?"

Reader: "No."

Librarian: "Have you ever noticed the printed lists of new books, with notes, hung on the bulletin board every Monday?"

Reader: "No."

Librarian: "Do you know that the library has twelve hundred volumes of the best books by the best authors, fifty of each, for use in the public schools?"

Reader: "No."

The library opened in 1895 a branch for children in the Social Settlement, and in 1897 reading rooms in connection with vacation schools, established by the Civic Club

and afterwards taken in charge by the city.

The Educational Club, an organization of parents, teachers and others interested in education, began in 1897 with very informal meetings, suggested by the school section of the Civic Club, which were held in my office for three years, until they outgrew it and needed a more formal organization. The directors of the Civic Club and managers of the Social Settlement have met there for years, and the Connecticut Public Library Committee found it a convenient meeting place until it seemed better to hold sessions in the Capitol, where its office is.

The history classes of the North School, of whose principal I have spoken, used to make a pilgrimage every year to points of interest in the city, ending with an hour in the rooms of the Historical Society in the building, where they impersonated historical characters or looked at colonial furniture and implements. After the hour was over they used to come to the office for gingerbread and lemonade, which strengthened their friendly feeling for the library. This lasted until the principal went to another city.

In 1898, in a talk to some children in one of the schools just before the summer vacation, I asked those who were not going out of town to come to the library one afternoon every week for a book-talk, with a tableful of books such as they would not be likely to find for themselves. The subjects the first year were:

Out-of-door books and stories about animals, Books about Indians, Travellers' tales and stories of adventure, Books that tell how to do things, Books about pictures and music, A great author and his friends (Sir Walter Scott), Another great author and his short stories (Washington Irving), Old-fashioned books for boys and girls. The talks have been kept up ever since.

The series in 1900 was on Books about knights and tournaments, what happened to a man who read too much about knights (Don Quixote), Books about horses, Two dream-stories, (The divine comedy and The pilgrim's progress), Some funny adventures (A traveller's true tale and others), Some new books, How a book is made,

Stories about India, Pictures and scrap-books.

The next year, 1901, the talks were about stories connected with English history, the Old-English, the Normans, the Plantagenet times, King Henry V., the Wars of the Roses, King Henry VII. and King Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth and Mary, Queen of Scots, the Stuarts, and the English Revolution and eighteenth-century England.

The year after, 1902, the talks were on "Books that you have not read," under the titles Sea stories, Indian stories, Horse stories, Wonder stories, Hero stories, African stories, South Sea stories, School and college stories, Old stories. A table of books was in the room, and I took them up one by one and told a little about the story, sometimes reading aloud and stopping at a very interesting point.

In 1903, the subjects were Stories about dragons, Stories about soldiers, Stories about shipwrecks, Stories about out-of-doors, Stories of real people told by themselves, Stories about adventures, Stories about pictures, Stories about the West, the object being to give the children of the upper grammar grades a glimpse into interesting books of which they might otherwise never hear. In that year we printed a list of novels for young readers that is now ten years old and needs revision, but still has its uses.

The use of the reference-room by children steadily increased, until the need of a room for them became evident, both on week-days and Sundays. The *Bulletin* for March 1, 1900, says: "On Sunday, Feb. 25, there were eighty-one children in the small room, filling not only chairs too high for their short legs, but benches extending into the circulation room. They were all quiet and orderly, and some of them read seriously and absorbedly for several hours on 'The twentieth century,' 'The boundaries of the United States,' and 'The comparative greatness of Napoleon and Alexander.' The younger children read story-books in the same quiet manner. A children's room would relieve the pressure on all three departments of the library." The "last straw" that led to the grant of rooms was a news-

paper article illustrated by a photograph of the reference-room on a Sunday afternoon with one man, one woman and fifty-one children in it.

In 1904, the library came into possession of two large, bright sunny rooms and a smaller one adjoining in an old-fashioned house next door, which belonged to the Athenæum and had been released by the removal of the Hartford Club to a large new house across the street. We opened rooms in November, just before Thanksgiving, and from then till New Year's Day we received gifts from many friends: a pair of andirons for the open fireplace, several pictures, a check "for unnecessary things" from one of the women's clubs, another for wall-decoration from teachers, students and graduates of the Albany Library School, fifty Japanese color-prints of chrysanthemums from the Pratt Institute children's room, a cuckoo clock that is still going, though it demands a vacation about once a year, and a Boston fern that is now in flourishing condition. A large Braun photograph of the Madonna del Granduca came later from the Pittsburgh School for Children's Librarians.

The furniture is of the simplest kind. We used some tables that we had, and bought one new one, some bentwood chairs for the older children and others such as are used in kindergartens for the younger. Pratt Institute lent us that first winter the very attractive illustrations by the Misses Whitney for Louisa Alcott's "Candy country." Some friends who were breaking up housekeeping gave the room a case of native and foreign stuffed birds with the hope that they might be as great a source of pleasure to the children as they had been to them in their childhood. Another friend sent us two trunks of curiosities from Europe, Asia, Africa and North America, which are shown a few at a time.

The next summer, 1905, the book-talks were about the pictures in the room, most of which had been bought with our friends' gifts. Windsor Castle, Kenilworth, Heidelberg Castle, The Alhambra, St. George, King Arthur, Sir Walter Scott, the Canterbury Pilgrims, some Shakespeare stories. On the Alhambra afternoon, a girl who

had spent her first year out of college in Spain described the palace and showed curiosities from Granada. One day a Civil War nurse who happened in was persuaded to tell the boys and girls in the room about the three weeks she spent in the White House, taking care of Tad Lincoln through a fever. Some years later we were fortunate enough to hear her again in the room above, on Abraham Lincoln's hundredth birthday, when she held the attention of a large number of boys and girls for more than an hour.

The next summer "What you can get out of a Henty book" was used as an excuse for showing books and pictures about the Crusades, Venice, the knights of Malta, the Rebellion of the Forty-five, the East India Company, the siege of Gibraltar, the Peninsula war, and modern Italy.

That summer we had a puzzle-club to show younger children how to work the puzzles in *St. Nicholas* and other magazines and newspapers. We held our first Christmas exhibition that year, 1906, in the room itself, for one day only, before the hour of opening.

After an exhibition of lace in the Athenaeum the next spring, the specialist who arranged it held the attention of her audience of girls between ten and fourteen, giving a practical illustration of the making of pillow-lace, showing specimens of different kinds, pointing out the use of lace in old-fashioned costumes for children, and exhibiting a piece of Valenciennes which had been stolen by a catbird and recovered before it was woven into a nest. This talk was given at my request, because we could find almost nothing on lace in books for children, and the exhibit was then attracting much notice.

That year our first children's librarian, who had given only a part of her working hours to the room, the rest to the loan-desk, left us to be married. The school work had grown so fast that it had become necessary for us to find a successor who was equal to it, and whose sole time could be given to that and the care of the room, which is open only from 3.30 to 6 on school-days, except on Wednesdays, Saturdays and in vacations, when we have all-

day hours. The children in vacation-time may change story-books every day if they like—practically none of them do it—but in school time they are allowed only one a week. This is not a hardship, for they may use their non-fiction cards, which give them anything else, including bound magazines.

Our children's librarian makes up for lack of library technique by her acquaintance with teachers, and experience in day, evening and vacation schools, that have brought her into contact with children of all sorts and conditions.

The summer before her coming I had charge of the room for a part of every day, and observing that children under fourteen were beginning to think that they had read everything in the room and were asking to be transferred, I made a collection of books, principally novels, from the main library, marked them and the book-cards with a red star, and placed them on side shelves, where the younger children soon learned that they would find nothing to interest them. This keeps the older boys and girls in the room until they are ready for the main library, and when they are transferred they are sent to me in my office, where they are told that some one is always ready to give them help if they ask for it. The list of books for the first year after coming into the library is handed to them, and they are also referred to the high school shelves, to be mentioned later.

We insist on a father or mother coming with a child and leaving a signature or mark on the back of the application-card. This is placing responsibility where it belongs, and as we always have at least one of the staff who can speak Yiddish, and others who speak Italian, the parents are usually willing to come.

We are very strict in exacting fines as a means of teaching children to be responsible and careful of public property.

One summer the children acted simple impromptu plays, Cinderella, Blue Beard, Beauty and the beast, on the lawn outside the long windows. The lawn has been in bad condition for nearly two years, on account of the building of the Morgan memorial, but has now been planted again. One May-day we had an old English festival

around a Maypole on the green, with Robin Hood, Maid Marian, Friar Tuck, Will Scarlett, the hobby-horse, the dragon and all the rest, including Jack in the Green and an elephant. This was such a success that we were asked to repeat it across the river on the East Hartford Library green, where it was highly complimented on account of being so full of the spirit of play.

Our Christmas exhibits have been held every year, at first, as I have said, for one day only, then for two or three in the rooms above, and for the last two years in a large room used by the Hartford Art Society as a studio until it moved to a whole house across the street. This room has space for our school libraries, and the room which they had outgrown was fitted up at no expense except for chairs and a change in the lighting, as a study-room for the older boys and girls, who also have the privilege of reading any stories they find on the shelves, which are on one side only. The other shelves, placed across the room, were moved to the studio, which is so large that it has space for story-telling, or oftener story-reading. The winter of the Dickens centennial, through the month of February, the beginnings of "David Copperfield," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Dombey and son" and "Great expectations" were read.

In 1911, a gift of twenty-five dollars from a friend was spent for the boys' and girls' room, and has bought specimens of illustration, Grimm's "Fairy tales," illustrated by Arthur Rackham; Kate Greenaway's "Under the window," "Marigold garden," "Little Ann" and "Pied piper"; Laura Starr's "Doll book," and a fine copy of Knight's "Old England," full of engravings, including a morris dance such as has been performed here, and Hare's "Portrait book of our kings and queens." The rest of the money bought a globe for the older boys' and girls' reading-table, and sent from Venice a reproduction of a complete "armatura," or suit of Italian armor, eighteen inches high.

In 1912 the boys and girls of grades 7 to 9 in the district and parochial schools were invited to listen to stories from Eng-

lish history in the librarian's office of the Hartford Public Library on Tuesday afternoons in July and August. Some of the subjects were The Roman wall, The Danish invasion, King Alfred and the white horses said to have been cut to commemorate his victories, The Crusades, and The captivity of James I. of Scotland. The Longman series of colored wall-prints was used as a starting point for the stories. Children in grades 4 to 6 listened at a later hour to stories from Hawthorne's "Wonder-book" and "Tanglewood tales."

The Hartford Public Library had an exhibit at the state fair, September 2-7, 1912, in the Child-welfare building. In a space 11 by 6 were chairs, tables covered with picture-books, a bookcase with libraries for school grades, probation office, and a settlement, and another with inexpensive books worth buying for children. Pictures of countries and national costumes were hung on the green burlap screens which enclosed the sides of the miniature room. At about the same time we printed a list of pleasant books for boys and girls to read after they have been transferred to the main library. They are not all classics, but are interesting. The head of the high school department of English and some of the other teachers asked the library's help in making a list of books for suggested reading during the four years' course. This list has been printed and distributed. Copies are hung near two cases with the school pennant above them, and one of the staff sees that these cases are always filled with books mentioned in it. The high school has a trained librarian, who borrows books from the Public Library and tries in every way to encourage its use.

From Dec. 3 to 24, 1912 and 1913, the exhibit of Christmas books for children and young people was kept open by the library in the large room in the annex. The exhibit included three or four hundred volumes, picture books by the best American, English, French, German, Italian, Danish, and Russian illustrators, inexpensive copies and also new and beautiful editions of old favorites, finely illustrated books attractive to growing-up young people, and the best of the season's output. It had many vis-

itors, some of them coming several times. We sent a special invitation to the students in the Hartford Art Society, some of whom are hoping to be illustrators, and appreciate the picture-books highly.

The boys' and girls' room received last winter a fine photographic copy of Leighton's "Return of Persephone," in time for Hawthorne's version of the story, which is usually read when pomegranates are in the market and again six months later, when Persephone comes up to earth and the grass and flowers begin to spring.

One day John Burroughs made an unexpected visit to the room, and it happened that when the children reading at the tables were told who he was, and asked who of them had read "Squirrels and fur-bearers," the boy nearest him held up his hand with the book in it. That boy will probably never forget his first sight of a real live author!

Last winter we received a gift of a handsome bookcase with glass doors, which we keep in the main library, filled with finely illustrated books for children to be taken out on grown-up cards only. This is to insure good care.

For several years we have been collecting a family of foreign dolls, who are now forty-five in number, of all sorts and sizes, counting seventeen marionettes such as the poor children in Venice play with, half a dozen Chinese actors, and nine brightly colored Russian peasants in wood. The others are Tairo, a very old Japanese doll in the costume of the feudal warriors, Thora from Iceland, Marit the Norwegian bride, Erik and Brita from Sweden, Giuseppe and Marietta from Rome, Heidi and Peter from the Alps, Gisela from Thuringia, Cecilia from Hungary, Annetje from Holland, Lewie Gordon from Edinburgh, Christie Johnstone the Newhaven fishwife, Sambo and Dinah the cotton-pickers. Mammy Chloe from Florida, an Indian brave and squaw from British America, Laila from Jerusalem, Lady Geraldine of 1830 and Victoria of 1840. Every New Year's Day, in answer to a picture bulletin which announces a doll-story and says "Bring your doll," the little girls come with fresh, clean, Christmas dolls, and

every one who has a name is formally presented to the foreign guests, who sit in chairs on a table. Lack of imagination is shown in being willing to own a doll without a name, and this year the subject of names was mentioned in time for the little girls to have them ready. Mrs. Mary Hazelton Wade, author of many of the "Little cousins," lives in Hartford, and lately gave us a copy of her "Dolls of many countries." I told her about the party and invited her, and she told the fifty children who were listening about the Feast of Dolls in Japan. The doll-story was E. V. Lucas's "Doll doctor," and it was followed by William Brightly Rands's "Doll poems."

In 1893, the year after the library became free, the Connecticut Public Library Committee was organized. For about ten years it had no paid visitor and inspector, and I, as secretary of the committee, had to go about the state in the little time I could spare from regular duties, trying to arouse library interest in country towns. Now most of the field work is done by the visitor, but I have spoken many times at teachers' meetings and library meetings. We began by sending out pamphlets—"What a free library can do for a country town"—emphasizing what its possibilities are of interesting children, and "What a library and school can do for each other." Every year the libraries receive a grant of books from the state, and send in lists subject to approval. We often found the novels and children's books asked for unworthy of being bought with state money by a committee appointed by the Board of Education, and began to print yearly lists of recommended titles of new books, from which all requested must be chosen. The standard is gradually growing higher. The Colonial Dames have for years paid for traveling libraries, largely on subjects connected with colonial history, to be sent to country schools from the office of the committee, and have also given traveling portfolios of pictures illustrating history, chosen and mounted by one of their number. The Audubon Society sends books, largely on out-of-door subjects, and bird-charts, to schools and libraries all over the

state. Traveling libraries, miscellaneous or on special subjects, are sent out on request.

A Library Institute has been held every summer for five years under the direction of the visitor and inspector. It lasts for two weeks, and several lectures are always given by specialists in work with children.

The choice of books, sources of stories for children, and what to recommend to them are frequently discussed in meetings for teachers and librarians.

A book-wagon has for the last two or three years gone through a few towns where there is no public library, circulating several thousand books a year for adults and children, and exciting an interest which may later develop into the establishment of public libraries. The committee has now 105 which receive the state grant. Wherever a new library is opened, a special effort is made through the schools to make it attractive to children.

At this time of year the mothers' clubs in the city and adjoining towns often ask for talks on what to buy, and boxes of books are taken to them, not only expensive and finely illustrated copies, but the best editions that can be bought for a very little money. These exhibitions have been also given at country meetings held by the Connecticut Public Library Committee.

A library column in a Hartford Sunday paper is useful in showing the public what libraries in other states and cities are doing, and in attracting attention to work with children. Letters to the children themselves at the beginning of vacation, printed in a daily paper and sent to the schools, invite them to book-talks. Other printed letters about visits to places connected with books and authors, sent home from England and Scotland with post-

cards, have excited an interest in books not always read by children. This year the Hartford children's librarian has read the letters and shown the books referred to, post-cards and pictures, to a club of girls from the older grammar grades, who were invited through the letters just spoken of to leave their names with her.

A club of children's librarians from towns within fifteen miles around Hartford meets weekly from October to May. Meetings all over the state under the Public Library Committee have stimulated interest in work with children, and Library Day is celebrated every year in the schools.

The visitor and inspector reports visits to eight towns in December, and says: "Somewhat more than a year ago, at the request of the supervisor, I made out a list of books for the X— school libraries. These were purchased, and this year the chairman of the school board requested my assistance in arranging the collection in groups to be sent in traveling library cases until each school shall have had each library. I spent two days at the town hall working with the chairman of the school board, the supervisor, a typist and two school teachers.

"A new children's room has been opened in the Y— library since my visit there. It is double the size of the room formerly in use, and much lighter and more cheerful. The first grant from the state was expended entirely for children's books, the selection being made in this office.

"In Z— I gave an Audubon stereopticon lecture, prefacing it with an account of the work of the Audubon Society, and an enumeration of the loans to schools. The audience in a country schoolhouse, half a mile from Z— village, numbered 102."

THE LIBRARIAN'S MOTHER GOOSE.

II. CATALOG.

*Pussy cat, pussy cat, where have you been?
Shuffled the cards to the taste of the queen.
Pussy cat, pussy cat, what did you there?
Caught a cross-referer under the chair.*

—Rente B. Stern.



SOME REFERENCE BOOKS OF 1913

By ISADORE GILBERT MUDGE, *Reference Librarian, Columbia University*

THE list of reference books described below is not a complete record of all such publications issued in 1913, although the compiler hopes that it is fairly representative of the more important or interesting American and English books issued during that period. Some publications of the previous year which were issued too near the end of the year to be included in the 1912 summary are noted here, especially some foreign publications which did not generally reach American libraries until some time in 1913.

PERIODICALS AND NEWSPAPERS

The year 1913 has been noteworthy from the reference librarian's point of view because of the important new indexes of periodical and journal literature started during the year. First among these is the "Readers' guide supplement," announced more than a year ago, when the discontinuance of the "Annual library index" was decided upon, but not actually issued until 1913 (White Plains: Wilson). The "Readers' guide" and "Readers' guide supplement" now cover between them much the same field as that formerly covered by the "Readers' guide" and the "Annual library index," and the "Supplement" practically takes the place of the latter, although it does not index exactly the same list of titles. An analysis of periodicals indexed shows that the "Readers' guide" now indexes 90 periodicals and the "Supplement" 54, making a total of 144 as against the total of 148 formerly indexed by the "Guide" and the "Annual library index." There has, however, been a redistribution of titles. Of the 116 periodicals indexed in the A. L. I. for 1910, 52 are now indexed in the "Readers' guide," 23 in the "Supplement," 9 in the "Annual magazine subject index," 3 in the "Book review digest," 2 in the "Industrial arts index," while 27 have been dropped altogether, and their places taken by other titles which seemed to promise greater usefulness. The "Readers' guide supplement" follows the

same plan of full author, title and subject indexing used in the "Readers' guide," but is issued at quarterly instead of monthly intervals and cumulates throughout the year. Another new index compiled and published by the same firm is the "Industrial arts index," issued in bi-monthly numbers (with the omission of one summer number) and cumulating throughout the year. The list of periodicals indexed in the "Industrial arts index" is much the same as that included in the "Engineering index," but its arrangement of material is different, being alphabetical as against the classed arrangement in the "Engineering index." A preliminary comparison based on a part year's use only would seem to indicate that the "Industrial arts index" is more useful in the general or public library, while the "Engineering index" is better liked by the student, or worker in the highly specialized technical library. Quite as important in its somewhat different field is the excellent new "New York Times index," which is published quarterly, each volume indexing three months of the *New York Times*, but not cumulating. (N. Y., *The Times*, \$2 a vol.) So far, three volumes, indexing the newspaper from January to September, 1913, have appeared. The indexing is careful and detailed, the entries are by small subjects, the references are exact, that is, to date, page and column, and the information given is sufficiently full to answer some questions without the necessity of following up the given reference. This new newspaper index is comparable to the even more detailed index of the *London Times*, although the latter has the advantage of a monthly index and, since 1910, an annual index as well. The reference librarian who uses newspapers constantly is now fairly well equipped with indexes for recent years at least, with the *New York Times* and the *London Times* indexes, the "Index to dates" and for certain foreign papers the "Halbmonatliches Verzeichnis," published since 1909 in connection with the "Biblio-

graphie der deutschen Zeitschriften Literatur" (Gautschi, Dietrich), which indexes 48 German and Austrian papers.

DEBATES

"Inter-collegiate debates," edited by Egbert Ray Nichols, seems now definitely established as a regular yearbook of information on many of the questions connected with college and high school debating. Volume three, published in 1913, contains reports of debates and bibliographies on Commission form of government, Direct primary, Minimum wage, Open *vs.* closed shop, Parliamentary *vs.* presidential form of government, Three-quarter decision in jury trials, and the Central Bank. The appendices give the usual record of schools, questions, decisions, etc., for the debating year 1911-12, and a special feature is the cumulated index to volumes 1-3. (N. Y., Hinds, \$1.50.) New volumes and new editions in the "Debaters handbook series" are: "Capital punishment," by C. E. Fanning, 2d ed. revised; "Conservation of natural resources," by C. E. Fanning; "Recall, including the recall of judges and judicial decisions," by E. M. Phelps; "Reciprocity," by E. C. Robbins; and "Trade unions," by E. D. Bullock. (White Plains, N. Y., Wilson, 5 vols., \$1 ea.) A similar series of smaller handbooks in pamphlet form, called the "Abridged debaters' handbook series" is now being issued by the same publishers. The titles published during 1913 were: "Independence for the Philippines," by E. L. Teich; "Panama canal tolls," by E. M. Phelps; "Minimum wage," by M. K. Reely; "Six years presidential terms," by E. E. Painter. (White Plains, N. Y., Wilson, 4 vols., 25 c. ea.)

ENCYCLOPEDIAS

The only English encyclopedia to be included in this year's list is "The Everyman encyclopedia," edited by Andrew Boyle (London, Dent, 1s. per vol.; New York, Dutton, 12 v., 35 c. ea.), an admirably compact and concise work intended primarily for the private library, but not without usefulness in the public library, especially the smaller public library, which has difficulty in affording the larger ency-

clopedias in their latest editions. The selection of topics is good and inclusive and the articles generally adequate and accurate. As might be expected in so compact a work, the weakest point is in the bibliographies, though these are not entirely lacking. So far the work has been issued only in the cloth binding suitable for private libraries, but an edition in the special library binding is to appear in 1914. A good new handbook of information is "A handy book of curious information," by William S. Walsh (Phila., Lippincott, \$3.50), which forms a companion volume to his "Handy book of literary curiosities" and "Handy book of popular customs."

A public library with an Italian clientele, or a college library which serves pupils beginning the study of Italian, often has need for a small inexpensive Italian encyclopedia. A good work of this sort is the "Piccolo enciclopedia, 2. ed., completamente rinnovata," by Gottardo Garollo. (Milan, Hoepli.) Only volume 1, A-D, has been issued so far. The large new Spanish encyclopedia in process of publication, "Enciclopedia universal ilustrado" (Barcelona, Espasa y Hijos, 27 ptas. a vol.) has now advanced as far as volume 18. While few libraries have enough call for Spanish material to justify the purchase of so expensive a work, the encyclopedia is proving very useful in libraries which do have such a call, especially for the very full information on the history, geography, biography, literature, commerce, industries, etc., of Spain and Spanish America.

DICTIONARIES

The most important new dictionary of the year is the new edition of the "Standard dictionary" (N. Y., Funk, \$12), the first complete revision and resetting of the dictionary since its original publication in 1893. The "New Standard" is much larger than the original work, through the addition of some 100,000 new words and the total vocabulary is stated as 450,000. Aside from the thorough revision given to the selection and definition of words, the most noteworthy change is the elimination of the many annoying supplementary lists and the inclusion of all types of words, except the

foreign words and phrases, in a single alphabet. The inclusion of antonyms, a special feature of the original Standard, is continued and another special feature of the new edition is giving first present-day usage and definition of each word and following that by the historical and etymological information, on the theory that the questions about which a one-volume dictionary is most frequently consulted are the present-day spelling, pronunciation, usage, and definition of a word. In spite of the single alphabet, there are some appended lists, namely the Foreign words and phrases, Population statistics of towns, and a Standard history of the world day by day—that is, historical events listed according to the day of the month on which they occurred. Every reference librarian who has suffered from the question "What happened one hundred years ago to-day?" will welcome this list.

Several new or revised handbooks of synonyms should be noted. A new edition of Roget's "Thesaurus," revised by Andrew Boyle, has been included in "Everyman's library." This new edition omits some obsolete words, corrects some errors and adds terms of modern science, foreign phrases, etc. (London, Dent; New York, Dutton, 2 v., library binding, 50 c. per vol.) A new and excellent list of words only, without definitions of differences, is "Synonyms, antonyms and associated words," by L. A. Flemming (N. Y., Putnam, \$1.25). An important addition to the group of dictionaries of "local" English is "Afrikanederisms, a glossary of South African colloquial words and phrases, and of place and other names," by C. Pettman (London and New York, Longmans, \$3.50). Its definitions are clear and sufficient, and the illustrative quotations are given with date and exact page reference for purpose of verification.

PHILOSOPHY

While the number of new reference books in this subject is small as compared with 1912 the quality is high. A third title has been added to the series of scholarly dictionaries of philosophical subjects, by Dr. Rudolf Eisler. This is his

"Handwörterbuch der Philosophie" (Berlin, Mittler, 801 p. 17.50m.), which gives definitions of terms and articles on concepts, the latter largely condensed or popularized from his "Wörterbuch der philosophischen Begriffe," the third edition of which was issued in 1910. The three annual surveys of philosophical literature, "Philosophie der Gegenwart," "Bibliographie de la philosophie française" (in no. 8 of *Bulletin de la Société française de philosophie*), and "Bibliografia filosofica italiana," and all have been continued by new volumes which carry the record through the years 1910 and 1911. The first and second of these titles are especially useful, and the three together index practically the whole book and periodical literature of the subject.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Year books

The "Britannica year book 1913," prepared under the same editorial direction as the eleventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* is easily the most important of the new year books. In reality it is a cross between an annual encyclopedia, such as the "New international year book" and an annual survey of progress such as the "American year book." This first issue records events and progress in the different fields of knowledge and activity from 1910 to 1912, inclusive, and treats such records in comprehensive articles written by authorities and furnished with good bibliographies. The articles, which are not alphabetically arranged, are on rather large subjects, but a detailed index supplies the references for smaller topics. (London and New York, Encyc. Brit. Co., 10s., \$2.25.) The "Annuaire de la vie internationale, 1910-11" (Brussels, Office centr. des assoc. internat. 1913, 262 p.), which is an annual only in name, as there is a gap of three years between the publication dates of the two volumes so far issued, is a veritable encyclopedia of every aspect of internationalism, associations, conferences, institutions, commissions, expositions, publications, etc. To the cataloger and bibliographer it is especially useful for its information about publications of the various organizations. The "Suffrage annual and

women's who's who," though devoted principally to biography, furnishes history and statistics of the suffrage movement, names of organizations, lists of officers, etc. (London, Stanley Paul, 6s.) The "China year book" is not new, but as the 1913 issue is the first one based on material collected since the recent revolution, it is so changed as to be almost new. A new feature is the "Who's who in China" included as one section of the "Year book." (London, Routledge, 10s.) "Nelson's encyclopedia year book 1912-13" (Edinburgh, Nelson, 1s.) is a small, inexpensive survey of the events of the year 1912 in the United Kingdom, with briefer lists of happenings elsewhere.

Statistics

For American libraries the most important new work in statistics is the set of "Reports of the thirteenth census of the United States," of which all volumes except volume 4, Occupations, were issued during 1913. (Washington, Gov. Pr. Off., v. 1-3, 5-11.) In the selection of subjects included, these reports differ from the reports of the twelfth census by the omission of the volumes on Vital statistics and the inclusion of a volume on Mines and quarries and the volume on Occupations, still to be issued. The abstract of the census appears as a separate volume, as heretofore, but is much larger than the abstract of the twelfth census, and differs from that abstract also in that it is issued in a different edition for each state, each state edition containing a supplement of special statistics for that state. The special state supplements are also issued separately in pamphlet form.

The reports of the English census of 1911 have also been published. They were included in the Parliamentary Papers of 1912 and 1913, and may be purchased separately by libraries which do not subscribe to the set of Parliamentary Papers.

Business, Law, Customs

"Pitman's dictionary of book-keeping, a book of reference on all matters concerning book-keeping and accountancy for students, teachers and practitioners," by R. J. Porters (London, Pitman, 5s.), and "Pit-

man's dictionary of secretarial law and practice," by Philip Tovey (London, Pitman, 25s.), are two new titles in the series of business reference books published by Pitman. As both deal exclusively with the English law and practice on the two subjects, their use in American libraries is proportionately limited. Nelson's "Encyclopædia of industrialism" (London, Nelson, 1s.) is a really good little handbook of the English side of its subject. A different aspect of the "social" sciences is covered exhaustively and authoritatively in the "Encyclopædia of social usage, manners and customs of the 20th century," by Helen L. Roberts (N. Y., Putnam, \$3.50), the best manual of etiquette so far published and a convenient reference book, although not alphabetically arranged. An excellent reference aid for the library assistant or research worker who needs to use law books is the "Guide to the study and use of law books, a selected list, classified and annotated, of publications relating to law literature, law study, and legal ethics," by Frederick C. Hicks (N. Y., Baker, Voorhis, \$1). This guide gives, under such heads as Legal bibliographies, Legal terminology, Textbooks, Case law, etc., a selection of the material which will be most useful to the law student or the student of politics or history who may need to use either old or new legal material. New editions of Philips' "Mercantile marine atlas" and Philips' "Chamber of commerce atlas," each showing some changes and embodying some new information have been issued.

EDUCATION

Monroe's "Cyclopedia of education" has been completed by the publication of volumes 4-5, and the result is a most useful authoritative work in a subject which has heretofore lacked any good encyclopedic work in English. The scope of the work is wide, the entries and cross references usually adequate, the balance, in spite of some omissions and an occasional preponderance of American topics, generally good, and the general excellence of both articles, illustrations and bibliographies very high (N. Y., Macmillan, \$5 a vol.).

A new annual bibliography and index which promises to be of value is "L'année pédagogique, 1912" (Paris, Alcan, 7.50 fr.). This work, now in its second year, is a classified list with alphabetical index, and includes the books of the year on educational topics, and also indexes the educational articles in some 138 English, German and French periodicals.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

An unusual new reference book which is, in its special field, extremely valuable is "Color standards and color nomenclature," by Dr. Robert Ridgway, the well-known ornithologist, curator of the Division of birds in the U. S. National Museum. (Washington, The Author, 1912, \$8.) This work, which is a very detailed dictionary of colors and color terms, is a revision and enlargement of the author's "Nomenclature of color," 1886. The dictionary list includes some 1115 named colors with references to the numbered samples on the colored plates. There are 53 colored plates, each containing 27 mounted samples, so that altogether some 1431 different shades are illustrated. The color work is very fine, the list of terms accurate and comprehensive, and the book, though prepared especially for ornithologists, should be useful to all who require a standard color scheme, whether botanists, florists, merchants, chemists, dyers, artists, etc.

The new edition of Thorpe's "Dictionary of applied chemistry," which was begun in 1912, has been completed by the publication of volumes 4-5. (London and New York, Longmans, 45s. a vol., \$13.50 a vol.) The high promise of the first volumes has been carried out and the completed work is a thoroughly revised and accurate encyclopedia of every branch of its subject. A "1914" edition (published in 1913) of the "Scientific American reference book," by A. A. Hopkins, while printed from the same plates as the thoroughly revised edition of 1913, shows some changes and, especially in the record of discoveries and events, some new material. (N. Y., Munn, \$1.50.) There are several new scientific atlases. The "Forest atlas of the United

States," prepared by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, has been started by the publication of part one, "Pines." (Washington, Geological Survey.) The important report on "Coal resources of the world," prepared for the International Geological Congress, includes in a separate volume an excellent atlas of coal distribution, edited for the congress by William McInnes. This atlas, which should be of use to both the scientist and the economist, contains 48 plates of colored and outline maps and diagrams illustrating coal deposits and coal fields in all parts of the world. (Toronto, Morang, 49½ cm.; whole work, incl. atlas and 3 vols. of text, \$25.) A serviceable small popular dictionary of agriculture, principally as practised in England, is "Encyclopædia of agriculture" (London, Nelson, 3 v., 1s. ea.). It is intended for the practical worker rather than for the student, and there are few bibliographic references. Two new dictionaries of scientific or technical terms should be mentioned. These are "Dictionary of automobile terms," by A. L. Clough (N. Y., Horseless Age, \$2), a useful handbook with brief definitions of terms, and the excellent new edition of "Lang's German-English dictionary of terms used in medicine and the allied sciences," edited and revised by M. K. Meyers (Phila., Blakiston, \$5). This latter is an accurate and comprehensive work which should be useful to medical students, translators, and catalogers of medical books. Two important new reference books on the history and practice of the printing and publishing trades are noted below under the heading Bibliography.

FINE ARTS

The great dictionary of artists of all times, "Allgemeines Lexikon der bildenden Künstler, von der Antiken bis zur Gegenwart," by Ulrich Thieme (Leipzig, See-man), has been advanced somewhat on its slow progress through the alphabet by the publication of volumes 8-9, which carry the work through the word "Dubois." The smaller French work by Bénézit, "Dictionnaire des peintres," has been extended through the letter K by the completion of

volume 2 (Paris, Chernoviz, 30fr.). Though inferior in both quantity and quality of material to Thieme's *Lexikon*, Benézit's work has a special usefulness in its fullness of treatment or rather inclusion of minor French names. A new biographical dictionary of artists is "A dictionary of Irish artists," by Walter I. Strickland (Dublin, Maunsel, 2 vols., 30s.). The series of dictionaries of French sculptors by Stanislas Lami, has been extended by the issue of his "Dictionnaire des sculpteurs de l'école française au 19e siècle" (Paris, Champion).

MUSIC

Recent publications on music include some useful small reference books. The "Music lovers' cyclopedia," by Rupert Hughes (Garden City, N. Y., Doubleday, \$1.50), is a revised and cheaper edition of the more expensive work first issued in 1903. The new edition contains, besides some special articles and lists, a dictionary of terms, outlines the plots of sixty operas, and a dictionary of musicians, the latter list constituting the main part of the book. Much of the new matter is inserted in supplementary lists so that, for the biographical material especially, more than one alphabet must be used. Operas alone were treated in the new revised edition of Upton's "Standard operas," issued in 1912 (Chicago, McClurg, \$1.75), which though including fewer operas than the first or second edition of Melitz's "Guide" is more satisfactory than Melitz, where comments on the music, *motifs*, etc., are wanted. The new "Who's who in music" (London, Pitman) should be noted in this connection, although it is described more in detail in the section on Biography.

LITERATURE

Among new reference books in the field of literature, those which deal with the subject of fiction are distinctly in the majority. The most generally useful of such books is E. A. Baker's "Guide to the best fiction in English" (London, Routledge, 21s.; N. Y., Macmillan, \$6), which is a revision of his work of the same title published in 1902, but so enlarged and re-

written as to be practically a new book. The arrangement of the new work follows in general that of the first edition, except that the historical appendix of the 1902 edition is omitted because it is to be superseded when the author's "Guide to historical fiction," now in press, is issued; but the scope of the present work has been enlarged and its field of usefulness proportionately extended by the devotion of more space to classical and mediæval romances, Celtic fiction, Icelandic sagas and the fiction of the various foreign nations, etc. The very full index includes authors, titles, some subjects, historical and place names, allusions, etc. Of equal importance in its more limited and scholarly field is the "List of English tales and prose romances printed before 1740," compiled by Arundell Esdaile (London, Bibliog. Soc., 1912, 329 p. 10s. 6d.), a well-made bibliography which includes both English romances and English translations of foreign romances, with full bibliographic but no critical notes and indications of the English libraries in which copies of the books may be found. A brief list of English historical fiction intended primarily as an aid to teachers in primary and secondary schools is a "Guide to British historical fiction," by J. A. Buckley and W. T. Williams (London, Harrop, 1912, 182 p. 2s. 6d.). The titles included are arranged chronologically by the historical period or event illustrated. Both compilers are teachers in the county school, Beckenham. There is a new edition of Oscar Wegelin's "Early American fiction, 1774-1830," which differs from the first edition of 1902 by the correction of some errors, the addition of seventy or eighty titles, the extension of the bibliographical notes and the omission of the biographical notes included in the earlier edition. (N. Y., Wegelin, 37 p. \$3.) A useful dictionary of early fiction is the "Dictionary of mediæval romance and romance writers," by Lewis Spence (London, Routledge, 8s. 6d.; N. Y., Dutton, \$3.) This lists in one alphabet the characters and titles of the principal British, Celtic, Teutonic, Scandinavian, French, Spanish and Italian romances of the period from the 11th to the 14th century, giving under

the name of each character a brief description of the character and the title of the romance in which it occurs, and under each title a fairly detailed synopsis of the plot of the story. This new dictionary is uniform with the series of author dictionaries published by Routledge and imported by Dutton. Finally, a special part of the field of poetical fiction is dealt with in the "Book of the epic, the world's great epics told in story," by H. A. Guerber (Phila., Lippincott, \$2), which supplies synopses of the plots of the principal epics of the Greek, Latin, French, German, Scandinavian, Russian and other literatures, principally of course the earlier material, but including also such modern epics as "Paradise lost" and "Hiawatha."

New reference books for topics of foreign literature are principally bibliographies or bio-bibliographies. A handbook of names of twentieth century German authors is "Führer durch die deutsche Literatur des 20. Jahrhunderts," by Max Geissler (Weimar, Duncker, 9m.), which furnishes only the briefest of biographical data for each writer included, but supplies a useful characterization of his work and position and a list of his writings. Of wider scope and somewhat fuller information on the biographical side, is Brümmer's "Lexikon der deutschen Dichter und Prosaisten vom Beginn des 19. Jahrhunderts bis zur Gegenwart," of which a new thoroughly revised edition, the sixth, has been issued. (Leipzig, Reclam, 8 v., 12m.) An excellent dictionary of modern Icelandic writers is "Icelandic authors of to-day," by Halldor Hermannsson (Islandica, v. 6, Cornell University), which gives biographies, lists of works, and bibliographical references to sources and fuller descriptions in other books. Spanish literature is represented this year by an excellent new anthology of Spanish poetry from the 13th to the 20th century, the "Oxford book of Spanish verse," chosen by James Fitzmaurice Kelly (Oxford Univ. Press, 7s.; \$2). In the field of classical literature, Klusmann's "Bibliotheca scriptorum classicorum" has been completed by the publication of vol. 2, pt. 2, Latin authors M-Z (Leipzig, Reisland, 10m.; also pub. as supplement vol.

165 of *Jahresbericht u. d. Fortsch. d. klass. Altertumswissenschaft.*) This supplements the Engelmann-Preuss "Bibliotheca scriptorum classicorum," eighth edition, and carries the record of editions, translations, critical works and dissertations through the year 1896.

BIOGRAPHY

While no large new dictionary of biography of definitely permanent value was published in 1913, there were several new comers in the "Who's who" class which are useful and promising. The group of dictionaries of regional biography was enlarged by the new "Who's who in China," published in the "China year book" for 1913, which gives good compact biographical sketches of men connected with the Chinese revolution, the new government, and the industrial, commercial and other interests of present-day China. "Who's who in science, international, 1914," published in December, 1913 (London, Churchill, 10s.; N. Y., Macmillan, \$3), has been extended to twice the size of the first issue, and differs from the first volume in other respects, notably in the inclusion of the names of psychologists in the biographical list, and in the addition, to the prefatory material, of a useful list of the learned societies of the world which gives the name of the society, names, officers and title of periodical publications. A new subject handbook is "Who's who in music, a biographical record of contemporary musicians," compiled and edited by H. Saxe Wyndham and Geoffrey Lepine (London, Pitman, 6s.). In this work English names are in the majority, although the scope is apparently intended to be international, and the appended material, lists of musical institutions, schools, plans of music halls, etc., is limited to England. Another new publication is the "Suffrage annual and women's who's who" (London, Stanley Paul, 6s.), of which more than half is devoted to biography. The biographies are of very unequal value and rather extended, but furnish some material not obtainable in other reference handbooks. The list includes brief articles on about one hundred men interested in the suffrage movement.

A new edition of a standard dictionary of American biography is the new "Biographical congressional directory, with an outline history of the national Congress, 1774-1911." (Washington, Govt. Pr. Off., 1913, 1136 p.) Besides the list of biographies which makes up the greater part of the book, there is a list of names of executive officers arranged by administrations, list of the members of the Continental Congresses, and members of each Congress, 1789-1911, arranged by states.

As supplementary material to the great general and national dictionaries of biography, the biographical dictionaries and directories of colleges and universities are often of importance, especially for information about comparatively obscure names. There have been several important additions to this group. Mr. F. B. Dexter's important dictionary of Yale biography, the "Biographical sketches of the graduates of Yale College" has been completed by the publication of volume 6, which carries the record through the class of 1815, making the whole period covered that of 1701-1815. This is an excellent reference tool for American biography of the 18th and early 19th centuries, the articles are good and there are excellent bibliographies. (Yale University Press, v. 6, \$5.) For English colleges there have been several new publications. That standard work, Cooper's "Athenae Cantabrigienses" has been completed by the publication of a third volume, edited by George G. Gray, which includes corrections, additional names and a new index to the whole work. (Cambridge, Bowes, 163 p. 6s.) It is interesting to note that while many of the articles in the "Athenae Cantabrigienses" have been superseded by the later articles in the "Dictionary of national biography," there are still some 700 names included in the former that do not appear in the latter work. Other dictionaries of college graduates which contain biographical information in some detail are: "Admissions to Peterhouse, or St. Peter's College in the University of Cambridge, 1615-1911" (Cambridge Univ. Press, 1912, 30s.); "Biographical register of Christ's College, 1505-1905, and of the earlier foundation, God's House,

1448-1505," by John Peile (Cambridge Univ. Press, 2 v., 1910-1913, £2), and "Matriculation albums of the University of Glasgow, 1728-1858," transcribed and annotated by W. Innes Addison (Glasgow, Maclehose, 607 p, 21s.).

GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Several new or revised atlases have appeared during the year. Of first importance is the new edition of "Johnston's Royal atlas of modern geography" (London, Johnston, £4 4s.), issued early in 1913, in which the number of maps have been extended from fifty-six to sixty and the maps themselves revised and changed to show new discoveries, explorations, railroads and cable routes, changes in boundaries by treaty, etc. An excellent feature of both this atlas and the fine German atlas by Stieler is that all the maps can be purchased separately, either to supply extra copies or to replace worn or mutilated plates. The "Forest atlas of the United States" and the atlas of "Coal resources of the world" have already been mentioned in the section on Science and technology, and the two Philips atlases in the section Business and commerce. The "Atlas of ancient history," by W. R. Shepherd, is a reprint of the 25 maps in the ancient history section of his "Historical atlas." The library which has his larger work will not need the reprint, but the latter is a convenient and inexpensive atlas for individual purchase by the high school or college student. (N. Y., Holt, 90 c.) Two new titles have been added to the series of literary and historical atlases included in "Everyman's library." These are: "A literary and historical atlas of Asia" and "A literary and historical atlas of Africa and Australasia," both by J. G. Bartholomew. (London, Dent; N. Y., Dutton; lib. binding, 1 s. 6d. ea.; 50 c. ea.) In the general character of the maps and gazetteer, and in the inclusion of a chapter on coinage the two new volumes resemble the volumes on Europe and America already noted in this series.

HISTORY

As usual the important new reference books in history are, in most cases, bib-

liographies. There are several new aids for students of French history. The great set of "Sources de l'histoire de France," compiled for the early periods by Molinier and for the 16th century by Hauser, has advanced as far as part 3, the 17th century, edited by Émile Bourgeois and Louis André. The first volume of part 3, dealing with the geography and general histories of the 17th century, was published during 1913. (Paris, Ricard, 12fr.) The important bibliography of modern French history, "Bibliographie des travaux publiés de 1866 à 1897 sur l'histoire de France depuis 1789," by Pierre Caron, which has been in process of publication since 1907, was completed by the end of 1912. (Paris, Cornély.) This is an excellent subject bibliography, including both books and articles in periodicals, society transactions, etc., grouped by large subjects, with excellent indexes of place and personal names. So much periodical material has been included that the bibliography is practically an index to the historical articles in some 300 periodicals. Quite as important as the completion of this bibliography is the revival of its annual supplement, the "Répertoire méthodique de l'histoire moderne et contemporaine de la France." This excellent annual index, under the editorship of Pierre Caron and Gaston Brière, was published duly for six years, covering the years 1897 to 1903, inclusive, and then was suspended for a while. Publication was resumed last year when the bibliography for the year 1910-11, edited by Pierre Caron and Robert Burnand, was issued in connection with the *Revue d'histoire moderne*, 1912-13. While this bibliography is not sold separately from the *Revue d'histoire* it has its own paging, title pages and indexes, and should be bound separately to be of most use. This bibliography follows the same classification as M. Caron's larger work, lists the book material of the period covered and indexes the historical articles in more than 200 periodicals. The bibliography for the year 1911-12 is now in process of publication in the *Revue* for 1913-14, and the gap left when publication was suspended after 1903 is to be bridged by the publication of a volume for 1904-

06, now in press, and one for 1907-09, announced as in preparation. With Caron's list for French history, Masslow's "Bibliographie" for German history, the "Annuario bibliografico" for Italy and Miss Griffin's "Writings on American history" for the western hemisphere, the supply of index-bibliographies of history covers the most studied countries, with the exception of England. It is much to be regretted that there is no annual index of the literature of English history.

A recent publication on German history is the fourth revised and enlarged edition of Dr. Victor Loewe's "Bücherkunde der deutschen Geschichte, kritischer Wegweiser durch die neuere deutsche historische Literatur" (Altenburg, Rade, 3.50m.). This bibliography gives a good selected list of titles, with useful critical notes. For the research worker in the field of American history there are two new guides to source material, published by the Department of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution. These are "Guide to the material for the history of the United States in the principal archives of Mexico," by Herbert E. Bolton (Washington, Carnegie Inst., pub. 163); and "Guide to the materials for United States history in Canadian archives," by David W. Parker (Washington, Carnegie Inst., pub. 172). The new historical atlases of the past year have already been mentioned under the heading Geography.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The reference books of the year on subjects of general bibliography have included several important continuations and new editions, although no one entirely new book of the first importance has been published during that period. Part 3 of the "Catalogue of books printed in the 15th century now in the British Museum" has appeared (London, British Museum, 25s.). This new volume covers Germany (Leipzig-Pforzheim), German-speaking Switzerland and Austria-Hungary, and completes the section of the catalog dealing with German-speaking towns. It contains, besides the descriptions of books, an introduction by A. W. Pollard, a topographical map,

indexes and facsimiles. There is a new edition, revised, of Whitaker's "Reference catalogue of current literature," which follows the general plan of the 1910 edition, that is, and has the useful index in a separate volume (London, Whitaker, 21s.; N. Y., Publishers' Weekly, \$5, 3 vols.) A bibliography of a very different sort which is of service to book buyers is the new edition of "List of economical editions," compiled by LeRoy Jeffers (Chic., A. L. A. Pub. Board, 32 p. 25c.) This book makes no attempt to guide the selection of titles, but merely indicates the most economical serviceable editions of certain given titles. A good general bibliography is the new edition of the "Catalogue of the London Library," compiled by C. F. Haggberg Wright and C. J. Purnell (London, London Library, 2 vols., 84s.) This is a revision and extension of the author and title catalog published in 1903, and while not comparable to the British Museum catalog or even to the Peabody catalog, is often very useful, for description of books, identifications of editions or occasional analytics.

Quite in a class by itself is Mr. Ronald B. McKerrow's fine contribution to the history of English printing and publishing, entitled "Printers' and publishers' devices in England and Scotland, 1485-1640" (London, Bibliog. Soc., 216 p. 65 double plates, subs.) This sumptuous work is issued as one of the Bibliographical Society's illustrated monographs, and is a complement to the three biographical dictionaries of English printers compiled respectively by R. B. McKerrow, Henry R. Plomer and E. Gordon Duff and published by the Society in its octavo series. "Printers' and publishers' devices" contains detailed descriptions and facsimiles of 428 devices, a dictionary of the names of certain printers containing information about transfers of devices, and five indexes of devices by (1) size, (2) printers, (3) mottoes, (4) initials of designers and engravers, and (5) subjects. An important new dictionary of publishing terms is the "Vocabulaire technique de l'éditeur en sept langues" (Berne, Congrès international des éditeurs; N. Y., R. R. Bowker Co., \$4).

This work, which was prepared by the executive committee of the International Congress of Publishers, in coöperation with the publishers' associations of different countries, consists of an alphabetical list of 3529 terms, in their French form, with full definitions and explanations in French, and, in parallel columns, an indication of the equivalent terms in English, German, Spanish, Italian, Dutch and Magyar. There are indexes for all the languages except French, and a variety of appended material useful in reference work, such as tables of duration of author's rights in different countries, sample pages of proof corrected according to the different national usages, tables of sizes and names of type, etc.

A new edition, the ninth, of Clegg's "International directory of book-sellers' and bibliophile's manual" brings the material included in the 1910 edition to date, continues the special features of that edition and adds as a new feature a useful selected list of national, local and subject bibliographies (N. Y., Dodd, \$2). A new reference book on bibliophiles, from the bookseller's point of view, is "Book collectors and their hobbies" (Washington, Rare Book Shop, 74 p. \$5), which lists the names of some 1900 book collectors arranged by the subjects of their collections. While incomplete and possibly less comprehensive than the list of collectors (arranged by localities) included in the "American library annual," "Book collectors" will have a certain use as supplementing the "Library annual" list because of its subject arrangement.

LIBRARIES

The 1912-13 issue of the "American library annual" continues all the special features of the 1911-12 volume, devoting most space to the useful "Index to dates" already mentioned, but revising and extending its other lists. Other recent reference books on libraries are the new issue of the "Libraries, museums and art galleries year book, 1914," compiled by A. J. Philip (London, Stanley Paul, 8s. 6d.), a revision of the 1910-11 issue, and an entirely new work, the "Index to library reports," com-

piled by Katherine T. Moody (Chicago, A. L. A. Pub. Board, \$1). The latter is a selective, not an exhaustive, index of the reports of some 171 American libraries and library commissions, more useful in the public than in the college or special library.

WILLIAM C. KIMBALL

News of the sudden death, on Jan. 17, of William C. Kimball, chairman of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, came as a shock to his fellow-members, co-workers and friends, and the following minute was prepared to give expression to the appreciation of the members of the commission of the great service he rendered to the library interests of New Jersey, and of their loss at his unexpected departure from among them.

"Mr. Kimball was born in Boxford, Essex Co., Mass., in 1847, was graduated from Putnam Academy, Newburyport, Mass., and moved to Passaic, N. J., in 1887. There he took an active interest in the welfare of the town and was the first president of the Passaic Board of Trade. Mr. Kimball was also instrumental in having the city establish a free public library in 1894, and was in consequence appointed a member of the board of trustees. From that time until his death he was zealous and untiring in the endeavor to advance the library interests of his adopted city and state. Largely through his personal efforts the New Jersey Library Association was formed in 1891. He saw that greater results could be accomplished through organized than through individual effort, and that frequent meetings of librarians would be advantageous to all. Mr. Kimball served upon the executive board of the association many times in a minor capacity, although he on four occasions refused to accept the presidency after his nomination on the plea that some one else should be honored, as he was at all times working for the association, whether in office or not. Eight years' experience with the association made him realize that the field was too large to

be covered by a voluntary organization, and that it was necessary that the state should act; and thereupon he started a movement looking toward the creation of the New Jersey Public Library Commission. It was almost entirely through his work that the act creating the commission was passed and approved in 1900.

"Recognizing his work for the libraries of New Jersey, Governor Voorhees appointed Mr. Kimball as one of the first members of the commission, and he was chosen to be its chairman on May 22, 1900. Until his death he continued to serve in both capacities, just as he had continued to serve the city of Passaic as a member of its board of trustees. Under his direction the Peter Reid Memorial Library was erected in the mill section of Passaic, and branches were established throughout the city. Mr. Kimball had served upon the Council of the American Library Association and was a member of the A. L. A. committee on library training. He was one of the three trustees of the Carnegie Endowment Fund of the A. L. A.

"By his death the state has lost a faithful, intelligent and indefatigable public servant, and the library interests of New Jersey an earnest champion and friend."

The record of Mr. Kimball's life and his work in behalf of libraries in the minute of the commission will be thoroughly appreciated by all in the library profession who have known Mr. Kimball or known of his work. Few outside the profession have taken so large a part in the deliberations of the American Library Association as well as of state and interstate meetings, and the portrait given in this issue will remind many co-workers of his genial and kindly presence.

EVERY good book, or piece of book, is full of admiration and awe; it may contain firm assertion, or stern satire, but it never sneers coldly, nor asserts haughtily, and it always leads you to reverence or love something with your whole heart.—JOHN RUSKIN.



WILLIAM C. KIMBALL,

Late Chairman of the New Jersey Library Commission

100

LIST OF BOOKS BY AMERICAN
TWENTIETH CENTURY POETS
FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES

THE following list of representative books by American poets of the present decade has been made by a committee of the Poetry Society of America, and is here published in response to requests from many librarians. The selection is necessarily incomplete. Among living American poets Mr. Stevenson found 165 worthy in his opinion to be included in the "Home book of verse." A selection of half a hundred would naturally be taken from among many equally valuable. Another recommended list may well therefore follow this one in a short time. The desire has been simply to present a group, within reasonable limits as to number, that may be recommended for early purchase by libraries that desire to help their readers to keep in touch with the present marked movement in American poetry.

- Barker, Elsa. The frozen grail; The book of love. Duffield.
Branch, Anna Hempstead. The heart of the road; The shoes that danced; The rose of the wind. Houghton Mifflin.
Brown, Alice. The road to Castaly. Houghton Mifflin.
Burton, Richard. Dumb in June; Lyrics of brotherhood; Message and melody. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard.
Bynner, Witter. An ode to Harvard. Small, Maynard.
Carman, Bliss. Complete ed. 2 vols. L. C. Page.
Carman and Hovey. Songs from Vagabondia. Small, Maynard.
Cawein, Madison. Selected ed. Macmillan; or, Complete ed., Bobbs-Merrill.
Coates, Florence Earle. Poems; Lyrics of life. Houghton Mifflin.
Cone, Helen Gray. The ride to the lady and other poems. Houghton Mifflin.
Daly, Thomas Augustine. Carmina. Lane; Madrigali. Philadelphia, McKay.
Dargan, Olive Tilford. Lords and lovers; Semiramis. Scribner's.
Davis, Fannie Stearns. Myself and I. Macmillan.
Garrison, Theodosia. The joy o' life; The

- earth cry. Kennerley.
Guiney, Louise Imogen. Happy ending. Houghton Mifflin.
Hagedorn, Hermann. Troop of the guard. Houghton Mifflin.
Hovey, Richard. Along the trail; The marriage of Guinevere; The birth of Galahad; Taliesin. Duffield.
Johnson, Robert Underwood. Poems. Century Co.
Jones, Thomas S., jr. The rose jar. Mosher.
Kilmer, Joyce. A summer of love. Doubleday, Page.
Knowles, Frederic Lawrence. Love triumphant; On life's stairway. Dana Estes.
Le Gallienne, Richard. New poems; The lonely dancer. Lane.
Lodge, George Cabot. Poems and dramas. Houghton Mifflin.
MacKaye, Percy. Jeanne d'Arc; Canterbury pilgrims; Uriel and other poems. Macmillan.
Markham, Edwin. The man with the hoe; Lincoln and other poems. Doubleday, Page.
Mifflin, Lloyd. Complete sonnets. Oxford University Press.
Miller, Joaquin. Complete ed. Whitaker & Ray-Wiggin.
Moody, William Vaughn. Complete poems and dramas. Houghton Mifflin.
Neihardt, John G. Bundle of myrrh; The stranger at the gate. Kennerley.
Norton, Grace Fallow. Little grey songs from St. Joseph's. Houghton Mifflin.
O'Sheel, Shaemus. The blossomy bough. Franklin Press.
Peabody, Josephine Preston. The piper; The singing leaves; The singing man. Houghton Mifflin.
Pound, Ezra. Provença. Small, Maynard.
Reese, Lizette Woodworth. A quiet road; A wayside lute. Mosher.
Rice, Cale Young. Porzia; Many gods; A night in Avignon. Doubleday, Page.
Riley, James Whitcomb. Complete poems. Bobbs-Merrill.
Robinson, Edwin Arlington. Children of the night; The town down the river. Scribner's.
Rolt-Wheeler, Francis. Nimrod. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard.

Santayana, George. Sonnets. Duffield.
 Scollard, Clinton. The hills of song; Lutes
 of morn. G. W. Browning, Clinton, N. Y.
 Schaulfler, Robert Haven. Scum o' the
 earth. Houghton Mifflin.
 Sherman, Frank Dempster. Lyrics of joy.
 Houghton Mifflin.
 Sterling, George. Testimony of the suns;
 A wine of wizardry. A. M. Robertson,
 S. F.
 Stickney, Trumbull. Poems and dramas.
 Houghton Mifflin.
 Stringer, Arthur. The woman in the rain.
 Little, Brown.
 Teasdale, Sara. Helen of Troy. Putnam's.
 Thomas, Edith M. A winter swallow,
 Scribner's; Fair shadowland, The in-
 verted torch, Houghton Mifflin; The
 house of a hundred lights, Small, May-
 nard; Eldorado, Lane; Abelard and
 Heloise, Scribner's.
 Towne, Charles Hanson. A quiet singer;
 Beyond the stars. Kennerley.
 Underwood, John Curtis. The iron muse.
 Putnam's.
 Untermeyer, Louis. First love. Sherman,
 French.
 Upson, Arthur. Selected poems. Mosher.
 Van Dyke, Henry. Poems. Scribner's.
 Viereck, George Sylvester. Nineveh; The
 candle and the flame. Moffat, Yard.
 Wheelock, John Hall. The human fan-
 tasy. Sherman, French.
 Wilcox, Ella Wheeler. The love-sonnets
 of Abelard and Heloise. Conkey.
 Wilkinson, Florence. The far country.
 Doubleday, Page; The ride home, Hough-
 ton Mifflin.
 Winter, William. Poems. Moffat, Yard.
 Woodberry, Geo. Edw. Poems. Macmillan.

A LIBRARY is not a luxury, but one of the necessities of life. No man has a right to bring up his children without surrounding them with books, if he has the means to pay for them.—HENRY WARD BEECHER.

THE opening of a free public library is a most important event in any town. There is no way in which a community can more benefit itself than in the establishment of a library which shall be free to all people.—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

OPENING OF THE HARRISBURG, PA., PUBLIC LIBRARY

HARRISBURG's new library building was opened to the public on Jan. 1 with simple exercises, to which everyone was invited. Brief remarks were made by Governor John K. Tener, State Librarian T. L. Montgomery, Mayor John K. Royal, Harry A. Boyer, president of the school board, and Miss Alice R. Eaton, librarian, who gave an historical review of libraries in Harrisburg. Following the formal declaration of the opening of the library by Casper Dull, president of the board of trustees, the registration books were opened to the public.

The building is of gray native stone, with white marble trimmings and wrought iron railings; the roof moss-green. The style of architecture is colonial, of the type most used in early Pennsylvania. The building and the site on which it stands, with a generous endowment for library purposes, are gifts by will of Mrs. Sarah J. Haldeman-Haly, who died some years ago. The corner-stone of the building was laid July 17, 1912.

The site was for many years an old-fashioned garden laid out by one of Mrs. Haly's ancestors, an early settler of Harrisburg, in paths with boxwood borders, sun-dial, quaint statuary, and beautiful flowers and shrubs. The location is near the business center of the city, and on one of the principal trolley lines, but has also the advantage of overlooking the Susquehanna river at one of the most beautiful points of that picturesque stream, and is between the two bridges.

The main room of the interior is unique in its great length, being 170 feet long by 40 feet wide. The woodwork and ceiling arches are white, the walls a pale buff, the base boards, doors and furniture mahogany. The bookcases, seven feet in height, run around the walls of the entire room. By floor cases the room has been divided into reference and reading section, circulating department and children's section. The charging and registration desks, of mahogany in the latest Library Bureau design, are in the center of the room directly opposite the main entrance. Two attractive



THE HARRISBURG PUBLIC LIBRARY—TWO VIEWS OF THE FRONT FACADE



54

24

fireplaces, one in the children's section, the other in the reference section, have andirons, and other furnishings in a style appropriate to the colonial interior. There are no railings or stiles to pass on entering, but comfortable settees invite the visitor to linger. The lower floor, at street level, contains the work rooms, trustees' room, stack room, and assembly room. As the building is heated from the city steam plant, furnace rooms could be omitted.

By provision of Mrs. Haly's will the library is to be free to the residents of Harrisburg and vicinity, a population somewhat over a hundred thousand. The Harrisburg Public Library Association was chartered in 1889, and has since that date maintained a library for the use of which a small yearly membership fee was charged. When the new building was erected the trustees decided to have the library entirely reorganized by modern library methods. The books were moved from the old library building during the past summer, cataloged and renovated, the collection being supplemented by many new purchases.

An appropriation for maintenance during the present year has been made by the Board of School Controllers, and they have also given a full set of the textbooks used in the schools for reference use in the library.

When the building opened there were approximately 10,000 volumes cataloged and ready for use, and 60 or more weekly and monthly periodicals on file in the reading room. With the provision made for the growth of the collection, there is every reason to expect the library to fill its true place in the community as the educational center for all classes.

POSTAL LIBRARIES

A NEW scheme has been brought forward by the commissioner of commerce and manufacturers in Lethbridge, Alberta, asking for a "postal library" covering the whole Dominion of Canada.

The Government, it is suggested, is to purchase and own ten million books, shelving them in the post offices, and make

house delivery of them, as they now do letters, by the "posties." The borrower's application is to be made on special post card, carrying sufficient stamps to cover the cost charges, estimated at two cents per week per book. The location of books to be one per head of population served by the local office; and the smaller outlying office—when the need arises—will borrow the desired rarer book from the nearest city office, which will have the longer shelf list.

The estimated cost is \$10,000,000 for book purchases, and say \$5,000,000 for new storage and shelving and stationery, the total being less than the cost of building a super-Dreadnought; and the two cent use-charge is expected to make the enterprise self supporting.

Mr. Joseph P. Tracy, the ingenious author of the scheme, claims among its advantages cheapness of book purchase, handling and distribution, and the easy reaching of all remote frontiers, an enormous frontage, where education is most desirable and to-day non-existent.

His suggestion does not include reading rooms, but does not exclude the higher journalism, and does compass the borrowing of lantern slides, moving picture films, and sheet music, also the hiring of a librarian for research work, at a suggested cost of fifty cents per hour to the inquirer.

The plan is not looked upon with favor by all, as the following letter, contributed to the *Stratford Herald* two days after the first proposal of the scheme, will show:

"The Lethbridge 'Postal Library' scheme seems the thought of one who loves his fellowman. But it at once calls up the query, 'Is it better than the "National" Library which the O. L. A. has at heart, and that the Stratford Library Institute unanimously voted for at its last November meeting here?'"

"For those who do not know the 'National,' it may be said that it is a plan for a central depot of valuable information from which any local free library can borrow recorded knowledge, that is quite beyond its money power to purchase.

"The Government, it is expected, will be at the cost of mailing the books both ways; and, as they will—except when in transit—

always be in some library building, the risk by thief and fire loss is small.

"It is hoped that all the legislative, university, historical, and learned societies in the Dominion will take part in this wide plan, and have their special books cataloged—with their locations listed—so that such of these books as they are willing to lend will not have to be purchased for the central distributing office, thus lessening the cost of starting this far-reaching educational institution.

"When organized, so that it has a continuous legal existence, many donations of books and mss. will come to it by will or direct gift.

"The 'National' is devised to help the not-rich who are anxious to study. The 'Postal' to get rid of Mr. Carnegie's beneficence and help the northern frontiersman who is willing to pay book-rental. But, until our thin fringes of pioneers make wider use of the free traveling libraries—such as Ontario provides—than they now do, it does not encourage anyone familiar with actual library work to see in the costly 'Postal' (\$15,000,000 to start) any useful help in the education of those who are winning farms from the brush and prairie.

"Due to sleepiness, the book study of those who spend the daylight in open-air labor is limited, and if they have to pay, it will be less.

"Both plans count on full Government help. The 'National' can make an efficient start on one-tenth of the first cost of the 'Postal,' but will require an annual expenditure."

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS, 1913

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Akron, Indiana.....	\$12,500
Alden, Iowa.....	9,000
Alligan, Michigan.....	10,000
Armada, Michigan (town and township)...	8,000
Aurora, Missouri.....	9,000
Bainbridge, Georgia.....	10,000
Beaumont Library District, California.....	10,000
Beaver, Utah.....	10,000
Belleville, Illinois.....	45,000
Bement, Illinois (village and township)....	10,000
Bloomfield, Nebraska.....	5,000
Bolivar, Missouri.....	8,000
Beonville, Indiana.....	12,000
Brook Town and Iroquois Township, Indiana.....	7,000
Burton, Ohio (village and township).....	7,500
Burwell, Nebraska.....	5,000

Butler, Indiana.....	9,000
Camilla, Georgia.....	7,500
Carmel Town and Clay Township, Indiana.....	9,000
Charleston, West Virginia.....	45,000
Chatfield, Minnesota.....	6,000
Clinton Township, Waterman, Illinois.....	1,500
Columbus, Nebraska.....	13,000
Corning, California.....	10,000
Covington, Indiana.....	10,000
Cresco, Iowa.....	10,000
Crete, Nebraska.....	10,000
Dallas, South Dakota.....	5,000
Dawson, Georgia.....	10,000
Delevan Township, Illinois.....	10,000
Edgar, Nebraska (town and township)....	10,000
Englewood, New Jersey.....	25,000
Enterprise, Oregon.....	5,000
Eureka, Kansas.....	9,000
Excelsior Springs, Missouri.....	10,000
Fairfield, Nebraska.....	10,000
Excelsior, Oklahoma.....	6,000
Fayette, Missouri.....	10,000
Franklin, Indiana (city and township)....	14,000
Franklin, Tennessee (for Williamson County).....	5,000
Franklin, Texas.....	7,500
Gaffney, South Carolina.....	7,500
Garrett, Indiana.....	10,000
Gas City, Indiana.....	8,000
Glendale, California.....	10,000
Goldendale, Washington.....	8,000
Graceville, Minnesota (city and township)...	6,000
Granite Falls, Minnesota.....	5,000
Grant's Pass, Oregon.....	12,500
Greenville, Tennessee (town of Greenville and Greene County).....	10,000
Gridley, California.....	7,000
Havre, Montana.....	12,000
Herington, Kansas.....	10,000
Hillsboro, Oregon.....	10,000
Huntington Beach, California.....	10,000
Huntington School District, New York....	10,000
Kewanee Town and Union Township, Indiana.....	8,000
Kingsman, Indiana (town and township)...	8,000
Kinsman, Kansas.....	10,000
Klamath County, Oregon.....	20,000
La Grande, Oregon.....	12,500
Lincoln, Kansas.....	6,000
Lyons, New York.....	12,500
Marion, Ohio.....	30,000
Marshfield, Oregon.....	12,500
Medford, Wisconsin.....	6,000
Mercer Township, Illinois.....	10,000
Monon, Indiana (town and township)....	10,000
Mooreville and Brown Townships, Indiana.....	10,000
Neillsville, Wisconsin.....	10,000
Newaygo, Michigan.....	5,000
New Castle, Indiana.....	20,000
New Haven, Connecticut (three branches)...	60,000
Nutley, New Jersey.....	15,000
Orland, California.....	8,000
Ortonville, Minnesota.....	10,000
Oswego Town and Center Township, Indiana.....	9,000
Owosso, Michigan.....	30,000
Paoli, Indiana (town and township)....	8,000
Parowan, Utah.....	6,000
Peabody, Kansas (village and township)....	10,000
Piqua, Ohio (flood damage).....	10,000
Price, Utah.....	10,000
Renton, Washington.....	10,000
Roachdale Town and Franklin Township, Indiana.....	10,000
St. George, Washington County, Utah.....	5,000
St. Petersburg, Florida.....	12,500
Sedro-Woolley, Washington.....	10,000
Sharon, Massachusetts.....	10,000
Shelton Township, Nebraska.....	9,000
Shoals Town and Townships of Halbert and Center, Indiana.....	10,000
Sidney, Nebraska.....	6,500
Siourney, Iowa.....	10,000
South Whitley, Indiana (town and township).....	10,000
Tripp, South Dakota.....	5,000
Tuscarawas County, Ohio.....	50,000

Twin Falls, Idaho.....	15,000
Two Rivers, Wisconsin.....	12,500
Union, Brown County, Ohio.....	10,000
Upper Montclair, New Jersey.....	20,000
Waterloo, Indiana (town and township).....	9,000
Watts, California.....	10,000
Waupaca, Wisconsin.....	10,000
Webb City, Missouri.....	25,000
West Aila, Wisconsin.....	15,000
West Point, Mississippi.....	10,000
West Tampa, Florida.....	17,500
Westville, Indiana (town and township).....	8,000
Willets, California.....	8,000
Wyoming, Illinois.....	5,000
Yreka, California.....	8,000
Total, 112 library buildings.....	\$1,282,100

INCREASES, UNITED STATES

Barron, Wisconsin.....	\$500
Bayonne, New Jersey.....	30,000
Bloomington, Indiana.....	12,500
Boise, Idaho.....	15,000
Bradford, Pennsylvania.....	10,000
Burlington, Kansas.....	656
Carmel Town and Clay Township, Indiana.....	2,000
Colonia Library District, California.....	10,000
Elizabeth, New Jersey.....	3,106
Evansville, Indiana (colored branch).....	10,000
Fostoria, Ohio.....	2,500
Garland, Utah.....	3,000
Gas City, Indiana (for Mill Township).....	4,500
Green Bay, Wisconsin.....	2,000
Idaho Falls, Idaho.....	15,000
Middleport, Ohio (flood damage).....	600
Nutley, New Jersey.....	5,000
Oakland, Maine.....	4,000
Olympia, Washington (city and county).....	15,000
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.....	150,000
Plymouth, Indiana.....	5,000
Reading, Pennsylvania.....	11,180
St. George, Washington County, Utah.....	3,000
Santa Cruz, California (two branches).....	10,000
Springfield, Massachusetts.....	10,000
Tulsa, Oklahoma.....	7,500

27 library increases, including 3 new buildings..... \$343,042

ORIGINAL GIFTS, CANADA

Brandon, Manitoba.....	\$36,000
Caledonia, Ontario.....	6,000
Exeter, Ontario.....	8,000
Gananogue, Ontario.....	10,000
Kenora, Ontario.....	15,000
Millbrook and Township of Cavan, Ontario.....	8,000
North Battleford, Saskatchewan.....	15,000
Stouffville, Ontario.....	5,000
Tillsonburg, Ontario.....	10,000
Welland, Ontario.....	20,000
Weston, Ontario.....	10,000

Total, 11 library buildings..... \$143,000

INCREASES, CANADA

Brantford, Ontario.....	\$13,000
Edmonton, Alberta.....	15,000
Essex, Ontario.....	7,000
New Hamburg, Ontario.....	1,000
Owen Sound, Ontario.....	2,000
Pembroke, Ontario.....	2,000

6 library increases..... \$34,000

ORIGINAL GIFTS, ENGLAND AND WALES

Bethnal Green, London.....	£15,000
Derby, (two branches).....	10,000
Total.....	£25,000

INCREASES, ENGLAND AND WALES

Middleborough.....	£388
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ORIGINAL GIFT, SCOTLAND

Airdrie.....	£5,500
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INCREASE, SCOTLAND

Mid Yell, Shetland.....	£50
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INCREASES, IRELAND

Kingston.....	£112:10
Youghal.....	150

OTHER GIFTS, ORIGINAL

Balcutha, New Zealand.....	£1,000
Benoni, Transvaal.....	3,000
Fairlie, New Zealand (for Ridings of Fairlie, Tekapo and Opuha).....	1,000
Heidelberg, Cape Colony.....	800
Newcastle, Natal.....	1,500

£7,500

OTHER GIFTS, INCREASES

Timaru, New Zealand.....	£1,500
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SUMMARY OF LIBRARY BUILDINGS, 1913

U. S. and Canada, 123 new gifts, including 123 new buildings.....	\$1,425,100.00
U. S. and Canada, 33 increases to previous gifts, including 3 new buildings.....	377,042.00
United Kingdom, 3 new gifts, including 4 new buildings.....	152,500.00
United Kingdom, 4 increases to previous gifts.....	3,502.50
South Africa, 3 new buildings.....	26,500.00
New Zealand, 2 new buildings.....	10,000.00
New Zealand, 1 increase to previous gift.....	7,500.00

\$2,002,144.50

130 new gifts, including 132 new buildings.

38 increases to previous gifts, including 3 new buildings.

Total amount granted, including 135 new library buildings..... \$2,002,144.50

Library gifts for 1913 total \$2,002,144.50, as against \$1,406,203 in 1912.

The total library gifts to date, Dec. 31, 1913, granted by Mr. Carnegie personally or by Carnegie Corporation of New York:

2455 public library buildings.....	\$57,119,569.50
115 college library buildings.....	3,675,753.00

2570 library buildings..... \$60,795,322.50

ANNUAL MEETING AT OXFORD,
1914—PRELIMINARY NOTICE

THE next annual meeting of the English Library Association will be held at Oxford, by invitation of the curators of the Bodleian Library and the mayor and corporation of the city, from Monday, Aug. 31, to Friday, Sept. 4, 1914. The vice-chancellor of the university is *ex officio* chairman of the board of curators, and the mayor of the city is chairman of the city library committee.

The Association has not met in Oxford since its first annual meeting in 1878.

As it is expected that there will be a large gathering of members of the American Library Association, and also of Canadian libraries, an endeavor will be made to give a kind of international tone to the meeting, and to arrange for papers and

discussions on subjects of wider and more general interest than usual.

The following are among the subjects which may be placed on the program. In each case a member and a visitor will be invited to begin the debate, which will then be open for general discussion:

The place of the library in a university.

The legitimate field of the public municipal library.

The duties of a library committeeman or trustee.

Modern influences antagonistic to the reading of books.

Principles of book selection and book rejection.

The following may be the subjects of special papers:

The development of the library associations since the first annual meeting at Oxford in 1878.

Modern methods of accelerating the supply of books to readers.

A history of the title-page (with lantern slides, and an exhibition in the Bodleian Picture Gallery).

The historical extension of the Bodleian buildings (with lantern slides).

Oxford in literature.

National libraries for the blind.

Recent developments in library planning.

The program will not be limited to the subjects and papers mentioned.

A local committee is making arrangements for the meetings to be held in the Sheldonian Theater, Divinity School, and municipal buildings; for one or two lectures on features of Oxford, and for exhibits by local publishing firms and other industries connected with library matters, especially the Clarendon (or University) Press.

The general scheme of the meeting (subject to alteration) is that papers will be read at the morning sessions, excursions to the Bodleian Library, college libraries, the City Library, the Castle (built by the first Norman governor of Oxford), the cathedral, the colleges, Blenheim Palace (the seat of the Duke of Marlborough), Iffley (with its fine Norman church), and Nuneham (the seat of the Rt. Hon. L. Harcourt, M.P.)—the last two reached by

river—and other places are contemplated for the afternoons; while a reception by the university and city authorities, a *conversazione* in the Ashmolean Museum, the Association dinner, and one or more lectures on Oxford may be arranged for the evenings.

Lists of hotels and lodging houses, with prices, will be issued in due course. It is hoped that the colleges will find themselves able to take in some at least of the guests from abroad.

Further details will be published in ample time, but the council and the local committee desire to take the earliest opportunity of extending a most cordial invitation and welcome to their brothers and colleagues across the seas. Intimation of intention to be present should be sent in as early as possible, so that full particulars may be addressed in good time to those who expect to attend the meeting.

On this occasion librarians from the United States of America, the Dominions of Canada and Australia, the Union of South Africa, India, and the continent of Europe, are invited to attend without the payment of any subscription. Residents in the United Kingdom, not already fellows or members, may become local members on payment of the subscription of one guinea.

Letters and other communications in regard to attendance, accommodation, and local arrangements and excursions should be addressed to the librarian, Bodleian Library, Oxford, or to the librarian, City Library, Town Hall, Oxford.

Letters on subjects and papers in the program should be addressed to the honorary secretary of the publications committee (Henry Bond), or to the honorary secretary (L. Stanley Jast), at the headquarters of the Association, Caxton Hall, Westminster, S. W.

EUROPEAN TOUR OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE travel committee have planned in connection with the Bureau of University Travel the following trip to Leipzig, via the Mediterranean and Italy. It is believed this trip will meet the wishes of those who



THE NEW HARRISBURG PUBLIC LIBRARY—ONE END OF THE LONG ROOM, 170 X 40 FEET, WHICH TAKES UP THE ENTIRE MAIN FLOOR.

wish to go to Leipzig and see something of the continent en route. As reservations must be made, both going and returning, as soon as possible, the committee asks responses from those contemplating such a trip at the earliest possible moment. Notify F. W. Faxon, chairman travel committee, 83 Francis street, Fenway, Boston, stating if you are likely to be a member of this party. Following is the projected itinerary:

July 11. Sail from Boston by the steamer *Canopic*, \$90 berth (or from New York by the steamer *Carpathia* July 9.)

17. The Azore Islands. A visit to the old church and the gardens.

19. Madeira. Excursion to Mount Church.

21. Gibraltar. Carriage drive about the city and across the neutral ground to Spain.

22. Algiers. A visit to this interesting Arab town.

24, 25. Naples. A visit to the remarkable museum and a drive to Posillippo.

26. Amalfi, Sorrento.

27. Capri. By steamer to this beautiful island and a visit to the Blue Grotto.

28. Pompeii. A leisurely view of the ruins and luncheon in the village.

July 29 Rome. Careful study of the monuments of Republican and Imperial Rome. The Forum, the Palatine, the Colosseum, the great Baths, the Pantheon. A visit to St. Peter's Cathedral and other great churches. The Vatican, the Sistine Chapel, the museums and galleries. Drive out the Appian Way to St. Paul's Without the Walls, and to the catacombs.

Aug. 4 Florence. The most important art center in the world. Visits to the Uffizi and Pitti Galleries and to the Academy, the Cathedral, Baptistry and famous churches. The archaeological museum, the Tomb of

the Medici, excursions to San Miniato and Fiesole.

Aug. 8 to Aug. 10. Venice. By gondolas to the churches and palaces. Visit the Cathedral of St. Mark, the Doge's Palace and the Academy. Excursion by steamer to the Lido.

Aug. 11. Innsbruck. In the heart of the Tyrol en route to the capital of Bavaria.

12-13. Munich. In some ways the most charming of German capitals. We shall visit the galleries of painting and sculpture and the Royal Palace.

14-15. Nuremberg. Most mediæval of mediæval cities and most famous amongst the ancient cities of the German Empire.

Aug. 16 to Aug. 18. Leipzig. International Exhibition of Graphic Arts.

Return by any single cabin steamer of the Leyland Line, from Liverpool to Boston, rate \$55.

Total cost of the trip from Boston, July 11, to Leipzig, Aug. 18, with transportation to London and return steamer berth at \$55, is \$370.

The organized tour ends at Leipzig, it being the thought of the committee that the thirteen days intervening before the meeting of the librarians at Oxford, Aug. 31, may better be left to the individual wishes of the traveler. However, the Bureau of University Travel, in whose care the arrangements for the entire trip have been placed, will provide transportation direct from Leipzig to London within the price quoted for the trip, or will arrange for three days in Berlin, a day in Frankfurt, a day on the Rhine, and five days in Paris, at an additional cost of \$100, for those who desire to arrange such a disposition of the days between Aug. 18 at Leipzig and Aug. 31 at Oxford.

The price quoted includes steamship accommodations as mentioned above; shore excursions at the intermediate stops as mentioned above; hotels of the type of the Royal at Naples, the d'Angleterre at Rome, the Minerva at Florence, the Victoria or Grand at Venice, the Rheinischerhof at

Munich, the Württembergerhof at Nuremberg, and the Bristol at Dresden, on the American plan, to include lodging, breakfast, luncheon, dinner, with the ordinary tips and fees; carriages where necessary for sight-seeing excursions; second class rail and first class river, lake and channel steamers; transportation of steamer trunk for the ocean voyages only, which will be transferred from Naples to Liverpool free of cost; transportation, for the land portion of the journey, of a large portmanteau or suit case with small hand bag. Return passage will be provided by such steamer and on such date as desired, providing accommodations are available, as requested at the time that registration is made.

In general it is intended to include all necessary expenses of travel with the exception of stewards' fees on transatlantic liners and such distinctly personal items as personal laundry.

A preliminary deposit of \$50 will be required to reserve a place in the party and steamship accommodations. This the Bureau of University Travel will return on demand any time prior to four weeks before the date of sailing.

Many readers judge of the power of a book by the shock it gives their feelings.—
LONGFELLOW.

American Library Association

THE 1914 CONFERENCE

The city of Washington has been unanimously chosen by the Executive Board as the next meeting place of the Association. The date has been definitely set as May 25 to 30.

Judging from the comments and opinions of various members from widely different sections of country, the decision is a popular one and will be generally welcomed. The board had been of the impression that a middle-west meeting place should be selected, or at least that a point as far east as Washington should not be chosen, in view of the 1913 meeting in that section. In order to ascertain the real feeling of the middle-west librarians a "straw vote" was taken. The secretary selected eighty representative members of the Association residing in the middle-west states and asked their preference, Washington in May or Mackinac Island the first week in July. The

"returns" show Washington, 50, Mackinac Island, 23. This seemed to indicate clearly that the middle-west librarians and library assistants looked with much favor on Washington. The national capital will undoubtedly be popular with the East and the South, and the people from the Far West will not mind another's day's ride, for they are used to it, or else they can wait until 1915, in the hope that the Association then will come to their region.

Of course it will be impossible for all the delegates to be housed under one hostelry in Washington. Headquarters will be at the New Willard, the finest hotel in the capital, but accommodations can only be had there for about 200 members. The rates of the New Willard, however, will be inconveniently high to many. Across the street the New Ebbetts offers accommodations for 400 or 500 at a rate of \$3 a day and up, American plan. A large number of other hotels in the vicinity offer a wide range of service and prices. Library assistants will find room and board if desired as low as \$2 and \$2.50 per day. A rooming bureau will be established in Washington, through which the members will be helped to secure the class of accommodations they desire. The Executive Board at its recent meeting passed a vote restricting the services of the rooming bureau in securing reduced rates at the hotels to members of the Association, of the affiliated societies, and of their families. It has been found that a number of librarians availed themselves of the reduced rates at the hotels in time of conference without joining either the Association, or affiliated societies, and as there is a heavy expense to the Association in conducting a conference it seems only just and fair that those profiting should bear their share of the expense by joining the Association and paying the very reasonable membership fee.

The conference will be opened on Monday and end on Saturday. The program committee, fully appreciating the numerous library and other educational features of Washington which should be visited, propose to have only four general sessions instead of the usual six, and the various sections and affiliated societies will be urged also to lighten their program so as to give more free time to delegates. It is hoped that a small pamphlet will be compiled and distributed to all registering, enumerating various libraries in the District, how to reach them, hours they are open, principal attractions of each, and how they may serve the librarians of the country at large.

A special effort will be made to have our Canadian members attend this Washington meeting in large numbers, as a return visit to ours to their national capital in 1912.

The program committee are already engaged on the program. Its general tone and nature will of course be influenced by the fact of its presentation at the national capital and in proximity to the national library and the various departmental libraries which perform a more or less national service. The meetings will mostly be held in the New Willard hotel. Perhaps for some of the large general sessions other arrangements will be made. A number of pleasant social features are being tentatively planned. The local arrangements will be largely in the capable hands of Dr. Bowerman, the librarian of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, and of course the advice and cooperation of Dr. Putnam will be at all times available and utilized. Post-conference plans have not yet been formulated, but something interesting, enjoyable and relaxing may be confidently expected from the resourceful and experienced chairman of the travel committee.

Washington will be such a magnet that it is unnecessary to urge librarians to plan to attend this conference. It will undoubtedly be one of the largest in the history of the Association. It is hoped that each one who goes will carry home definite and clearer knowledge how his own community and his own library may be helped by the Library of Congress, by the office of the Superintendent of Documents, by the library of the Bureau of Education, the Department of Agriculture, and the other departmental systems. That will make the 1914 Washington conference a success worthy of repetition in the future.

G. B. U.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

Meeting of Publishing Board in Chicago, Friday, Jan. 2, 1914. Present: Henry E. Legler, chairman, C. W. Andrews, A. E. Bostwick, H. C. Wellman, and the secretary. The report of Mr. C. B. Roden, treasurer, was presented and received, and referred to the chairman of the finance committee for auditing. The report here follows:

REPORT OF TREASURER—JAN. 1-DEC. 31, 1913

Receipts

Balance, Union Trust Company, Chicago, Jan. 1, 1913.....	\$2,169.35
Sales of publications.....	11,356.34
American Library Association, Carnegie Fund interest.....	4,009.90
Interest, January-December, 1913.....	12.63
	<hr/> \$17,548.22

Expenditures

Checks Nos. 40-51 (Vouchers Nos. 868-1142).....	\$16,404.51
Balance Union Trust Co. of Chicago..	1,143.71
G. B. Utley, Balance Nat'l Bank of Republic.....	250.00
Total Balance.....	<hr/> \$1,393.71
Respectfully submitted, (Signed) C. B. Roden, Treasurer.	
CHICAGO, Jan. 2, 1914.	

The budget for 1914 was adopted as follows:

BUDGET, 1914

Estimated Income

Balance, Dec. 31, 1913.....	\$1,393.16
Carnegie Endowment Fund Interest.....	4,300.00
Sales of publications.....	11,100.00
Accounts receivable, Dec. 15, 1913.....	1,170.18
	<hr/> \$17,863.34

Estimated Expenditures

Salaries.....	\$4,200.00
Booklist and Index.....	1,600.00
Periodical cards:	
Printing.....	\$2,050.00
Editing.....	350.00
Clerical, Express, etc. 125.00	
Advertising.....	2,525.00
A. L. A. Appropriation, 1914..	2,500.00
A. L. A. Appropriation, Balance for 1913.....	300.00
Express and Postage.....	675.00
Supplies and incidentals.....	1,150.00
Travel.....	200.00
Stationery and Printing.....	175.00
Reprints.....	1,700.00
Balance (available for new publications, etc.).....	2,438.34
	<hr/> \$17,863.34

The advisability of preparing and printing additional lists of foreign books was considered, and the secretary was instructed to proceed with securing the preparation and publication of such lists as seem to be in sufficient demand to warrant adequate financial support.

The secretary reported that Miss Marvin's "Small library buildings" was entirely out of print and that Miss Marvin, owing to pressure of other work, could not be secured to prepare a revised edition. Plans for securing a suitable editor were duly discussed.

The advisability of preparing a list of subject headings for children's books was taken under consideration. The secretary reported a conversation with Miss Margaret Mann, of Pittsburgh, in which she expressed the opinion that a separate list was not needed and would largely duplicate the lists already prepared for adult work, but that a pamphlet on this subject, listing certain exceptions for a children's catalog and treating how the various divisions of knowledge should be handled as regards subject headings for children's use, would entirely supply the need. It was voted that the secretary communicate further with Miss Mann, asking her to outline further her recommendations and ascertain whether she would undertake the preparation of such a pamphlet.

It was voted that a pamphlet on library publicity be prepared and that Mr. Charles E. Rush be requested to undertake the preparation. Mr. Wellman was designated as a committee of one to whom the manuscript when received should be referred for approval and suggestion.

The question of periodical cards was next brought to the attention of the board. Dr. Andrews, a committee of one on periodical cards, and the secretary explained to the board that owing to an increase in cost of printing, a new contract had been made with the Library Bureau, through which it was hoped the cost of printing the cards would be met but that nevertheless there had been a loss of about \$540 during 1913. It was voted that the chairman and Dr. Andrews constitute a committee to devise means to lessen the deficit on periodical cards.

Miss May Masee, editor of the *Booklist*, presented certain features of the editorial work of the *Booklist*, stating that very gratifying cooperation was being secured in Chicago and vicinity, at the University of Illinois and in a number of other places. A number of questions of policy were discussed. On motion of Mr. Wellman it was voted that the Publishing Board consider the advisability of changing the title of the *Booklist* and invite the members of the Association to suggest suitable names. The secretary was requested to have this vote printed in the *Bulletin* of the American Library Association, and also to send the same to the library periodicals.

The publication of an index to songs, which subject Mr. Wellman had previously brought to the attention of the members, was discussed. It was voted that the subject be referred to Mr. Wellman as a committee of one for a preliminary survey as to the cost of preparation of such an index, what should be included therein, where, how, and by whom the work should be done. The secretary was instructed to ascertain whether the larger libraries have at the present time such an index to songs and whether they would be interested in having such a list printed.

The publication of an index to kindergarten songs was next considered, this subject, having been recently brought to the attention of the board by Dr. Bostwick, who had previously informed the board that the St. Louis Public Library had compiled for its own use such an index. It was voted that the secretary secure estimates of the cost of printing this index,

Dr. Bostwick having supplied the secretary with information as to the nature and amount of material.

The secretary reported correspondence with Mr. H. M. Kent, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, relative to his proposal that the board revise Sturgis and Krehbiel's "Bibliography of fine arts." Mr. Kent reported that Prof. W. H. Goodyear had a large collection of notes which would be serviceable for such a revised edition which could probably be secured. The secretary was instructed to secure further information.

The secretary reported that he had recently circularized libraries inviting subscriptions to a supplement to the A. L. A. "Index to general literature," cumulating for this purpose the "Annual library index, 1900-1910." He called attention to the large amount of duplication between this material and the "Readers' guide to periodical literature, 1905-1909," and it was taken by consent by the board that the board's cumulation should include only all material not in the above volume of the "Readers' guide." The secretary was requested to report on the cost of the work and a suitable person available to compile it.

The secretary was instructed to take up with Miss Hitchler the desirability of revising her "Cataloging for small libraries."

The board authorized the secretary to secure reprints of Miss Martha Wilson's library list of "Books for high schools," to be sold as a Publishing Board publication.

The secretary reported that with the advice of the chairman he had arranged for reprints to be handled by the Publishing Board of Miss Mary J. Booth's article on "Material on geography" to be reprinted from the *Journal of Geography*, January, 1914.

It was voted on motion of Dr. Bostwick that the secretary secure a suitable person to compile a list of all material available without cost which would be useful to small libraries.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Meeting of the Executive Board at Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Wednesday evening, Dec. 31, 1913. Present: President Anderson, H. C. Wellman, Gratia A. Countryman, C. W. Andrews, W. N. C. Carlton, T. W. Koch, H. W. Craver, Herbert Putnam.

The report of the treasurer, Mr. C. B. Roden, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1913, was read in his absence by the secretary. The report was as follows:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER—JAN.-DEC., 1913

Receipts

Balance, Union Trust Company, Chicago, Jan. 1, 1913.....	\$3,395.29
Headquarters collections, membership dues, etc.....	6,737.60
Trustees Endowment Fund, interest.....	350.00
Trustees Carnegie Fund, interest.....	4,009.90
A. L. A. Pub. Board, installment on Headquarters expense.....	2,000.00
Estate of J. L. Whitney.....	125.46
Interest on bank balance, Jan.-Dec.....	74.55
	\$16,692.80

Expenditures

Checks No. 40-51 (Vouchers No. 615-806, inc.).....	\$9,290.25
Distributed as follows:	
Bulletin.....	\$1,493.31
Conference.....	566.61
Committees.....	104.60
Headquarters:	
Salaries.....	5,100.00
Addl. services.....	493.12
Supplies.....	356.27
Miscellaneous.....	275.00
Postage.....	200.00
Contingencies.....	95.00
Travel.....	180.88
Trustees Endowment Fund, Life memberships.....	300.00
C. B. Roden, Treas.	
J. L. Whitney	
Fund.....	125.46
A. L. A. Publishing Board, Carnegie Fund int.....	4,009.90
	13,300.15
Balance Union Trust Co.....	\$3,392.65
G. B. Utley, Balance National Bank of Republic.....	250.00
Due from Publishing Board on 1913 account.....	500.00
	\$4,142.65

James L. Whitney Fund

First installment (Feb. 4, 1913).....	\$104.34
Interest to June 30.....	1.30
Second installment (Aug. 1, 1913).....	21.12
	\$126.76

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CARL B. RODEN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31, 1913.

On motion of Dr. Andrews it was accepted and placed on file.

The following report of the finance committee was presented by the chairman, Dr. C. W. Andrews:

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

The finance committee, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, has considered the probable income of the Association for 1914 and submit the following estimate, showing also the estimate for 1913 and the actual result for 1913:

	1913 Estimated	1913 Actual	1914 Estimated
Dues.....	\$6,500.00	\$6,737.60	\$7,200.00
Inc. Carnegie Fund.....	4,500.00	4,009.90	4,200.00
Inc. Endowment Fund.....	375.00	350.00	350.00
Interest.....	40.00	74.55	60.00
Sales of publications.....	10,500.00	11,311.95	11,100.00
	\$21,915.00	\$22,484.00	\$22,910.00

The committee is prepared to approve appropriations to the amount of \$11,810, and also the appropriation to the use of the Publishing Board of the total amount of sales.

The committee has designated the chairman to audit the accounts of the secretary and treasurer, and Mr. F. O. Poole to audit those of the trustees. Their reports will be made part of the formal report of the finance committee to the Association at its annual meeting.

No account is here taken of the income from the James L. Whitney fund. The committee recommends that it be allowed to accumulate until such time as the amount shall warrant permanent investment.

Respectfully,

(Signed) C. W. ANDREWS, Chairman.

Dec. 31, 1913.

On motion of Dr. Putnam it was accepted and placed on file.

The following budget was adopted for the year 1914:

BUDGET, 1914

Estimated Income

Membership Dues.....	\$7,200.00
Income Endowment Fund.....	350.00
Income Carnegie Fund.....	4,200.00
Interest.....	60.00
Appropriation from Pub. Board.....	2,500.00
	\$14,310.00

Estimated Expenses

Bulletin.....	\$1,400.00
Conference (including \$100 for publicity).....	600.00
Committees:	
Public documents.....	\$10.00
N. E. A.....	20.00
Library administration.....	20.00
Library training (\$400 reapportioned from balance of 1913)	
Bookbuying.....	25.00
Bookbinding.....	25.00
Federal and state relations.....	15.00
Travel.....	150.00
Work with blind.....	5.00
Cost of cataloging.....	25.00
Code for classifiers.....	20.00
Leipzig exhibit.....	250.00
Miscellaneous.....	25.00
	590.00
Salaries:	
Secretary.....	3,000.00
Asst. secretary.....	1,200.00
Stenographer.....	900.00
Additional services.....	600.00
Supplies.....	400.00
Postage, transportation and telephone.....	325.00
Miscellaneous.....	275.00
Income Carnegie Fund to Publishing Board.....	4,200.00
Contingencies.....	620.00
Travel.....	200.00
	\$14,310.00

On motion of Dr. Andrews it was voted that there be appropriated for the use of the Publishing Board the income of the Carnegie Fund, estimated at \$4,200, and all proceeds

from sales of publications, estimated at \$11,100, excepting the amount of \$2500 agreed upon by the Publishing Board as its appropriation towards its support of the executive office of the Association.

A report of progress was received from Mr. A. G. S. Josephson, chairman of the committee on the cost and methods of cataloging. The report was ordered to be placed on file.

On motion of Dr. Andrews it was voted that the president, Mr. Carlton, and the secretary be authorized to increase the appropriation for the use of the committee on method and cost of cataloging at their discretion from contingencies.

On motion of Mr. Craver it was voted that \$400 from the 1913 balance be appropriated for the use of the committee on library training.

On motion of Dr. Andrews it was voted that the following bills be paid from the unexpended balance of 1913:

Tucker-Kenworthy Company.....	\$61.10
Joseph Halsted Company.....	250.00
Chicago Telephone Company.....	10.60

On motion of the board the chair appointed a committee of three to report at the next meeting of the board nominations for a nominating committee. The chair appointed Messrs. Andrews, Carlton and Koch.

The secretary announced receipt of a communication from the Commission Permanente des Congrès Internationaux des Archivistes et des Bibliothécaires de Brussels, requesting the American Library Association, as a participating association in the Brussels conference of 1910, to name two members of the American Library Association to serve as members of a permanent committee. On motion of the board nominations to this committee were referred to the same committee as that designated to make nominations for the nominating committee.

The secretary reported that Mr. Jast, honorary secretary of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, had, in behalf of his association, cordially invited the A. L. A. to be officially represented at the English library conference at Oxford, Aug. 31, 1914. On motion of Dr. Putnam, it was voted that in consequence of this invitation from the secretary of the L. A. U. K. that most cordial appreciation and thanks be given, and that the president be requested, particularly in view of the interesting program proposed, to endeavor to arrange for an adequate representation not only at the conference, but also upon its program.

On motion of Mr. Wellman it was voted that the travel committee be reimbursed for

their actual expenses pro rata to the extent of the appropriation to that committee.

Mr. Charles F. Hatfield, at the invitation of the board, outlined briefly plans for accommodating conventions and educational congresses at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915 and the earnest desire of the exposition authorities for the American Library Association to hold its conference that year in San Francisco or vicinity. The board assured Mr. Hatfield that this subject would receive their careful consideration.

The board then passed to a consideration of the place of meeting for 1914. After the various invitations had been read and discussed it was unanimously voted on motion of Mr. Carlton that the Association hold its next conference in Washington, D. C., on some date prior to June 1, 1914, provided satisfactory accommodations can be secured.

Adjourned.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Meeting of the Executive Board at Hotel La Salle, Chicago, Friday afternoon, Jan. 2, 1914. Present: President Anderson, Mr. Wellman, Miss Countryman, Messrs. Andrews, Carlton, Koch and Craver.

Dr. Frank P. Hill, chairman of the special committee on an A. L. A. exhibit for the Book and Graphic Arts Exposition at Leipzig, appeared before the board and outlined the present situation, stating that recent correspondence with the Leipzig authorities had led to some uncertainty whether adequate space would be provided for such an exhibit. The committee had been successful in securing funds for prosecuting the work, and were fully prepared to proceed with the collection and preparation of material if it seemed wise to do so. On motion of Dr. Andrews it was voted that the matter be left in the hands of the committee with the approval of the president.

Dr. Andrews, chairman of the committee to nominate a nominating committee, stated that the committee nominated the following persons: A. E. Bostwick, Margaret Mann, Agnes Van Valkenburgh, A. L. Bailey and H. L. Leupp. On motion of Mr. Carver, seconded by Miss Countryman, it was unanimously voted that these persons constitute the nominating committee.

Dr. Andrews, in behalf of the same committee, nominated as members of the permanent committee of archivists and librarians Herbert Putnam and E. C. Richardson. Upon motion of Mr. Wellman it was unanimously voted that these members be appointed.

It was unanimously voted that a committee

of three on publicity be appointed by the president.

On motion of Mr. Wellman it was voted that the printing of the report of the committee on lighting and ventilation be referred to the secretary with power.

On motion of Dr. Andrews it was voted that it is the opinion of this board that the income of the James L. Whitney fund might properly be used for bibliographical work other than that which can be undertaken with the income of the Carnegie fund, and that for the present the Whitney fund be allowed to accumulate.

On motion of Dr. Andrews it was moved that the president appoint a committee to provide suitable resolutions or minutes on the death of Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites to be submitted to the Association at its annual meeting.

Voted on motion by Dr. Andrews that the travel committee and the rooming bureau be asked to make provisions at the annual conference only for members of the A. L. A., of the affiliated societies and of their families.

Adjourned.

COUNCIL

The Council held sessions on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 1, and Friday afternoon, Jan. 2. The following 39 members were present: E. H. Anderson, H. C. Wellman, Gratia A. Countryman, C. W. Andrews, W. N. C. Carlton, T. W. Koch, H. W. Craver, Herbert Putnam, W. H. Brett, F. P. Hill, A. E. Bostwick, Henry E. Legler, F. O. Poole, Elizabeth B. Wales, Myra Poland, C. B. Roden, Sula Wagner, Mary L. Titcomb, A. S. Root, Margaret Mann, M. E. Ahern, Alice S. Tyler, G. F. Bowerman, G. H. Locke, Clara F. Baldwin, Josephine A. Rathbone, Eliza G. Browning, M. S. Dudgeon, W. H. Kerr, Mary W. Plummer, S. H. Ranck; and the following as representatives of state library associations which have affiliated with the A. L. A.: Lois A. Spencer (Michigan), W. M. Hepburn (Indiana), Mary E. Downey (Ohio), F. K. W. Drury (Illinois), Martha Wilson (Minnesota), Florence Whittier (Missouri), Lilly M. E. Borresen (South Dakota), Mrs. M. C. Budlong (North Dakota).

FIRST SESSION

The report of the committee on the relations of the public library to the municipality presented to the Council at the Kaaterskill meeting (for text of report, see *Proceedings* 1913, p. 243-245) was unanimously adopted.

"Greater publicity for the Association" was the next subject taken up, W. H. Kerr open-

ing the discussion. His paper, recommending the adoption of more up-to-date methods of publicity both for conferences of the A. L. A. and for the work in general, with specific illustrations and suggestions, will be reprinted in full later. It was followed by a general discussion of the subject.

President Anderson said that the Executive Board the evening before had discussed publicity plans for the Washington conference. Most of the leading papers of the country have a Washington correspondent, and each librarian who attends the meeting should get in communication with his home correspondent and plan to supply his home papers with conference news.

Mr. Bowerman suggested that perhaps a series of syndicated articles on the conference and on various phases of library work could be gotten into the papers. Greater use might be made of the publicity methods of the U. S. Bureau of Education. Commissioner Claxton's interest in library work and in the American Library Association is very great, and he could perhaps be interested in sending out through his very admirable press service material about libraries and library affairs.

At this point the president announced that the secretary had received a letter from Mr. J. C. Dana addressed to the Council, which the secretary would read. The letter was as follows:

Librarians are keepers of books and guides to their use. Books are printed. It would seem that librarians, above all others, should be familiar with the use of print. In view of the greater brevity, clearness and completeness of most printed statements over those delivered *viva voce*, it would seem that librarians should much prefer suggestions made in print, which they can read at their convenience, to those made in talk or lecture.

Do I make myself plain? I am trying to say in effect that librarians ought to prefer print to talk, and ought to be more moved by printed statements than by spoken words.

It seems, however, that librarians cannot overcome their hereditary tendencies. Human beings gained knowledge and ideas through spoken words for long thousands of years before they invented the art of writing; and even the cultivated librarian, loving books, devoted to them, and great believer in the efficiency of print as a tonic to his own progress, feels compelled to insist that new ideas be presented to him, not through the eye by the printed page, but through the ear by the spoken voice.

Do I as yet make myself plain? In effect I am trying to say that librarians are better listeners than they are readers. They understand what they hear better than they understand what they read. They are hereditary listeners. The great skill in reading which makes him who has it prefer print to talk, is won only by prayer and fasting, and librarians have not won it. Am I right?

If I am not right, then why do you librarians insist upon traveling scores, and hundreds, and thousands of miles to meet and talk to one another, whenever you find need for considering important matters affecting your calling? You cannot, by way of sufficient excuse, claim that you thus spend time and energy in travel merely that you may see one another and hear one another's voices for a few moments?

No, you must feel your own reading limitations; that you are unable to get out of print what the writer of print wishes to convey; that you are all grievously ear-minded, and have never so devoted yourselves to acquiring skill in that use of print, to the promotion of which you devote your lives, that you can understand it clearly when you see it.

Speaking for myself, and my own ideas on library organization and management, let me say that if you had acquired high skill in this art of reading you would have before now, and more than once, read in print the things I shall here set down, would have been convinced that they are important, and would have given them more careful thought than you can possibly give to them in the few moments they will receive in a gathering like this. I say this, not in any bumptious spirit, but only because I have been plainly told I would here be welcome and listened to with interest if I said the things I have here written.

Once more, to you my ear-minded friends, talkers, listeners, and not readers, let me reach your ears through the glottis of your secretary and get at your intellectuals through your auditory centers and present some of the criticisms and suggestions I have often made concerning our organizations:

1. The A. L. A. *Booklist* is an admirable monthly record of the best of the new books with expert and unprejudiced reviews attached. Do not deprive the general public of the use of this excellent tool, published by our Association. No one has yet proven that it would not be widely subscribed for if it were presented in proper form and well advertised. The experiments made to discover if there are a few thousand people in the

country who would pay a dollar a year for a modest but efficient book-valuing journal, have been meager in the extreme.

It is a great mistake for a quasi-literary institution of 2500 members, like our association, supported by public money, to devote a good slice of its income to the preparation and issuance of a publication that would probably be welcomed by the reading public of this country, and then, in effect, to conceal it from that public.

And it is bad business for our association to spend \$1000 to \$2000 per year in underwriting a publication which, in its present form and under its present method of handling, seems not to be needed.

Change its name; change its form; cease to say that it is a trade journal to be confined in its use to librarians only; advertise it widely, and prove that librarians are not merely good administrators of book collections, but have book knowledge and can use it to the pleasure and profit of buyers and readers of books everywhere.

2. The A. L. L. should go out of existence. The leaders of library work in this country ought not to form an organization which pretends to represent the high water mark of achievement in that calling, and then permit that organization to exist solely for the sake of one or two quite unimportant meetings each year; meetings at which few papers are presented and those such as would not find admission even to a modest metropolitan journal; and where the discussion is nearly all impromptu in every bad sense of the word. For the credit of our calling the Institute should either demonstrate in some way the ability of its members to study, to investigate and wisely to report on topics of importance, or else it should go out of existence. It should make good or quit.

3. Our Association each year persuades certain of its members to prepare for the annual meeting papers on many aspects of our craft. These papers are supposedly as good as members of the Association can produce. How good are they?

Some of them, and particularly some of those dealing with the details of library administration, are simple, brief, direct and useful. They are of interest to library people only. Those dealing with more general aspects of our library work, with books, literature, reading and the like, ought to be, some of them at least, so strong, so original, so well written as to make them grateful to the general public. Are they? If they are such as would be grateful to the general public, then they

ought to be so published that the general public can have access to them.

They are now hidden from the public in a vast volume of appalling size and thickness and of an exceeding dryness to the public in general.

If there is no nutritious and tasty mental pabulum in so much of our annual proceedings as library workers themselves—not imported men of letters—produce, let us see to it that some gets in. And then let us extract it from the Almighty Library Aggregation of piffle and technique which we must annually produce—and we always do it very well—and print it in some taking guise, and let our friends see it and even dare them to read it.

4. I believe it would be at once admitted by every competent man of affairs to whom the matter might be submitted, that the best interests of our association would be served by having headquarters in New York City. The theory once held by some that the middle west is in dire need of the information and stimulus that it can receive from headquarters has become a little humorous, and is perhaps not now entirely grateful to the middle west itself. Headquarters is a center for business, and the business is mostly that of answering letters of inquiry, and of compiling, printing and publishing. The center of these forms of enterprise is New York City. If it were ever demonstrated, as perhaps it can be, that the small libraries on the eastern seaboard are far more in need of aid and stimulus than are those of the middle west, then the argument of headquarters in New York City would seem quite complete even to westerners.

Ten times as many library workers, printers, authors, students, publishers, booksellers, and journals are found within say three hours ride of New York as are found within the same distance from Chicago.

The Association could move headquarters, of course, if it cared to. Probably it will continue not to care. These things are done by the leaders. This letter is being read to the leaders—isn't it? They care nothing about local pride and are moved solely by what seems the best interests of the Association.

But Chicago, you say, gives—and it is to be praised therefor—good rooms rent free, and New York offers nothing. Well, I admit that that is like Chicago and New York. I also claim that a few men in and near New York could raise funds—if they would put their hands to the work—which would far exceed all that Chicago would offer. I would be one to try. Are there any others?

5. We have met most unfortunate condi-

tions at two of our recent annual meetings on distant prairies and in mountain fastnesses. Is it not possible for our guiding spirits to realize that 1914 differs so much in manners and customs, number of members, and other respects as to make what was wise and proper as a meeting place in 1904 no longer such?

Why not try a city? Our powers of attraction cannot be notably weaker than those of other rather important and somewhat learned associations which find they can hold gatherings in great cities. We could probably meet even in New York and not have any of our members led astray permanently. The place is well lighted and the police are models for the information desks of our best libraries. Let us visit distant lakes and mountains hereafter only on post conference trips.

Regretting that certain duties here prevent my enjoying your visible and auditory presence, I sign myself,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. C. DANA.

Dr. Hill said it seemed to him there were good suggestions in what Mr. Dana had written, particularly in relation to the *Booklist*. It was in line with the subject of publicity at present before the Council, and he had wondered himself why the *Booklist* could not be made an avenue of publicity for the Association because it is the best thing we do and because its distribution among the general public would show that we are doing something besides handing out books. "The only objection I have to Mr. Dana's letter is that he does not make any plans for building up the structure which he is always so ready to tear down."

Mr. Legler said that this was not the first time that those who were on the Publishing Board have heard about the *Booklist* from Mr. Dana, that often before he has wanted to have the *Booklist* changed; to have the matter changed, the form changed and the character changed, in fact everything about the *Booklist* changed except perhaps the quality of the paper. In other words, that Mr. Dana did not want an A. L. A. *Booklist* published; what he wants is a library journal for the public. The Publishing Board considers that the A. L. A. *Booklist* is performing a very important function to the smaller libraries in particular in giving to the library boards and librarians in the smaller places the matter most valuable to them, enabling them to get knowledge of the current books and to get an evaluation on these books. That this has been done and that the *Booklist* meets the

manifest need has been often expressed through various library associations, commissions and other agencies. Of course, it is entirely within the province of the American Library Association to vote that the A. L. A. *Booklist* be discontinued and something else be started in its place. We know that the suggestions and criticisms made in this letter and which have been reiterated year after year by Mr. Dana in communications to the Publishing Board have their rise in a desire to have something entirely different published from that now sent out by the Publishing Board to the smaller libraries all over the country. Coming to the matter of publicity, Mr. Legler said he had read with much interest some of the clippings passed around by Mr. Kerr on the English library conference, but doubted very much whether it would be possible to get that sort of matter into the columns of the press in this country. The serious character of the reports, the lack of prominent headlines, is very different from what we get in this country. The method of dealing with news differs so greatly in the two countries that he did not think it possible to carry out the plans which Mr. Kerr had in mind. The library profession hardly realize how much publicity is already given by the newspapers of this country to library interests, though this is perhaps not done systematically. "I know that just prior to the last conference the secretary made a very excellent campaign toward securing publicity for the remarkably good papers read at that meeting. A good deal of fugitive literature in the way of newspaper clippings came to my desk, and there must have been a great deal of mention made of the meetings throughout the country. This stray literature came to my desk from the Pacific coast, from the middle west, from Florida and from the east. Some of the New York newspapers gave considerable space to some of the discussions held at Kaaterskill."

In response to a request Secretary Utley outlined what had recently been done at headquarters in the way of publicity work, mentioning the news items sent out through the Associated Press, the direct circularization of newspapers, the attempt to get members to supply publicity to their local papers, and the special efforts made at the time of the convention to get participants in the program to submit their papers two weeks in advance, in order that these might be used as the basis for publicity. At the request of the secretary a committee on publicity to aid in this work has recently been authorized by the Execu-

tive Board, and the Executive Board have appropriated \$100 for publicity work in connection with the Washington conference.

Dr. Bostwick said that newspapers were trouble hunters, and that to most of them news meant trouble. He questioned whether what we did at the conference or anywhere else traveled very far through the newspapers unless they could put the trouble color to it.

Dr. Hill asked Mr. Legler, as chairman of the Publishing Board, if any report had ever been made to the Association in regard to the suggestions of Mr. Dana in regard to changing the name, form and nature of the *Booklist*. Mr. Legler said that the Publishing Board annually reports to the Association in print as required by the constitution, and that in some of the reports mention had been made of the suggestion that the name and form of the *Booklist* be changed and the reason given why, in the opinion of the Publishing Board at least, it would not be advisable to make the changes sought.

Miss Ahern said she had recently talked with Mr. Dana regarding his ideas as to changes in the *Booklist*. His suggestion was to make it the same size as the old *Harper's Weekly*, to give it an attractive cover, and to put it on the news stands of the country. Its contents were to be made up by people of national reputation, or at least of high standing among literary people, and the libraries should buy this *Booklist* and place copies on the desks of their libraries for free distribution until such time as it would undoubtedly make its way into the hearts of bookbuyers. The American Library Association should be more particularly concerned in giving to libraries the latest and best in the book world. We do want the American public to have the latest and best in the way of books, but the American Library Association, a voluntary organization of library workers, cannot afford to put money that it needs for libraries into something else for the benefit of the public at large. She imagined Mr. Dana would want a magazine written by people whose names would create great interest by reason of their reputations. It did not seem to her that we ought to be so seriously concerned with that part of the question. The *Booklist* ought to be for those who buy books for the libraries, whether they are small libraries or large libraries.

Miss Ahern said she wished to add to what had been said, that no one had the right to say that library work is not advertised. She had had the service of a clipping bureau at various times. Large bundles of material

concerning library methods are issued by these bureaus every day. While some of these articles have not been carefully prepared and are not exactly in accordance with the facts of the case, they do show that the newspapers as a class are interested in the methods of library work. Librarians are very much at fault in the matter of publicity. There ought to be a closer relation and more genuine interest on the part of librarians toward getting the right sort of things into the papers. As for the other matters contained in the letter, Miss Ahern said she was already on record.

On motion of Dr. Hill, seconded by Mr. Locke, it was voted that the subject of suggested change in the *Booklist* be referred to the Publishing Board for a report.

The need of uniformity in library statistics was next treated, the discussion being opened by Dr. Hill. He said that all librarians realized how important it was that we should agree among ourselves as to certain forms which might be adopted generally in the presentation of our annual reports. In looking up the matter in library periodicals very little was found relating to it. A table, a copy of which he showed, has been followed to a great extent by Mr. Foster, of Providence, and was followed for five years, 1896-1901, by the Newark Public Library. The table can be found in the reports of the Providence Public Library for those years and in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 1:430-431; Aug. 31, 1877. At the London conference of the same year a paper was read on the subject urging the necessity of uniformity, and in 1880 Mr. Green, of Worcester, and Mr. Foster, of Providence, wrote something in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* on the same subject. At the present time there are no two reports prepared the same way, although they cover the same field. We do not know the number of volumes or pamphlets, or what constitutes a volume or a pamphlet. We do not know the way the different libraries report their circulation. We cannot always tell the total appropriation or total income that any library receives. It seems as if it would be advisable for us to agree upon a certain formula for statistical purposes, which would be accepted by a certain number of libraries at first and afterwards by the Association itself. Dr. Hill suggested that a special committee be appointed to consider the subject and report either to the Council or to the Association itself at the next annual meeting.

Dr. Bostwick said that the Association seemed to have forgotten the report on a uniform library report made by the committee on

library administration under the chairmanship of W. R. Eastman (see *Proceedings*, 1906, 148-153. The committee on administration that year submitted a form for an annual report which was adopted by the American Library Association.) The fact that this report was so nearly forgotten shows that it was not given the consideration due it, and perhaps it would be a good thing to take up again that report and revise it to the present time.

The secretary distributed a list of questions in regard to counting volumes and pamphlets which had been compiled at the Harvard University Library, and sent on by Mr. Lane, who expressed himself as much interested in this subject of uniformity of library statistics.

On motion of Dr. Hill it was voted that the subject of uniformity in library statistics be referred to the present committee on library administration for further discussion and report.

Dr. Hill called attention to the admirable work done by the committee on the methods and cost of cataloging of which Mr. Josephson is chairman. The committee had learned that the cost of cataloging varies from 3 cents a volume to \$.05 a volume, and they have prepared a series of questions which have been sent out based on answers to a previous series of questions.

"Some points in the code of professional etiquette" was discussed by Miss Josephine A. Rathbone. Miss Rathbone said she had formulated for herself the following definition: Etiquette is the crystallization of public opinion as to fitting and courteous conduct under certain well recognized circumstances. She suggested the discussion of a few points which might form a code of professional etiquette:

1. The first part I should like to present for discussion is that of the one of procedure; the procedure to be observed in calling an assistant from one library to another. It is a problem that almost all librarians have to face at some time. Involved in the question is:

(a) The librarian desiring the assistant.

(b) The librarian of the library employing the assistant.

(c) The assistant under consideration.

There are, therefore, three important points to be considered. These three interests are concerned besides that which is fundamental to all—the advancement of the best interests of the profession as a whole. It is this latter consideration that removes the problem from the merely personal plane and makes of it a matter of general concern.

Now, in view of all these interests, what should the procedure be?

(a) If the librarian, the party of the first part, the aggressor, should first consult the librarian employing the assistant, asking his or her permission to take up the matter with the assistant.

(b) That he write simultaneously to the librarian and assistant that the thing be considered.

(c) That he open negotiations directly with the assistant, leaving it to her to consult her librarian before coming to a decision or not, or whatever she thinks best.

What I would be glad to have you discuss is whether the librarian should first ask permission of the librarian employing the assistant.

1. Would (a) jeopardize too much the interest of the assistant by practically leaving the decision in the hands of the employer.

2. Whether (c) on the other hand is discourteous to the employing librarian in taking up the question directly with the assistant, while is not (b), as a compromise, merely an empty matter of form?

Those are the points that I should be very glad to get a discussion upon.

When the head of one library wishes to secure the head of another library, should the president of one board approach the president of another, or make the call directly to the librarian?

When either librarian or assistant receives a call elsewhere, what form should enter into consideration besides the matter of salary and personal experience?

(a) Time element.

(b) Condition of work. Has it reached such a point that it could be taken up by another only at a loss to the library, or is there some one available who could carry it on?

(c) Relation of library school teachers to their students and libraries in the matter of getting better positions.

(d) On behalf of the library schools. Should they be consulted before graduates are appointed. Should not the school be informed of the decision when a recommendation is made?

An animated discussion followed on the various phases of the subject. Dr. Putnam voiced the feelings of all when he said:

"We as librarians cannot think of our subordinates, or of the competition between us and other libraries as though it were a question of ordinary competition, of common commodity or material. Our subordinates, as well as our other librarians, are our professional colleagues; we depend upon them profession-

ally in library work, upon their zeal and enthusiasm and professional spirit, which is far above salary, and we depend upon their high sense of professional obligation. It is inconceivable that any librarian, asked by another librarian to lift one of his associates into a higher place, should put obstacles in the way of securing for the associate a better position elsewhere."

SECOND SESSION

The second session opened with a discussion by Miss Mary W. Plummer on a "Campaign of library publicity in the general magazines." Her paper urging the need of living down the impression that libraries are intended chiefly for recreative purposes, and that the layman can not be expected to have either interest in or understanding of their workings, will be reprinted in full in a later issue.

A general discussion followed. Some agreed with Miss Plummer that there was enough literary ability among librarians to write acceptable articles; others suggested that if librarians had not yet learned that craft, the facts might be placed in the hands of professional magazine writers for elaboration and suitable embellishment; some regretted that only the picturesque seemed to appeal to editors and that serious work did not find its way into print, but this condition seemed to be refuted by the fact that a few librarians succeed in getting space for almost anything they write.

Mr. W. H. Brett opened a discussion on club rates to periodicals. He was followed by Dr. Hill, who said a matter of quite as much importance as the price of magazines was the quality of the magazine. During the past year or two a good many of our periodicals have deteriorated very considerably. It seemed to him time for the Council and the Association to take definite steps showing our desire to have in the libraries only the better periodicals. Recently the Massachusetts Library Club appointed a committee to make a white list—not a black list—of those magazines which should be in a library.

Attention was called to the fact that the Association had such a recommended list in Mr. Walter's "Periodicals for the small library," published by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, this, however, being more a selected than an approved list. Dr. Hill moved that a special committee be appointed to consider the advisability of preparing an approved list of periodicals for report to the Council. After discussion the motion was carried, the committee, three in number, to be appointed by the



A BRANCH LIBRARY OF UNUSUAL PLAN—THE SARAH PLATT DECKER BRANCH,
DENVER PUBLIC LIBRARY



THE SARAH PLATT DECKER BRANCH—INTERIOR

president. (Committee not yet appointed.)

The treatment of unsolicited gift material was considered by Mr. W. N. C. Carlton. If a library had an abundance of catalogers and shelf room this perplexing question would not arise. Every month accumulations of documents gotten out by philanthropic, religious and economic associations and periodicals, which are nothing more than trade papers or propaganda for this, that or the other, come in and deluge the library. Ought they, or ought they not to go through the routine the same as definite purchase or solicited gift. Mr. Carlton felt that they they should not go along on equal terms.

It seemed to be the generally accepted view that material should be always received with the understanding that disposition of it was entirely in the hands of the library authorities.

Dr. Andrews presented a brief statement of the difficulty of printing A. L. A. cards, satisfactorily to subscribers and at the same time on a paying basis, about \$540 having been lost in this transaction the past year. It was the hope of the committee to adjust this situation in the near future by a revision of the list and a rearrangement of the method of accepting subscriptions.

Dr. Andrews also presented a brief report for the committee on the preparation of a union list of serials, committee consisting of himself and Dr. Bostwick. He was glad to report that the Library of Congress was considering the issuance of such a list, and their agreement to do so would, of course, be agreeable news, as they could do it better than it could be done elsewhere. One question of importance which the Library of Congress wishes answered by librarians is thus: Is it desirable to delay the work by at least two years in order to include the serials which are not periodicals, or is the list of periodicals of so much greater importance that we should ask the Library of Congress to get them out first? If the latter question be answered in the affirmative the Library of Congress will probably be more likely to undertake the list. Those who expressed themselves thought best to include only the periodicals if this would expedite matters.

The following resolution, drawn by a specially appointed committee, consisting of Messrs. Root, Hepburn and Locke, was adopted, the subject having been referred to the Council by the A. L. A. college and reference section:

Resolved, That the Council of the American Library Association heartily joins with the

Association of American Universities in recommending to the various universities of the land the preparation of a catalog of the serial publications and the printing of this catalog in a form so arranged and indexed as to make it a useful work of reference.

Mr. Kerr stated that at the meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English, in Chicago, November 28, 1913, a library section was organized and the following minute adopted regarding the status and salary of school librarians:

In view of the rapid growth of the library and its function in modern education, the Library Section of the National Council of Teachers of English, in session at Chicago, November 28, 1913, presents for the consideration and approval of educational and civic and state authorities the following:

First, Good service from libraries as indispensable to the best educational work.

Second, The wise direction of a library requires scholarship, executive ability, tact, and other high grade qualifications, together with special training for the effective direction of cultural reading, choice of books, and teaching of reference principles.

Third, Because much latent power is being recognized in the library and is awaiting development, it is believed that so valuable a factor in education should be accorded a dignity worthy of the requisite qualifications; and that, in schools and educational systems, the director of the library should be recognized as a department head, who shall be able to undertake progressive work, be granted necessary assistants, and be compensated in status and salary equally with the supervisors of other departments.

Mr. Kerr requested the approval by the Council of this minute and according to the usual practice it was voted to refer the subject to a committee of three to be appointed by the President to report at the next meeting of the Council. (Committee not yet appointed.)

Mr. Ranck, chairman, read a report from the committee on ventilation and lighting. A portion of this report and recommendations and findings of the committee thus far will probably be published in a subsequent number of the *Bulletin*.

Feeling strongly that a table of contents should be printed in the daily issues of the *Congressional Record* the committee on public documents presented the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Many libraries through their patrons regularly make great use of the daily editions of the *Congressional Record*, and

Whereas, The present arrangement of the contents in the *Record* make it extremely difficult to find readily matters which are of great public concern and importance, and which have been referred to in the newspapers.

Resolved, By the Council of the American Library Association that it is the sense of this organization that a brief table of contents for the daily edition of the *Congressional Record* would enable users of this daily edition to find quickly particular subjects under discussion, and other matters in which they might be interested in any particular issue,

Resolved, That it is the conviction of the American Library Association that such a brief table of contents, indicating the page on which such matters of interest were located is altogether practicable inasmuch as a number of daily newspapers issue such a table of contents, to the great convenience of their readers,

Resolved, That this Association urge the Joint Committee on Printing of Congress to authorize at once the incorporation of such a table of contents as a part of the daily issue of each number of the *Record*, and

Resolved, That the Secretary of the American Library Association be instructed to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing at Washington.

Dr. Andrews moved that the Executive Board be asked to provide suitable resolutions or minutes on the death of Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites. Voted unanimously.

Adjourned.

Library Organizations

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

A joint meeting of the New York Library Club, the Long Island Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association was held in the lecture hall of the Horace Mann School, Thursday, Dec. 11. Miss Mary W. Plummer, president of the New York Library Club presided, and a brief business meeting of this club was held, electing fifty new members. Miss Plummer then introduced Mr. Alfred Noyes, who spoke on "The sea, in Tennyson's poetry." Mr. Noyes followed this with readings from his own poems.

The third meeting of the club for the year 1913-14 was held Thursday evening, Jan. 22, in the auditorium of the National Headquarters of the Y. W. C. A., the president, Miss Plummer, presiding. After the acceptance of the minutes of the December meeting and the election of nine new members, Miss Plummer announced the special subject of the meeting as "The moving picture show," and introduced the first speaker, Mr. John Collier, of the People's Institute.

Mr. Collier said, in part, that the value of moving pictures to education does not need to be argued; the only problem is, how moving pictures can be made available in education. Few people are conscious that under present conditions the production of moving pictures has gradually been monopolized by the commercial world, with the result that churches, schools and libraries are virtually forbidden to use them. The trade group holding this monopoly is made up as follows: (1) The manufacturer of moving picture films. There are to-day 55 manufacturers, or producers, including those who import, and of this number 35 supply the mass of films for 17,000 shows. (2) The middle man who rents his goods day by day, his object being to buy as little as he can and to keep his stock constantly in use. (3) The exhibitor, who is entirely dependent on the middle man, and who is said to "violate the ethics of the profession" if he complains, for instance, because he is required to pay the same for two pictures, both two weeks old, but of totally different grade. What is the result therefore when an educational institution attempts to obtain moving picture films? It goes to an exchange to select the films, but finds no catalog, and only films made in the past three or four months, and these already contracted for. There is but one trade group conducting an educational department, and here the prices are exorbitant and unless the films are engaged much in advance they cannot be obtained.

In solution of the problem Mr. Collier suggested three methods: a new business enterprise well capitalized, making the films available in the right way; an endowment established by some philanthropist for the production and distribution of films; or the establishment by the city or state of a library of moving picture films, the collection to be enlarged by their rental.

Conditions at present operate to discourage such art and to paralyze the educational value of moving pictures. If the pictures cannot be advertised or seen a second time, what encour-

agement is there to manufacture films of a high grade? The present situation represents the maximum production of low grade films. The negatives of all moving pictures can be preserved, and most of the films made still exist in the negative, but are not used. The average price of a film to-day is \$130, but if these films were made available for daily use they would be good for about three years and the price therefore reduced to \$40 or \$50. Such changes in conditions would react on the present system, allowing a diversification of moving pictures, and such a use of the films as would result in the educational benefit of the entire community.

At the conclusion of Mr. Collier's address, Miss Plummer opened the meeting for the discussion, and called on Mr. William McAndrew, principal of the Washington Irving High School, to speak. Mr. McAndrew told in a very entertaining fashion of his own experiences at moving picture shows, and emphasized the uncertainty of the productions. He spoke of the Municipal Theatre at his school, where they would be glad to use moving pictures but for the conditions as stated by Mr. Collier.

Miss Hassler, of the Queens Borough Public Library, spoke briefly of the various ways in which that library has used the moving pictures to create public interest in its collections.

The meeting adjourned and a social hour followed, refreshments being served in the cafeteria.

ETHEL H. BUDINGTON, *Secretary*.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

The regular meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held at Pratt Institute Free Library on the evening of Jan. 15. It was purely social in character, for which Mr. Stevens, chairman of the committee on arrangements, had prepared a most entertaining and varied program of readings.

Miss Harriot Hassler, president of the club, first introduced Mrs. Barrie, who read in her inimitable way a selection called "Sport," by Irving Cobb, all pure satire showing the joys of fishing when one never catches fish, of camping when it always rains, of sailing when one casts one's eyes longingly towards shore and of the pleasures of a motor boat which always does everything but the one thing expected of it.

This was followed by one of W. W. Jacobs' short stories, "The monkey's paw," read by Miss Rathbone. She rightly called it a ghastly tale, and laid all the responsibility for the selection upon Mr. Stevens' shoulders,

as she had given him the choice of some pretty garden verse or the ghastly tale.

Arthur Guiterman's "Quest of the ribband," read from the August *Harper's* by Mr. Stevens, brought the club from the realms of the supernatural to a department store. The feeling way in which it was rendered made one think that Mr. Stevens knew from experience whereof he spoke.

In the absence of Miss Cowles, Miss Hassler read "Dream of a child's Christmas eve," an interpretation of the spirit of the children's room in a public library on Christmas eve.

Miss Hitchler's Jewish selection, "R.S.V.P. from Abe and Mawruss," by Montague Glass, concluded the program. All enjoyed the unusually good imitation of the commercial Jew.

A rising vote of thanks was given to the chairman on arrangements for the very delightful evening and for the hospitality of Pratt Institute, when the club adjourned to the class room for refreshments.

ELEANOR ROPER, *Secretary*.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The January meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held on Monday evening, Jan. 12, 1912, in the auditorium of the Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning. Dr. Cyrus Adler, president of the club, gave a most interesting description of the plan and scope of the college and the library, which at present contains over 9000 volumes. The 70 members who braved the elements to attend the meeting felt well repaid, as the library is unique in its collection of books and very interesting.

The February meeting will be held at the headquarters of the History Society of Pennsylvania. The address will be given by the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, former governor of Pennsylvania, on "Early Pennsylvania literature."

ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 18th annual meeting of the Illinois Library Association was held at Chicago, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 30th and 31st of December, 1913, in rooms at the Hotel La Salle.

The first address of welcome was delivered by Henry E. Legler, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, who welcomed the visiting librarians to Chicago and spoke of the work of the libraries there. The second address of welcome was delivered by Charles J. Barr, president of the Chicago Library Club, who tendered a special invitation to the reception on Thursday evening, Jan. 1. The response by Mr. Windsor, president, emphasized that

in the library world there was no division between Chicago and the rest of the state.

The legislative committee then presented its report. At the first meeting of the committee, held in November, 1912, it was decided that the general program of the committee should be as follows: First, Secure an amendment to the Juul Act exempting the library rate from reduction; or the establishment of a minimum rate. Second, Amendments to the Library Act to provide for an increased rate and other changes or possibly the enactment of an entirely new Library Law. Third, The enactment of a law creating an Illinois Library Commission.

The chairman of the committee made a personal canvass of the state with a view to ascertaining the library situation in various cities, collecting data showing the effect of the Juul Act on the revenues of the public libraries, interesting librarians and directors in the situation, and securing the interest and attention of the local members of the state legislature.

Aurora, Joliet, Batavia, Geneva, Rockford, Dixon, Freeport, Springfield, Jacksonville, Decatur, Peoria, and other places were visited, and the information desired in regard to the tax rates was secured directly from the county clerk. It was found that the operation of the scaling provision of the law was quite general, although in several instances the county clerk "took a chance" as one expressed it and said "that as long as the question was not raised by any of the local taxpayers directly interested, and since the library tax was very small anyway, he would overlook his apparent duty and not reduce the library rate as a strict interpretation of the law required." The general rate of reduction varied from 16 2/3 per cent. to 33 1/3 per cent.

"In a number of cases it was found that the libraries did not receive their full rate as allowed by law, but this was brought about by the fact that the full rate was not asked for by the tax-levying body. Take for example, a certain city entitled to 12 cents on the hundred dollars; it was found that the amount appropriated and certified to in the tax levy ordinance would be produced by a rate of 9 cents on the hundred dollars of the current year's assessed valuation. It is evident that the library in this instance might have received 33 1/3 per cent more revenue had it asked for all to which it was entitled.

"It was also found that outside of Cook County the only city rates disturbed by the scaling process were the rates for library and

park purposes, due to the fact that all other rates were either exempt from scaling or had a minimum rate equal to the full statutory rate.

"The next step was to prepare a bill amending the Juul Act by which the library rate would be outside the scale. When the draft of a bill had been completed, it was found that the city of Chicago had an amendment to the section of the law the library was interested in, and it seemed advisable to join forces with the city and have the library amendment incorporated in the city's bill. As the bill was finally passed, public libraries in the state outside of Chicago should not suffer any reduction through the operation of the Juul Act, and it is up to the directors to see that the taxes, beginning with those for 1913, are not reduced on account of this law."

The second item in the program, as laid out by the committee, was not attempted on account of the shortness of time after the efforts in behalf of the first measure and the adjournment of the General Assembly.

In the matter of a law creating a library commission, a bill was drafted and copies sent to the president of the Association, members of the Library Extension Commission, and others interested in the matter. This bill among other things provided for a State Legislative Reference Library, but instead of this feature proving an asset as was expected, it seemed to detract from the bill. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that since the powers of the new commission would not be much greater than those of the Library Extension Commission, it would be better to let existing laws stand for the present and work towards securing, if possible, a larger appropriation for the work of the Library Extension Commission.

The report of this committee was followed by discussion of the situation in Evanston where \$14,000 ought to be available but only \$9,000 is appropriated, and by suggestions of provisions which should be incorporated in a new library law.

The report of the treasurer showed receipts for the year of \$336.75 and disbursements of \$45.85, leaving a cash balance on hand of \$290.90.

The Association voted to affiliate with the American Library Association, and a resolution was adopted that a committee be appointed to consider revision of the constitution and by-laws of the Illinois Library Association, to present its report at the next annual meeting. An invitation was received inviting the

Association to hold its next meeting at Springfield under the auspices of the State Library department.

The Trustees' Association held its second annual meeting Tuesday morning preceding the regular meeting of the Library Association. A committee was appointed to ascertain what legislation can be attempted to benefit the libraries. The present officers and executive board were re-elected.

A book symposium was held Tuesday evening at which Legros' "Fabre, the poet of science," Maeterlinck's "Our eternity," White's "Lyman Trumbull," and Beard's "Economic interpretation of the constitution of the United States" were discussed. This was followed by an illustrated lecture entitled, "A library tour," by Theodore W. Koch, librarian of the University of Michigan, who took his hearers through some of the leading public and college libraries of Europe and America.

Among the papers presented was one on "What we do in addition to library work," by Lorena N. Webber, librarian of the Jacksonville Public Library, in which the library exhibits, lecture courses and reading circles were described. Another was "Work and plans of the Illinois Library Extension Commission," by Mrs. Eugenie M. Bacon of Decatur, member of the commission. She told of the establishment of the commission in 1908 and of its struggles and growth, till in 1913 the legislature appropriated \$5270 for its use.

The third main subject was "Work and program of the Illinois Legislative Bureau," and this was introduced by Hon. Finley F. Bell, the secretary. After lengthy debates the General Assembly established the bureau in the state capital in 1913 and decided that the governor should be the chairman of the Bureau, and that the membership should consist of two senators, and two members of the House, who were the chairmen of the judiciary and appropriations committees in their respective bodies.

Information is being sought from states already possessing legislative reference bureaus as to methods of administration. The acquisition of material is progressing rapidly and in three months a considerable supply of books, pamphlets, public documents, periodicals and newspapers clippings has been brought together. An index of matter in course of publication is kept, and of information of importance obtained through correspondence.

Special attention is paid to bibliographic information. Bill drafting is one of the most useful and necessary purposes for which the

bureau may be employed, and an effort will be made to have an extremely competent staff for this work.

Discussion of this address brought out the fact that two duties of the Illinois Bureau are broader than those in some other states. (1) The duty to classify, digest and index all bills, resolutions, etc., and every Monday to distribute copies to each member. (2) The duty to prepare a detailed budget of appropriations for the next biennium with a comparison of the amount voted by the previous assembly, formerly done by the committee on appropriations only 30 days before adjournment.

The next paper was on the "Municipal reference work of the Chicago Public Library," by Henry E. Legler, the Chicago librarian.

The last subject was "Commission government as affecting Illinois libraries." On this topic Jane P. Hubbell, librarian of the Rockford Public Library, read a paper on "Commission government as affecting libraries in cities outside of Illinois"; and Mary B. Lindsay, librarian of the Evanston Public Library, read one on "Commission government as affecting librarians in Illinois."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, F. K. W. Drury, Urbana; vice-president, Jane P. Hubbell, Rockford; secretary, Maud Parsons, Joliet; treasurer, Mary P. Booth, Charleston. Council (terms to expire 1916), Louise B. Krause, Chicago; Mrs. Robert Bruce Farson, St. Charles.

F. K. W. DRURY, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

On the evening of Jan. 1, 1914, the Chicago Library Club and libraries of Chicago gave the annual reception in honor of the visiting librarians, in the ball room of the Hotel La Salle.

About three hundred guests were present, among them many well known in the library world. A buffet luncheon was served about ten o'clock, after which the orchestra struck a new note, passing to most bewitching dance music. A happy evening was enjoyed by all.

AGNES J. PETERSEN, *Secretary*.

INDIANA STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—LIBRARY SECTION

The meeting of the Library Section was called to order in the teachers' assembly room of Shortridge High School, Indianapolis, Monday afternoon, Dec. 22, by the president, W. D. Howe, of the English department of Indiana University, Bloomington. The president

gave a short address of welcome, introducing the subject for the afternoon's program, "High school library problems."

The first discussion was on "Book selection and buying," led by Miss Frances Benedict, of the Marion High School. Miss Clara Hadley, librarian of Manual Training High School, Indianapolis, read a paper on "Magazines for the high school library." "Our lending system" was described by Miss Josephine Dages, librarian of the high school at Muncie. A discussion on "How to teach the boys and girls to use the library" was led by Mr. E. H. K. McComb, of the English department, Manual Training High School, Indianapolis.

"Co-operation with outside agencies" was next discussed. The problem of "Co-operation from the high school library" was the subject of a paper read by Miss Ruth Stetson, librarian of Evansville High School. "Co-operation from the public library" was discussed by Miss Cerene Ohr, Indiana Public Library, Miss Helen M. Davis, librarian of Franklin Public Library, and Miss Gertrude Thiebaud, librarian of Peru Public Library. Miss Florence Venn, reference librarian, Indiana State Library, told of the "Co-operation from the state library."

"What conditions are met by the high school library that can not be met by the public library" was discussed by B. F. Moore, superintendent of schools, Muncie, and A. E. Highley, superintendent of schools, Marion.

The report of the committee on nominations was as follows: President, A. E. Highley, superintendent of schools, Marion, Ind.; vice-president, Miss Gertrude Thiebaud, librarian, Public Library, Peru, Ind.; secretary, Miss Ruth Stetson, librarian, High School, Evansville, Ind.

RUTH STETSON, *Secretary*.

MICHIGAN LIBRARIANS' ASSOCIATION

The Michigan Librarians' Association will meet in Menominee in August. Stewart Edward White, author of "The blazed trail," will address the convention.

MILWAUKEE LIBRARY CLUB

At the meeting of the Milwaukee Library Club held Tuesday evening, Dec. 16, the Rev. William Dallmann gave an interesting and scholarly talk on "Some lives of Christ: their merits and demerits." The best life of Christ, Mr. Dallmann holds, is to be found in the four gospels. For the average reader he recommended, "Days of His flesh," by David Smith, which combines scientific method of

treatment with entire readableness.

Miss Margaret Reynolds paid a brief tribute to the late R. G. Thwaites.

JOSEPHINE KULZICK, *Secretary*.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The proceedings of the Pacific Northwest Library Association which met in Tacoma, June 12-14, have just been published in pamphlet form. Besides a complete report of the proceedings there is included a complete list of officers and members, and also a list of societies and associations which distribute free publications.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Dr. John M. Clarke, director of the Science Division of the University of the State of New York, spoke to the school on "Popular scientific books," Jan. 20.

The student practice in outside libraries will extend from March 2 to March 28. Regular school exercises will be suspended in the meantime.

The seniors have selected the following subjects for their graduation bibliographies:

Miss Cowley: Selected bibliography of college and university libraries in the United States. (Supplementing New York State Library Bibliography Bulletin 19. 1899.)

Miss Erskine: Vegetable gardening.

Mr. Hamilton: The institutional church; a select list.

Miss Ingalls: Select bibliography of American art; painting, sculpture, architecture.

Miss Jewett: Historical material in New York State documents.

Miss Pidgeon: Vocations for self-supporting college women: a reading list.

Mr. Sawyer: Novels relating to the American Revolution; a select list.

Miss Schneider: Jewish life in American and English fiction; a reading list.

Miss Vaile: The battle of Plattsburgh.

"Library and community" studies selected as alternatives to the graduation bibliography are:

Mr. Rice: Boston.

Miss Rothrock: Memphis.

Mr. Slomann: Albany.

Miss Elizabeth Lowry ('14), who has been absent on account of illness, has returned to the school.

SUMMER SESSION

The summer session this year will extend from June 3 to July 17, and will be divided

into two short courses of three weeks each beginning respectively June 3 and June 25. The first will be devoted to reference work in its broadest sense and the latter to the more technical subjects of cataloging and classification. Contrary to a more or less general impression, a rather extended canvass of libraries of the state proved that among smaller libraries there is a genuine demand for simple, sensible training in the essential technique of library work, and that, in view of this specific need, the omission of these subjects from a summer course in order to make room for more general features is not at present justified. A special circular of the summer session is now in press. F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

It has been the policy of the school to send out questionnaires to its graduates from time to time to collect information regarding their positions, the kinds of work done, the hours a week required, the vacation privileges enjoyed, and their salaries. A questionnaire of this sort was sent out in November, and while full returns have not yet come in, about 247 graduates have been heard from, and it is possible to draw certain rather interesting conclusions from their reports. By far the larger number of our graduates are in public libraries, but there are about 40 in school and college libraries, 20 or more in state library and library commission work, and 27 in special libraries—law, medical, engineering, scientific, and business libraries. While 42 hours' work a week seem to be still the norm, we find that 95 of our graduates work less than 45, while only about 30 report more than 42 hours. An increasing number report that no time specification is made, the tendency being apparently to leave people in executive positions to determine their own schedules. One month is preponderantly the accepted period for public library vacations; 153 have so far reported one month vacations, only 20 two weeks (they being for the most part in business positions), 21 receive three weeks, and something over 30 fortunate ones report from six weeks to three months (those being for the most part in school and college library positions). A report will be made as to salaries and kinds of positions when more complete returns have been received.

The usual Christmas party took place in the north classroom on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 18. A gay little Christmas tree was the center of attraction, while the will of the class of 1913, addressed to that of 1914 and containing

the amusing results of the year's experiences, was read.

The first lecturer of the second term was Miss Theresa Hitchler, who gave two talks on the organization and work of the cataloging department of the Brooklyn Public Library. She was followed by Miss Clara W. Hunt, who gave three lectures on children's work.

The students have been asked to consider as a class exercise individual attendance upon the exhibition of the making of a book at Charles Scribner's Sons, as it is thought they will get more from the exhibition in this way than if they go in a body.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Lillian Burt, class of 1902, formerly cataloger at the Library of California University, is now librarian at Hilo, Hawaiian Islands.

Miss Mary Frank, class of 1908, formerly first assistant in the Bloomingdale branch of the New York Public Library, has been made librarian of the public library at Everett, Washington.

Miss Margrete Thunbo, class of 1913, has resigned her position in the cataloging department of Yale University to return to Copenhagen, her home, where she will have charge of a branch in the new public library system.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-director*.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY—LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Christmas vacation began on Dec. 19, and school reopened on Jan. 5. The Christmas festivities consisted of the singing of school songs and German songs around a Christmas tree, the telling of Christmas stories very delightfully by Miss Anna Tyler of the library staff, and the distribution of amusing gifts, with a general consumption of coffee and coffee cake.

During the last two weeks of the term, Miss Mary E. Robbins spent several mornings attending recitations, examining equipment, and looking over the school schedules, as a beginning of her work of inspection for the A. L. A. committee on training.

The interest of the first week of the second term, for the juniors, centered on binding, owing to a visit to the Tapley bindery with Miss Murray and Mr. Arthur Bailey, two of the A. L. A. committee on binding, and two lectures from Mr. Bailey, on "Binding materials" and "Binding procedure." A tea followed the second lecture. Miss Murray's demonstration lectures on repairing and rebinding

followed Mr. Bailey's, while the actual work of sewing and binding is to be given in the spring term.

An experiment in dividing the junior class will be tried during the coming term, in the course in appraisal of fiction. Miss Mary Ogden White, a well-known reviewer and critic, will meet some of the students each week in the seminar room to consider the same books and authors assigned to the other division of the class, handling the work, however, somewhat differently.

Seniors in administration have divided their time so far this term, between the study of the public schools and of library finances. Visits have been made to grades 1 to 8 and to the truant schools, and the class has been considering the financial reports and budgets of libraries with Mr. Lockwood as lecturer.

The other seniors are having a course in the literature of the natural sciences, by Mr. Freeman F. Burr of Columbia University, and the students in advanced cataloging are studying early printed books and having lectures on the history of printing.

Among the questions asked at the close of Mr. F. W. Jenkins' course on civic topics were the following: What can the library do to aid the survey idea? Why do some cities object to the survey, and how can you meet this objection?

What do we mean by bad housing? What are the causes? Name two results.

What can the library do to further the public health movement?

What should be the library's attitude toward furnishing recreation as contrasted with education?

As a librarian, to whom would you turn for help on questions relating to labor legislation?

State briefly your attitude toward immigration. What can the library do for the newcomers?

Give your idea of what a prison library should be. Would you administer such a library through a trained librarian or a trusty? Give reasons.

What periodicals would you advise for civic and social information?

Problem.—A new library is started in a city of 30,000; the schools are in the hands of politicians; the churches preach a comfortable doctrine to people in comfortable circumstances. There is little public spirit, and a great deal of self-satisfaction. If you were appointed librarian, what would you do?

Problem.—What do you think the library may do with the following agencies, so far as co-

operation is concerned? Church, board of education, women's clubs, men's clubs, Y. M. C. A., Charity Organization Society.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report for the second year of the school, ending June 30, 1913, has recently been published. The year differed from the preceding chiefly from the fact that two classes were entered, junior and senior. This made necessary an extra class room and an increased number of lecturers and teachers, as well as arrangements for senior practice. Fifteen of the junior class of 1912-13 were accepted for senior work, all but four holding paid positions in the library during the year. The total enrolment of the school was 70. Some changes were made in the faculty, Miss Catherine S. Tracey, of the division of economics of the New York Public Library, being engaged as librarian and school bibliographer, and Miss Martha Buchanan, of the staff of Pratt Institute Free Library, taking charge of the mechanical preparation of the school library's collection. A study room on the second floor was equipped for senior work. The school collection of books and bound pamphlets now numbers 2473, and specimen numbers of about 300 periodicals are kept on file. A model catalog, representing the usual problems that come up in cataloging, was made by the juniors of 1913. A beginning of a school collection of the printed work of its students and graduates was made. Aside from the lectures by the faculty, 56 other lectures were given to the junior class and 68 to the seniors on professional and literary subjects and those of sociological interest. The students visited most of the libraries in and near New York City, and a visit to Washington and Philadelphia was made in the spring vacation. Very few changes of importance were made in the junior curriculum. A course of five lessons and a test in periodicals was added, and lessons in book-sewing and simple binding. The senior course was a matter of experiment this first year. Courses were given in advanced reference and cataloging, administration, and in library work for children. Fifteen seniors received appointments before the end of the school year, also sixteen juniors not expecting to complete the course at present, while nineteen juniors received appointments for part-time work during their senior year, all but one in the New York Public Library and its branches. For the year 1913-14 the school had, July 1, an advance registration of twenty-five seniors and forty-three juniors.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN—LIBRARY SCHOOL

In the death of Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites the school has suffered an irreparable loss. As vice-chairman of the Wisconsin Library Commission, he was, from the very inception of the school, its wise counselor and staunch supporter. All who have been connected with the school, either as faculty or students, well know how much his counsel and friendship will be missed. His memory is a blessed heritage to all whose lives he touched.

The daily work of the school has progressed on its even way, with lessons, lectures, practice work, required reading and study, and apprentice appointments; the changes made in the established schedule as announced in the last report, are working out satisfactorily. Since the last report special lectures have been given as follows:

- Oct. 22. "The Wisconsin idea," Dr. Charles McCarthy.
- Oct. 31. "Evaluation of books in American history," Dr. C. R. Fish, professor of American history.
- Nov. 12. "Source material in the Wisconsin Historical Library," Dr. Root, professor of American history.
- Nov. 14. "The problem of public library service for the rural population," Mr. S. H. Ranck, librarian of Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library.
- Nov. 19. "Nature and value of good binding," Mr. Cedric Chivers.
- Dec. 1. "The arts of illustration," Dr. Theodore W. Koch, librarian of the University of Michigan.
- Dec. 3 and 5. "The remodeling of a library system," Mr. Henry E. Legler, librarian of the Chicago Public Library. Two illustrated lectures on the library problem in Chicago.
- Dec. 11. "The library spirit," Miss L. E. Stearns.
- Dec. 13. Annual exhibition arranged by the students, illustrating the work and characteristics of American publishing houses.

After all these lectures, opportunity was given for informal conference with the speakers, discussing the points of the lecture in order to correlate the practice of different libraries with the daily lessons in the school, either for the emphasis of contrast or similarity in methods. Discussion of different methods is especially invited that the students may have a broad outlook upon the whole field of library

work. Some of the lectures were followed by exhibitions, notably the one by Dr. Koch on the "Arts of illustration."

Class elections were held just before the school adjourned for the holidays. Miss Callie Wieder, of West Branch, Iowa, was elected president; Miss Mary B. Kimball, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, vice-president; Miss Louise C. Grace, Detroit, secretary, and Jennie W. McMullin, Madison, treasurer.

SCHOOL NOTES

The faculty and students enjoyed a November picnic at Arbroath, the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Frederickson at Maple Bluff. Under the guidance of Mr. C. E. Brown of the Wisconsin Historical Museum, Chippewa, Winnebago, and other Indian games were played to the delight of all. After a supper served round a great fire-place, Indian myths and other stories were told, and old-fashioned games played. This autumn picnic was substituted for the usual Halloween fete of the school.

The students arranged to celebrate Thanksgiving together, since few were able to go home for one day. A Thanksgiving dinner was served at a banquet table in Lathrop Hall, followed by toasts. In the evening, there was a program of songs, Thanksgiving stories, and dancing.

On the occasion of Mr. Chivers' visit an informal tea was given at the rooms of the school, that all might have an opportunity to meet him.

On December 4, Mr. and Mrs. Dudgeon entertained the faculty and students of the school at their home in honor of Mr. Legler. A demonstration of moving pictures produced by a home kinetoscope, story telling, and music provided the entertainment of the evening.

Miss Marion Frederickson entertained all connected with the school with a Christmas party at her home on December 20. Christmas greens, Christmas carols and general good cheer, and a Christmas tree loaded with gifts accompanied by appropriate rhymes made an evening long to be remembered.

ALUMNI NOTES

Helen Gorton, '07, will organize the Plymouth (Ind.) Public Library during the ensuing year.

Mrs. Gladys Tallett Waterick, '08, and Ruth Balch, '12, visited the school during November.

Mrs. Eugenia Marshall Rainey, '09, has been appointed a trustee of the Salem (Ill.) Public Library, and is chairman of the book committee.

Grace Foland, '10, will commence work as cataloging assistant in the Helena (Mont.) Public Library in January.

Ruth P. Hughes, '10, children's librarian, Freeport, Ill., is on leave of absence for the winter, and is enjoying the months in California.

Corina L. Kittelson, '10, has accepted a position in the cataloging department of the Deno Public Library.

Grace Woodward, '10, was married on December 20, to Dr. Walter R. Smith, of the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia.

Emma Wald, '10, resigned as cataloger in the Racine Public Library to become cataloger in the library of the Milwaukee State Normal School.

Dorothy Kantz, '11, went to the Public Library of Des Moines, Iowa, as cataloger, on November 1.

Zela Smith, '11, was married on Nov. 15 to Mr. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., of Minneapolis. She has been assistant in the Superior (Wis.) Public Library since graduation.

Dorothea C. Heins, '12, resigned her position in the Montgomery (Ala.) Public Library to become head of the circulation department in the Public Library at Superior.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The college closed on Dec. 19 for the Christmas recess, reopening on Jan. 5. The students, with renewed energy, made the most of the rest of the term, which culminated in the mid-year examinations, Jan. 21-31.

Two members of the one-year course utilized the vacation for valuable practice work, Miss Elva Greef reorganizing the library of the Boston Y. M. C. A., and Miss Edith Phail working in the children's room and in the new Sewall avenue reading room of the Brookline Public Library.

Miss Donnelly and Miss Ridlon attended the Round Table of Library Schools in Chicago, Jan. 2.

Afternoon visits have been made to the special library of Stone and Webster, and to the Boston Book Company, and on Saturday, Jan. 10, the seniors and college graduates, with Miss Hill, spent the day in Worcester, visiting there the Public Library, the Worcester County Law Library, and the libraries of Clark University and the Antiquarian Society.

Lectures have been given by visitors as follows:

Nov. 20. "Book buying from a bookseller's

point of view," by Mr. W. B. Clarke, of Boston.

Dec. 2. "Work with the blind," by Miss Laura M. Sawyer, of the Perkins Institute for the Blind.

Dec. 4. "Auction buying," by Mr. C. K. Bolton.

Dec. 17. "The library of the W. E. I. U." by Miss Ethel Johnson, librarian of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston.

Jan. 8. "The Harvard University Library," by Mr. W. C. Lane.

The last was illustrated by stereoscopic views, chiefly of Harvard's new building.

Both the lantern and the reflectoscope are available to exhibit illustrative material, the latter making it possible to utilize post-card collections and illustrations in books. Miss Hill has taken advantage of it in the course on library buildings, and it is proposed to utilize it as freely as possible for other courses.

GRADUATE NOTES

Margaret E. Becker, C. I., 1912 resigned from the Worcester County Law Library to accept a position in the University of Rochester Library.

Mary Dunbar, C. I., 1911, resigned from Mount Holyoke College Library to take up the work of assistant in the Grove City College Library, Grove City, Pa.

Mabel Eaton, C. II, 1910, has accepted position of head cataloger at Williams College.

Isabel Monro, C. I., 1907, is now on the staff of the Columbia University Library.

Lucy Osborne, special student, 1907-09, has accepted the position of general assistant at Williams College Library.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

NEWS NOTES

The school entertained the apprentice class of the Cleveland Public Library on Dec. 19 at afternoon tea, after which the guests of the afternoon accompanied the students to the College for Women campus to hear the Christmas carols sung by the College Glee Club.

The first assignment for loan practice in the various branches of the Cleveland Public Library has been completed and a series of visits to the branches and departments of the library system has been begun under the direction of Miss Eastman in connection with her library administration course.

During the past month beside the regular faculty lectures the students have had the pleasure of hearing Professor Arbuthnot of Adelbert College discuss the books on economics in a very interesting and original manner. On Jan. 6 Miss Corinne Bacon, director of the Library School of Drexel Institute, was an honored guest at the school and spoke to the class, her subject being, "What it means to be a librarian." The following day she spoke to the staff and training class of the Cleveland Public Library, where the Library School students were again privileged to hear her.

ALUMNI NOTES

Mary Scott Wallis, '06, who has been the temporary assistant municipal reference librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, is now head of the department of public documents at the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Bertha R. Barden, '07, has resigned her position as cataloger in the St. Paul Public Library to accept the position of assistant librarian in the North Dakota Agricultural College Library at Fargo.

Mabel Delle Jones, '08, has resigned her position as librarian of the Public Library of Charleston, W. Va., to become librarian of the State Department of Archives and History.

Eva M. Morris, '12, has been appointed municipal reference librarian of the Cleveland Public Library.

Emma Hulings, '13, was married Dec. 31, to Mr. Frank Everheart Stewart of Oil City, Pa.

Alice S. Tyler, *Director*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S
LIBRARIANS

After the usual Christmas recess of two weeks the Training School opened for the winter term on Monday, Jan. 5. The junior courses for the term are: Classification, Miss Mann; cataloging, Miss Randall; lending systems, Miss Welles; book numbers, Miss Mann; reference work, Miss Stewart; story telling, Miss Whiteman; book selection, Miss Ellis, Miss Smith, Miss Bullock, Miss Howard, Miss Blanchard; seminar for periodical review, Miss McCurdy.

The senior courses are: Book selection, Miss Smith; cataloging, Miss Smith; history of libraries, Miss Stewart.

Miss Effie L. Power, supervisor of children's work of the St. Louis Public Library, and a member of the staff of lecturers of the Training School, gave a series of ten lectures to the junior class the last week in January. Her

subjects were: "Book selection," "Administration of children's rooms," "Organization of a children's department" and "Work with normal schools."

During the winter term the junior students are scheduled each Monday morning for practice in adult routine work in the Central Lending Division and in the branch libraries. Seven members of the junior class held part time substitute positions on the staff of the library during the Christmas recess.

Dr. Charles A. Eastman, Indian author and lecturer, talked to the students Dec. 19th, upon "Indian life."

Miss Corinne Bacon, librarian and director of the Library School, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., gave a lecture Jan. 9 upon "What it means to be a librarian."

ALUMNAE NOTES

Margaret Louise Bateman, 1910, has been appointed assistant in the Soho Children's Room, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Phyllis E. Murray, 1913, has been appointed children's librarian in the Public Library of Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Emma Dunham Lee, 1911, has been appointed librarian of the Davis Library of Highway Engineering of Columbia University, New York City.

Lesley Newton, 1913, has been appointed assistant-in-charge of the Soho Children's Room, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Elizabeth Hoard Dexter, 1914, has been appointed children's librarian in the Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Mich.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA—LIBRARY
SCHOOL

The circular of information of the Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta for 1913-1914 has appeared. The school has a one-year course designed to prepare students as librarians for small libraries, and as assistants in other libraries. Especial attention is given to the course in administrative work, including the study of plans for small buildings and the details of organization of new libraries, in order to meet the demand which the increased activity of the library movement of the South frequently makes on the graduates of the school. A thesis on the organization and administration of a small public library is required of each student before graduation.

It is with books as with men; a very small number play a great part; the rest are confounded with the multitude.—VOLTARE.

Reviews

PRAY, JAS. STURGIS, and KIMBALL, THEODORA.
City-planning; a comprehensive analysis. . .
for the classification of books, etc. Harvard
Univ. Press, 1913. 103 p. O.

This "comprehensive analysis of the subject arranged for the classification of books, plans, photographs, notes and other collected material" is based on a "Preliminary outline" by the same authors printed in May last in order to invite suggestion and criticism. Mr. Pray is the chairman and Miss Kimball the librarian of the School of Landscape Architecture of Harvard University, and the classification has been developed primarily to meet the needs of that special library. The same scheme is to be used in the arrangement of the extensive city-planning bibliography which the School of Landscape Architecture is preparing.

"City-planning" is defined in the prefatory matter as "the organization of the physical city, town or district to fit it to its complex use." Its diverse relationships, its rapid present growth in importance leaving the whole subject in a state of flux and any form of classification consequently difficult, the inconsistencies and maladjustments inherent in any attempted classification however carefully worked out—all these are clearly pointed out also in the preface.

In form the present classification follows the L. C. scheme and fits into it as a subdivision of NAC, City-planning. It may, however be easily adapted to the D. C. as one of the subdivisions of 710 Landscape Gardening. In this connection it might be mentioned that a full classification of Landscape Architecture proper, prepared by Professor Henry V. Hubbard and Theodora Kimball, will be shortly forthcoming.

The following summarizes the classification, frequent gaps being left for future growth:

- 250 General works.
- 500 City-planning movement.
- 700 Legislation.
- 800 Professional practice.
- 900 Study and teaching.

COMPOSITION OF CITY PLANS

- 1200 General theory.
- 1300 Data. Fundamental conditions.
- 1600 Organization and subdivision of city area by dominant function. Districting.
- 1800 Organization and subdivision of city area by streets and blocks.

- 1900 Elements of city plans.
- 2000 Channels of transportation.
- 3000 Blocks and lots. Land subdivision.
- 3400 Structures.
- 4000 Open spaces, public and quasi-public, other than for traffic.

- 4800 Vegetation.
- 5000 Other elements.
- 5200 Types of city plans.
- 6800 City-planning, by countries and cities.

A "Geographical table" is appended to the classification proper, and a very full "relative index" (to numbers of topics in the classification, as in the D. C., not to pages) which add greatly to its usefulness. F. R.

BRIGHAM, Johnson. A library in the making. Pioneer history of the Territorial and State Library of Iowa.

This small volume forms a valuable contribution to the early history of the library movement in the middle west. Mr. Brigham is well fitted for the task, as he is a trained librarian and has a wide knowledge of his subject. He carries the history of the library back to the period when Iowa was a part of the territory of Wisconsin. The first territorial library was located in Dubuque in 1837, and one year later under an act of Congress the first Iowa State Library came into being. With minute attention to details Mr. Brigham reviews the history of the library for the succeeding years. He presents as "Supplemental" a catalog of the Territorial library in 1839, and a series of library reports from 1840 to 1868. The treatment throughout is annalistic in type which may be explained from the cause of its inception. The minutes of the Iowa Library Board of September, 1912, note that "the librarian collect and edit the territorial and early reports of the State Library and prepare them for publication." The pamphlet is attractively printed and is illustrated by pictures of the first territorial librarian, his commission signed by the governor and the title page of the first catalog issued by the library in 1839. The work of Mr. Brigham should inspire other librarians whose libraries have even a longer history than the Iowa Library to make a research through the early files of their archives and prepare a similar compilation.

H. O. B.

United States Bureau of Education. Bulletin 38, 1913. A list of books suited to a high-school library. Compiled by the University High School, Chicago, Ill. Washington, 1913. 104 p.

A list of perhaps 1500 titles classified under

the names of fifteen high school subjects of instruction. It differs from similar lists in that it is not compiled from the librarian's point of view, but from that of the departments concerned, each having contributed those titles which its experiences have proved of greatest value. Latest editions have been preferred as well as the least expensive works where there was any choice. Textbook editions have been carefully avoided and some attention has been paid to good illustrations. Single and double stars throughout differentiate the more and most useful books. Many titles are repeated in two or more sections. A full author index is added. That the list is strictly up to date is evidenced by the inclusion under the caption, "Drama" of Synge, Galsworthy, Bernard Shaw, shoulder to shoulder with Shakespeare. Many of the titles carry brief but pithy notes, although some departments have omitted this feature entirely. The minor typographical mistakes are very few considering the composite preparation of the list. One scarcely recognizes Disraeli under the mixed caption "B. D. Beaconsfield," and "G. S. Cable" is noted as an undue liberty with a very familiar name.

The list is an admirable one, however, and little fault can be found with it or valid differences of opinion save those suggested by varying personal viewpoints. J. I. W.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. *Book Production Committee.* Interim report. London, Lib. Assn., 1913. 32 p. O.

This preliminary report, from a committee which has been at work for several years past, is published at this time to gain for the recommendations proposed further criticism, suggestion and support. The committee was established "as an advisory body to deal with everything connected with the production of books from a bibliographical and technical point of view." It resolved itself for work into subcommittees as follows: Paper, Messrs. H. T. Coutts, W. Powell, E. W. Hulme and R. W. Sindall; printing and illustrations, Messrs. C. J. Davenport, C. T. Jacobi, C. T. Pollard and Emery Walker; sewing and publishers' binding, Messrs. D. Cockerell, C. J. Davenport, E. W. Hulme and G. A. Stephen. The other members of the main committee are H. R. Tedder, L. C. Wharton and A. J. Philip.

Already improvements in publishers' books can be noted, says the report, some at the direct suggestion of the committee. The purpose of this report is to draw up the committee's consensus of what are the best methods and materials commonly used in commercial

bookmaking. The report, practically entire, will be reprinted shortly in the *Publishers' Weekly*, which precludes the necessity of extended summary of its contents here.

Some of the bibliographical requirements of a good book seem obvious, but few books observe them all. Particularly important because often disregarded are those calling for dates of previous editions, if any, indication of "The End" of a work, and proper headlines.

Heavily coated papers are, as might have been expected, condemned; so, also, by implication, are India papers, for public library use. Good machine sewing is given preference over hand sewing. Where possible, publication of all illustrations on segregated forms in the back of the volume is advised. This last rule may rouse question.

Mechanically, as was to be expected, this report itself is, in paper and typography, an example of excellent bookmaking. F. R.

Librarians

THE following members have been added to the staff of the Gary Public Library: Miss Dorothy Letherman, formerly an assistant in the Valparaiso Public Library, general assistant; Miss Ida Mendenhall, Gary, librarian's assistant; Miss Dena Szold, Gary, temporary assistant. Miss Aidah Taylor has assumed the duties of Miss Gibson.

THE following appointments have been made recently to the staff of the Purdue University Library in Lafayette, Ind.: Miss Mary McMahon, Lafayette, graduate of Purdue University, 1913, assistant to the cataloger; Mrs. C. P. Matthews, assistant in charge of serial accessions; Miss Nina Waldron, librarian's secretary. Miss A. Eugenie Vater, Lafayette, is taking an apprentice course.

RECENT appointments to the library staff at Columbia University, New York City, are: Miss Isabel Monro, B. S., assistant in the serial department; Miss Katherine M. Christopher, A. B., reference assistant in the periodical reading room; Miss Bessie B. Scripture, A. B., reference assistant in the general reading room; Miss Florence Wilson, acting librarian of the natural science libraries; Miss Doris E. Wilbur, B.S., cataloger; Miss Florence H. Davis, A.B., cataloger; Miss Margaret C. Meagher, cataloger.

IN the New York Public Library the following changes in the personnel of the staff have been made: In the main building Miss L. K.

Keller has been appointed assistant in the Library for the Blind, Miss Marguerite DuBois in the accessions division, and Miss Olga Froelich in the filing division of the reference department. Appointments to positions in the branches are: Miss E. E. C. Lindeberg to Chat-ham Square, Miss F. E. Wheelock to Webster, Miss E. Duncan to 125th Street, and Miss F. M. Dean to Tremont. Miss G. A. Reed was transferred to the Central Circulation room from Webster branch, and Miss E. A. McAward from 125th Street branch to the new Melrose branch. Resignations have been accepted from Mrs. M. A. Metzner of the central registration office and Miss A. H. Wright of Bloomingdale.

BARNES, Mrs. Lillian, has been appointed librarian of the Remington (Ind.) Public Library in place of Louise Hartman, who is continuing her work at Earlham College.

BLEECKER, Louise O., who has been assistant librarian in the Madison (N. J.) Public Library for two years, has resigned to become chief of the cataloging department of the Public Library of Elizabeth, N. J. Miss Bleecker is a graduate of the Pratt Institute School of Library Science, and had five years' experience in the public library of Newark previous to her library course. While in Madison she had full charge of the cataloging.

CALDWELL, Belle, who is librarian in Charles City, Iowa, has received a leave of absence of four months which will be spent in New York City.

CARNEGIE, Miss Elza K., N. Y. State Library School, '10-'11, has been made librarian in charge of the Wylie Avenue branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

CLARK, Maude, for five years first assistant in the Marshalltown (Iowa) Public Library, has resigned her position and has married Charles Hollingsworth.

CROSS, Marie, has been appointed assistant librarian in the Wabash (Ind.) Public Library.

DICK, Miss Margaret S., N. Y. State Library School, '12-'13, has resigned her position in the circulation department of the Detroit Public Library to accept a position in the library of the Kansas State Normal College, Emporia.

DOWNEY, Elilia, who was at one time assistant librarian in the Muncie (Ind.) Public Library, and has recently been employed by the W. K. Stewart Co., of Indianapolis, has resigned the latter position to become librarian of the public library at Piqua, Ohio.

DU BOIS, Isabel, Drexel, 1911, has resigned her position as branch librarian at Fort Wayne Ind., to accept the position of children's librarian at Poughkeepsie, New York.

ELIOT, Miss Ruth F., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, '11, has been appointed assistant to the chief of the book selection and study club department of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

EMERSON, Prof. Samuel Franklin, of the University of Vermont, has been appointed chairman of the Vermont Free Public Library Commission to complete the unexpired term of Dr. Guy Potter Benton, resigned.

FIELDS, Maude, has been appointed librarian of the Gas City Public Library.

FISHER, Grace, librarian of the Tolleston branch of the Gary Public Library, has been granted a leave of absence on account of ill-health.

FURNAS, Marcia, has been appointed assistant cataloger in the Indiana State Library. Miss Furnas is a graduate of Earlham College and has taken some graduate course at Bryn Mawr. She was a member of the 1911 class of the Public Library Commission Summer School for Librarians.

GIBSON, Anna, formerly an assistant in the public library at Gary, Ind., has taken a position in the children's department of the Cleveland (Ohio) Public Library.

GORTON, Helen D., formerly librarian of the public library in Oskaloosa, Iowa, has been appointed librarian of the Plymouth (Ind.) Public Library. Miss Gorton is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin Library School.

HAGERMAN, Freda, is taking the place of Lillian Kaufman, assistant librarian of the Waverly (Iowa) Public Library. Miss Kaufman has recently gone to Florida.

HAMLIN, John H., librarian of the Reno, Nev., Free Public Library since its establishment ten years ago, resigned Jan. 1 to take a position in a San Francisco publishing house. Ernest Damon, assistant librarian, will be in charge of the library until the board of directors name his successor.

HARRISON, Joseph LeRoy, formerly librarian of the Providence (R. I.) Athenæum, has had republished in pamphlet form two articles which originally appeared in the *New England Magazine*, and which give a history of the Athenæum from 1753 to 1911.

HENLEY, Lillian, formerly assistant reference librarian in the Indiana State Library, has assumed her duties as bibliographer in the bureau of legislative and administrative information, after a year abroad.

HILL, Fanny W., who has spent three months cataloging the public library in Union City, Ind., will return to the Library School of the University of Illinois for the spring semester.

HOWE, Winifred E., has been appointed editor of publications in the New York Public Library beginning Jan. 1. Up to that time she was connected with the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where she had been doing editorial work on the *Bulletin* of that institution. She is the author of a history of the Metropolitan Museum of Art which was published last year. Some time before her connection with the Metropolitan Museum, she was engaged in library work.

HUME, Jessie Fremont, of the Queens Borough (New York) Public Library, has been elected to fill the place on the New York Library Club Council made vacant by Dr. Johnston's resignation.

IMHOFF, Miss Ono M., N. Y. State Library School, '98, has gone to Washington to take a position as librarian with the International Health Commission.

JOHNSTON, Myrtle, has been appointed second assistant in the Fargo (N. D.) Public Library.

LAMPE, Lilli, a graduate of Pratt Institute Library School in 1911, has been appointed first assistant of the public library in Bergen, Norway. Miss Lampe has been employed at the library since October, 1911.

MACCURDY, Jessie C., has been appointed assistant in the Madison (N. J.) Public Library in place of Miss Louise Bleecker, resigned. Miss MacCurdy has spent two years in study in Europe, and has had library experience in Toronto.

MCDERMOTT, Mary, who has been an assistant in the children's department of the Indianapolis Public Library, was married recently to Richard Graham.

McNITT, Esther U., of Logansport, Ind., began work Dec. 1 in the department of history and archives of the Indiana State Library. Miss McNitt is a graduate of Vassar College and was formerly connected with the department of history in the University of Wisconsin.

MCCAINE, Helen J., who has just retired from the librarianship of the St. Paul Public Library, held that position for forty years. Concerning Mrs. McCaine's service the library board has issued this statement: "Mrs. Helen J. McCaine has a record of honorable public service almost unique in St. Paul. Coming here from New Hampshire in 1874, she brought with her a public library tradition which drew her into immediate relations with the St. Paul Library Association, and soon she took charge of its small collection of books, which six or seven years later became the nucleus of the St. Paul public library. Under her administration that list has grown from 5000 volumes to 150,000 volumes, and the annual circulation has increased from 20,000 to nearly 500,000. Under her administration the organization of the library staff has been constantly developed in the interests of efficiency and the service has been improved and enlarged along most approved lines. The modern finding lists, now clearly completed, will make the contents of the library available for the use of all the people. It is due chiefly to her efforts that her successor will be in a position to take full advantage of the great opportunities which will follow the establishment of the library. During her long tenure of office, Mrs. McCaine's relations with this board, with the library staff and with the public have been most pleasant."

MALONEY, Miss Mary, has been appointed assistant in the Free Public Library at Louisville, Ky., in place of Miss Sadie Doyle, resigned.

MARSHALL, Cecil, has been appointed librarian of the Converse (Ind.) Public Library in place of Miss Charline Carmock.

MILLIGAN, Flora, librarian of the public library of Tipton, Iowa, is enjoying a four months' leave of absence. Her place is being filled by Helen Schriver, a former assistant.

NASON, Sabra L., of Fairmont, Minn., has been appointed librarian of the Umatilla county library in Oregon, in place of Miss Lotta Fleck, resigned.

NICHOLS, Irene M., has resigned her position as librarian of the Seymour Public Library at Ansonia, Conn. She will be succeeded by Edith Lovering, who has taken a course of training in the Springfield (Mass.) Public Library.

O'SULLIVAN, Josie, has been appointed librarian of the Benicia (Cal.) Public Library, in place of Neil Scannell.

PARSONS, Mary P., has been appointed an assistant in the reference department of the New York Public Library beginning Dec. 17. She is a graduate of Smith College, B.A. 1908, and of the N. Y. State Library School 1913; student assistant Smith College library; librarian Mt. Hermon (Mass.) school library 1909-11; assistant Bay City Public Library, summer 1911-12; assistant N. Y. State Library October, 1912 to December 15, 1913.

PERRIN, John William, librarian of Case Library, Cleveland, Ohio, has recently published a "History of the Cleveland sinking fund of 1862," which was established as the basis of a fund for the redemption of the principal of the water works bonded indebtedness.

PHELPS, Anna R., whose work as library organizer for New York state was cut short last October by the failure of the legislature to appropriate money for her salary, has been restored to her position and will go on with the work.

PRICE, Vera, who has been assistant librarian of the Alliance branch of the Cleveland, O., Public Library, has been appointed librarian at Bucyrus, O. Miss Price graduated from the Western Reserve University Library School in 1909. Since her graduation she has been librarian at Greenville, Miss., and has been two years in the Cleveland Public Library.

RAUCH, Louise, who was assistant librarian of the Logansport (Ind.) Public Library for nine years, was married Oct. 25 to B. E. Jones of the Conservation Department of Geological Survey. She has been succeeded by Miss Edna Walters of Logansport.

RIGLING, Alfred, has been for thirty years the librarian of the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia. In the January number of the *Journal* of the Institute is reprinted the following resolution, which was adopted by the board of managers in appreciation of his service: "The board of managers takes this occasion to express its unqualified approbation of the zealous and efficient service rendered to the Institute by its librarian, Alfred Rigling, and those of its present members whose collaboration in the activities of the Institute extends back to the earlier years of Alfred Rigling's time take this occasion to add in their own behalf, and as voicing the sentiments of colleagues now passed away, a note of high appreciation of the faithful devotion to duty exemplified by Alfred Rigling in his work as librarian of the Institute throughout all this course of years."

SANBORN, Henry N., N. Y. State Library School, '13, has resigned the librarianship of the University Club of Chicago, to succeed Carl H. Milam as secretary of the Indiana Public Library Commission, Indianapolis.

SAXTON, Elsie, librarian of the DeWitt (Iowa) Public Library, is spending the winter in Florida with her parents. Miss Harriet McQuiston is serving as librarian during her absence.

SHEPPARD, Sara, the librarian at Corning, Iowa, has been given a year's leave of absence. Miss Idelle Riddle, assistant librarian, is in charge of the library.

SMITH, Robert L., of the Brooklyn Public Library, has been elected treasurer of the New York Library Club, in place of H. O. Wellman, resigned.

SPENCE, Zella, has been appointed an assistant in the children's department of the Indianapolis Public Library.

STEVENSON, William M., died Jan. 11 after a short illness with pleuro-pneumonia. Mr. Stevenson was for some years in charge of the library at Allegheny, Pa. He spent some time in Germany pursuing special studies, and on his return to this country was sociological librarian in the Brooklyn Public Library. He retired from this post a year ago, and at the time of his death was making plans to return to Germany.

SWOPE, Edna, who has been librarian of the Seymour (Ind.) Public Library has resigned, and Katherine Frazee, of Arcadia, has been appointed in her place.

TILLMAN, Mrs. Bessie King, formerly librarian at Rensselaer, Ind., was killed in a street accident in Hammond recently.

WELLMAN, Harold O., for the past four years assistant to the chief of the circulation department of the New York Public Library, resigned Jan. 10 to accept a secretarial position in the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

WHITE, Daniel G., aged 74, for more than 20 years librarian of the public library in West Springfield, Mass., died Dec. 27, of pneumonia. He was born in West Springfield, and after attending the public schools engaged in farming. In 1891 he was chosen librarian of the public library, which was then in a small room in the rear of the High School. Mr. White was instrumental in providing the public library which the town now enjoys.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

The Bulletin de l'Association des Bibliothécaires Français for November-December 1913, contains an article by Charles Sustrac entitled "Impressions d'Amerique: 'Public Libraries.'" It is a piquant lively account of a hurried visit to a dozen, chiefly public, libraries in Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Washington, Philadelphia and New York. The article ministers abundantly to American complacency in its praise and comments.

New England

VERMONT

There are still 56 towns in Vermont without free public libraries. In an effort to decrease this number the Vermont State Library Commission is sending out a circular letter making suggestions regarding the insertion of proper articles in the warrants for the annual town meetings, relative to establishing libraries.

Barnard. The library has received over 200 volumes from an old resident.

Chelsea. The library has received a gift of 539 volumes from Mr. Hilar E. Roberts of Boston. This makes a total of about 9500 from Mr. Roberts, who has also given one steel stack and has offered to meet the expense of such other stacks or other changes as may be needed.

Essex Junction. The library has been moved into two rooms on the ground floor of the old hotel. The rooms have been thoroughly renovated, and are very attractive.

Johnson. In this village of about 600, the population of the entire township being about 1600, some twenty of the ladies organized a woman's club fifteen years ago. Its purpose was for literary benefit and to promote sociability, and also to work for the town library, there being one of a few hundred books, kept in a private house. To-day the books, which now number fifteen hundred or more, are housed in a good brick building, the contract for which was let at five thousand dollars, and it is paid for to within the last hundred dollars. A townsman gave the location, and a few solicited subscriptions helped out, but the club has for the most part earned the money.

South Royalton. The branch library will be open for two hours every Tuesday afternoon

for the benefit of the school children, the school paying the extra expense.

MASSACHUSETTS

Ashfield. The Belding Memorial Library, which is on the road to completion, will be a handsome structure. It is built of marble from the St. Lawrence quarries at Gouverneur, N. Y., is of classical design and of fire-proof construction. It will contain a reference room, reading room, and stack room with a capacity for 15,000 volumes. The building is 53 feet long by 41 feet deep. It is situated on a lot formerly occupied by the Gardner house toward the west end of Main street. It is probable that the building will cost about \$30,000.

Boston. The old Faneuil Congregational Chapel on Brooks street, Faneuil, is to be converted into a branch of the Boston Public Library. It will cost about \$1500 to make the changes necessary for the establishment of the branch.

Boston. The State Library trustees have recommended the following legislation: Appropriation to purchase the statute laws and legislative records of other States and counties necessary to fill the gaps in the library's collection; the repair and preservation of certain rare and valuable books, notably the early session laws of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Cohasset. The public library is to receive \$5000, according to the will of the late Horace W. Wadleigh, of Boston.

Dedham. By the will of Edward A. Penniman, who died in Switzerland last July, the Public Library of Dedham receives the sum of \$5000.

East Boston. The exterior of the new Public Library Building on Meridian street is practically completed, and the work on the interior is rapidly progressing. Within a few months it is expected that the building will be ready for the formal opening.

Fall River. A steel floor is to be installed in the reading room of the Public Library so as to afford an additional second-story room. The present reading room, under the change, will have a height of 21 feet, and the second-story room will have a height of 19 feet. The trustees contemplate providing at this

time only for the lower room. When the alterations are completed, necessary repairs such as plastering and painting will be made in this room and it will continue to be used as a reading room. It has not been determined to just what purpose the new room on the second floor will be put. This room will be left in an unfinished state until additional funds are available next year.

Lenox. By the will of Dr. Richard C. Greenleaf, late of Lenox, the Lenox Library Association has received a bequest of \$2,500.

Somerset. Hood P. L. Frances Rogers, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 138. New registration 70; total circulation for year 7274; maximum monthly circulation 797; minimum 270; average monthly circulation 606; books delivered to Pottersville exchange during year 1294; maximum monthly circulation 141; minimum 38.

Wakefield P. L. H. Gertrude Lee, lbn. (Rpt.—yr ending Dec. 31, 1913.) Accessions 781; total number volumes in library 18,678. Circulation 54,728. Income \$2809.34, of which \$531.18 was spent for books.

Waltham. Action has been taken by the City Hall Commission and the members of the city government approving the Central House lot as a site for a new library. The city will issue bonds to provide the necessary funds for the library.

West Roxbury. A petition has been sent to the mayor asking for the establishment of a branch library on Hyde Park avenue.

Worcester. The valuable medical library of the late Dr. John Green, the famous oculist, who died in St. Louis in December, has been bequeathed to the Worcester District Medical Society. Dr. Green was a native of Worcester and was a brother of Samuel S. Green, librarian emeritus of the Public Library.

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport. The Board of Library Commissioners has filed the following requisition to cover the needs of the Bridgeport Public Library during the coming fiscal year: Books \$5500; binding \$2000; periodicals and newspapers, \$1400; fuel, \$900; light and power, \$2000; salaries \$10,500; library supplies \$1000; printing, etc. \$900; insurance on books, etc. \$500; furniture repairs and general expenses, \$3175; total, \$27,875. The directors recommended that the usual one-quarter mill tax for the "Library Fund" be laid to raise said amount, as required by law.

Bristol. At the last meeting of the board of directors of the public library Charles L. Wooding, the librarian, submitted figures to show that the circulation of books in the library during 1913 was about 90,000, which is fully 7000 more than during 1912.

Hartford. The State Library has received a valuable manuscript, containing the payroll of Lieutenant-Colonel Gray's company of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment, dated March, 1780. It is the gift of Governor Simeon E. Baldwin, and was inherited by him from his father and grandfather. The records number about 125 pages.

Hartford. The State Library has received from Senator Isaac A. Brooks of Torrington, a collection of manuscripts from the estate of Lewis M. Norton of Goshen, among which are notes of the original layouts of railroads in this state and in New York, which were built or proposed in 1836.

Hartford. Watkinson Ref. L. Frank B. Gay, lbn. (50th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions 1469 volumes and 554 pamphlets. Total number volumes in library 85,408.

"One of the most insistent and persistent demands on the library is for works on local history, for the purposes of family history and genealogy. It has long been our policy to leave to the Connecticut Historical Society this subject so far as it embraces America. But the records of the fathers in 'our old home,' the Watkinson tries to supply. The histories of the English towns, shires, and parishes are legion, and usually costly. In the last few years a great number of parish registers have been published, usually in very small editions; and now the searchers are demanding these scarce books to get births, marriages, etc., and the old shire history is less called for. A new demand has also arisen in the last year or two for Irish local and family history. The early immigrants from that distressed land settled generally in lower New England, and near Boston and New York. So many of them have now the wealth and position of settled families that they are coming for information on their old home and parentage. The Watkinson had the standard histories of Ireland, but little on the towns and parishes, while O'Hart's 'Irish pedigrees' and a half dozen cognate works comprise our family history. Last spring in New York was sold the Richardson library, the largest collection of books relating to Ireland ever auctioned in this country. We took advantage of this, which with a considerable order to our

London agents has filled several shelves with this material, most of which is scarce."

Hazardville. At the annual meeting of the directors of the Enfield Public Library no appropriation was voted to pay for transporting the library books from Hazardville to Thompsonville once a week, during the coming year. E. C. Allen has transported the books for \$40 a year and will continue to do so for a time free of charge. The action of the library directors was a great surprise to the people here.

South Manchester. The South Manchester Library, which has been discontinued since October 23, the day of the school fire, was reopened Dec. 29. The Eldridge house on Main street has been leased for a library and has been remodeled to conform with the requirements of a library. About 1200 books were lost in the children's department, but they will be replaced in a few weeks.

Thompsonville. Work on the new Carnegie library building at Pearl and Franklin streets has been practically completed and it will be only a few weeks before the building will be ready for occupancy. The library has been built through an appropriation of \$20,000 donated by Andrew Carnegie with the provision that the town annually appropriate one-tenth that sum for maintenance and supplies. Despite the fact that the library is nearly completed no action has yet been taken to arrange for dedication exercises.

Windsor. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Windsor Public Library Association was celebrated in the town hall Dec. 17. Professor William Lyon Phelps, of Yale University, made an address on "Culture and happiness," and Rev. Dr. F. W. Harriman, president of the library association, gave a short address on the history of the association.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

The work of the Extension Division has been greatly hampered this winter by the reduction in the state library appropriation. Besides cutting down the allotments for the libraries of the state by \$10,000, and reducing the appropriation for books for traveling libraries from \$6000 to \$1000, the salaries of two library organizers were cut out altogether. Belated action was taken by the legislature in December in the form of a supplementary finance bill which has been signed by the present governor. It will enable the Extension

Division to go on with its work, and both of the organizers have been reinstated.

Albany. The New York State Library asks the assistance of libraries in all parts of the state in replacing and strengthening its collection of local history. Many libraries will be in a position to help by sending their duplicates or by putting the State Library in touch with owners of material which throws light on some phase, no matter how minute, of the history of the state—industrial, military, ecclesiastical, etc., or of some locality. Especially at this time the library will welcome assistance in building up its collections of directories and local newspapers, particularly those printed before 1850.

Brooklyn. It has been recommended by the Finance Committee of the Brooklyn Public Library to the Board of Trustees that application be made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for a sufficient appropriation for the maintenance of the two new Carnegie branch libraries, now in process of construction, which it is expected will be completed by July 1 next. One of these, the Eastern Parkway branch, at Eastern Parkway and Schenectady avenue, will have ten assistants on its staff of workers, and the other, the Brownsville Children's Library, at Stone and Dumont avenues, will have eight assistants. The Administration Committee has reported adversely on the request for the establishment of a regular station of the library at the Bush Terminal, in South Brooklyn. The circulation of library books in that locality, it was asserted, does not justify the establishment there of a regular station.

Cortland. Hiram J. Messenger, actuary of the Travellers' Insurance Co., of Hartford, Ct., has bequeathed all his books and pamphlets to the Franklin Harth Library, of this town.

Falconer. The lot at the southeast corner of North Work and James streets has been secured by the library committee, and the building which was recently purchased for library purposes will be removed to this lot some time in the near future.

Jamaica. The Board of Trustees of the Queens Borough Public Library have been informed that after May 1 next \$3300 rent instead of \$2500 will be charged for the building at 402 Fulton street, Jamaica, in which are housed the administrative offices of the Queens Borough Public Library and the Jamaica Branch Library, and where also the trustees themselves meet. Should the board

decide to withdraw from the building they are under obligation to restore it to its original condition.

New York City. One hundred librarians of New York City have formed a branch of the Women's Political Union. Miss Anna Burns, who has charge of the circulation room in the main building, has been elected chairman.

New York City. Clarence W. Bowen, president of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, of 226 West Fifty-eighth street, announces that \$65,000 has been contributed as a building fund, and that steps will be taken immediately to select a site and to erect a building. Several pledges, including one of \$10,000 by the late J. Pierpont Morgan, have been contingent upon the raising of the full amount.

New York City. General Theological Seminary L. Edward Harmon Virgin, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Apr. 30, 1913.) Accessions 1905; total number volumes in library 55,525. There were 6982 readers in the library, and 6596 loans for day or evening work. Expenditures for books, manuscripts, and binding \$4181.84. [Money paid for salaries, cataloging, and caretaking comes from the general funds of the institution and is not included in this report.]

The library has received during the year three more manuscripts of the Gospels. Of these, one is a Greek manuscript of the Gospels on vellum, written in the tenth century, and another is a Lectionary of the Gospels on paper, probably written in the fifteenth century. These manuscripts were originally procured in Canea, Crete, by the Rev. George Benton, an early missionary of the American church and a graduate of the seminary in 1836. From him they descended to his son, the Rev. A. A. Benton, G. T. S. 1860, and have come to the seminary through his son, Rev. W. L. H. Benton, G. T. S. 1894. They are to be called the Benton manuscripts. The third manuscript is a Greek cursive manuscript of the tenth century, which was acquired by purchase.

New York City. "Life," the large sculpture composition by George Grey Barnard, covering the façade of the north pediment of the Public Library, has been disclosed to the public. A reclining figure of a Crusader in armor rests upon the Book of Life, while on his shield is the figure of Christ. On the other side is a figure representing History, writing in the book. Mr. Barnard's group representing "The Arts," covering the façade of the

south pediment, will not be completed for several months. There will be two figures in it, one representing Painting and the other Sculpture.

New York City. The new Melrose branch, erected at a cost of \$100,000 to the Carnegie Fund, at Morris avenue and 162d street, The Bronx, was opened Jan. 16 for public inspection and use. The building is one of the largest branches of the library and opens with 12,000 books on its shelves. Mrs. I. L. Molnar, formerly librarian of the 96th Street branch, is in charge of the new branch.

Rochester. An appropriation of \$60,000 for the maintenance of distributing centers and the opening of three additional branches at a cost of \$8000 each is recommended for 1914 by City Librarian William F. Yust in his December report.

Kush. A library will soon be opened to the public in a large room over N. S. Sherman's general store.

NEW JERSEY

Gov. Fielder has not reappointed H. C. Buchanan as state librarian, but has replaced him with John P. Dullard. It is stated in the New Jersey press that the place was given to southern New Jersey Democrats as a "plum," and Mr. Dullard's name was presented to the governor as one who had done good party service.

The 232 libraries of the state circulated about 8,000,000 books during the past year, according to the fourteenth annual report of the Public Library Commission of New Jersey, which has just been submitted to the governor. The commission reports that there never has been so general and widespread interest in library affairs among the people as seems to prevail throughout the state at the present time. Forty-eight requests for traveling libraries have had to be refused because the supply was exhausted. There are still 825 communities in the state without library facilities.

Asbury Park. The Asbury Park Library Board has received assurance that Andrew Carnegie will contribute \$40,000 for a public library at Asbury Park, provided the city will furnish a site and maintain the library.

Bayonne P. L. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 5569; total number volumes in library 36,396. Circulation 214,477. Number of borrowers 12,862. Income \$19,248.31; balance on hand \$3144.06.

The library has four branches in schools, and stations in one playground, one manufacturing plant, and in every fire house. The report showed that the technical part of the library was well patronized, which was very gratifying to the trustees, as technical books in the library have been bought with the idea of catering to the men engaged in the mechanical and kindred trades in Bayonne. In 1912 the trustees returned to the city \$1337.58, which was used to take up library bonds.

Eatontown. The Free Public Library has just been reorganized, and is now open to the public.

Elizabeth P. L. Charles A. George, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 4563; total number volumes in libraries 37,118. Circulation 194-438, an increase of 23,190 over 1912. Total registration 10,365.

Hoboken. The West Hoboken Free Public Library Board has decided to place books in the police station and firehouses for the use of the men on duty there.

Midland Park. A free public library has been opened in an unoccupied class room of the school house.

Newark. The business branch of the Free Public Library has been moved to the new building at 15 Beaver street. The new quarters were especially constructed for the purposes of the library, and have ample means of light and ventilation. The building is two stories in height and is constructed of stone and brick. The first floor is given up to maps, directories, trade guides and, in fact, everything pertaining to business. The second floor is devoted to the distribution of books of fiction and the reading room, where will be found the latest periodicals. Owing to the increased facilities, Miss Sara B. Ball, branch librarian, announces that the work of supplying general information will be broadened.

Princeton. In response to a request from George Dobbin Brown, the reference librarian of Princeton University, President Woodrow Wilson has presented to the University Library the original copy of his inaugural address. This document, with two letters from the President, has been placed in the exhibition room of the library. Near by is the original autographed copy of the inaugural address of James Madison, the other Princeton graduate who has occupied the presidential chair. President Wilson in his letters on exhibition with the inaugural, explains that the

original draft of the document was composed in the Princeton University Library shortly before he was inaugurated. He composed his address in shorthand, at which he is adept. The notes he is unable to find among his papers. From them he personally transcribed on his own typewriter the document he has now presented to the library. President Wilson says in the other letter that at his inauguration he read from printed slips.

Totowa. Some time ago a library was started among the members of the Epworth League of the Totowa Methodist Episcopal Church, and books were contributed by a number of people in the borough. The library is now located in the church, and steps are being taken to turn it over to the borough authorities as a free public library.

Trenton. Through the generosity of John Lambert Cadwalader, of New York City, but who has large interests in Trenton, this city is to have a \$50,000 addition to its Free Public Library. The addition will be erected in the rear of the present building, and will extend a depth of 35 feet with the full 50 feet width, similar to the old building. A considerable portion of the first floor and basement in the extension will be occupied with a new book-stack, which will accommodate 100,000 volumes. The present stack has a capacity of 50,000 volumes and is overcrowded. The design is to place the children's department in the basement (westerly side), which will be opened up with numerous windows. A separate entrance from the street will be provided for the children. The present children's room will be joined with the existing magazine and periodical department, which has long been inadequate for its purpose. The present loan desk has also been long overcrowded. With the Cadwalader extension, it will run the entire depth of the building, and this will enable the trustees to devote a large space to open book shelving. Another valuable improvement will be the opening up of the roof immediately over the section of the second story now devoted to the Trentonian's collection, and the construction overhead of a well-lighted dome. At present this department is very poorly lighted. Assurance is given that the new work will be carried on so as to cause little or no interruption to the regular operation of the library business. The original library building was designed by Spencer Roberts, a Philadelphia architect, and cost about \$100,000. The building is about thirteen years old.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania State L. Thomas Lynch Montgomery, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 1, 1912.) Accessions 14,601, including 778 volumes and 50 pamphlets of Pennsylvania. Receipts \$22,270.82; expenditures \$30,427.13; balance on hand \$1843.69.

The inadequacy of the present building for the work it does is marked. While there is a great deal of waste space impossible to utilize, the museum and the legislative reference bureau fill their quarters to overflowing, and the Free Library Commission has to conduct its work in the cellar, which is uncomfortably damp during certain portions of the year. More than all this, the building is not fire-proof. The library is closed Saturday afternoons, and on all Sundays and holidays, and the librarians recommends that it should be open on these days. The Free Library Commission has distributed 18,435 books to 329 rural centres, in addition to those sent out to study clubs from the shelves of the State Library. The collection of lantern slides now numbers 13,448, 1687 having been added during 1912, and the circulation for the year was 30,846. The Index to the Sixth series of Pennsylvania archives was completed in five volumes.

Ardmore. Plans are being prepared for a one-story brick library building.

Harrisburg. *Dauphin County Law L.* David F. Young, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 264; total number volumes in library 6353.

Philadelphia. The Stewart Memorial Library has been formally presented to the Northwestern General Hospital by Miss Mary H. Stewart, the sister of Dr. John Stewart, who died in the hospital a year ago.

Philadelphia. Plans are now being drawn for the new Carnegie Library which, as a branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, is to be erected on South Forty-ninth street. The credit for obtaining the library is due to the Forty-ninth Street Business Men's Association which has worked hard for the project ever since the subject of a library for that part of the city was first broached.

Philadelphia. Ground has been broken at the southeast corner of Seventieth street and Woodland avenue preparatory to laying the foundation for the \$50,000 Paschalville branch, Philadelphia Free Library. It will be a Carnegie library, as the funds are being supplied by the Carnegie Corporation. The build-

ing was designed by H. C. Richards, chief draughtsman for the Board of Public Education. The building will be 126 x 45 feet. It will be one story in height, and have a high ceiled basement. The main floor will be divided into a general reading room, a reference room and a children's room, which, by being shut off, may be converted into a lecture room, having a seating capacity of 250. This room will be equipped with a movable platform and motion picture screen. The basement will be furnished with a dining room and kitchen. Ample storeroom space is provided on the first floor.

Pittsburgh. Architect Henry D. Whitfield of New York has plans in the making for the enlargement of Northside Carnegie Library, which will cost \$150,000. The building will be two stories high on 40 x 160 feet, of stone construction.

Pittsburgh. That the University of Pittsburgh is in urgent need of a library building has been pointed out recently by university officials. It was disclosed that three valuable libraries contributed to the university in recent years still are packed in boxes, inaccessible to the 3000 students who ought to use them. Gifts have been made to the library fund, and it is believed that if a building were put up its equipment would be donated.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. The Library of Congress has acquired a collection of some 1500 volumes which have been privately printed at the expense of the authors or their friends, and the assembling of them represents the labor of the past forty years. Most of them are rare, a few are valuable, but the real point of view they illustrate—apart from their value in the eyes of all collectors—is the difference that exists between the standards of those who write books for love and those who publish them for gain. The collection has been brought together by Bertram Dobell, the well-known London dealer in second-hand books.

MARYLAND

Baltimore. If the suggestions of to-day are realized in the future the block bounded on the east by Cathedral street, on the north by Franklin street, on the west by Park avenue, and on the south by Mulberry street, will be transformed into an educational center by the erection of new buildings for the Enoch Pratt Free Library, the Maryland Historical Society, and for a museum. The beginning of this

possible future development is the urgent need of a new and enlarged Central Enoch Pratt Free Library, the present building facing Mulberry street to become a connected annex. The trustees of the library building applied to the Board of Estimates for the sum of \$68,300 to supplement the Pratt annuity of \$50,000 next year. They were allowed \$42,300. Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, the librarian, says of the library's needs: "It is impossible for us to accomplish for Baltimore, what is essential as a service from the library unless we have a much greater annual appropriation. Not alone are we in need of a greater annual sum for maintenance. There yet remains in the Carnegie Fund over \$300,000 for branch buildings, which amount we are unable to expend, because suitable sites have not been procured. This is the case, although there are certain sections of the city which most urgently need such a benefit as a branch library would give them. Greatest of all is our need of a new Central Library Building. The present one was constructed a generation ago, and is crammed with books, while it does not possess certain features regarded as important in modern library buildings. For example, we have no technological room, no safeguarded open shelf room, no room for the especial use of children and young people. We own, on Cathedral street, opposite the Cathedral, three of the five dwellings, and it will be possible to buy the other two, and erect on the site of all five of them, a suitable addition to the central building of a monumental character, for the sum of \$750,000. In this way we could utilize the present structure, and provide for the city a suitable and attractive Central Library Building."

The South

VIRGINIA

Virginia State L. H. R. McIlwaine, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Oct. 31, 1912.) Accessions 4865 books; total number volumes in library 91,882. Number of visitors to library 33,376. Books used in library 25,713; for outside circulation 8033.

During the year the library received two lots of manuscripts of special interest. The first, containing about 30,000 pieces, consists of the correspondence of J. K. Martin, a pension attorney of Richmond in 1850 and thereafter, in reference to claims for pensions for services in the War of 1812. The second lot contains about 25,000 letters and replies from the firm of William Allason & Co., who carried on an

extensive business at Falmouth, Va., from 1760 to 1800. The books of this firm already belong to the library.

The number of traveling library collections is now 232—138 being school libraries, 87 being general libraries, and 7 special libraries. The total number of volumes owned by the department is 11,093. A very important law passed by the General Assembly at its last session was that providing for the purchase by the state of one-half of the Ford's Hotel lot if at the end of the fiscal year of 1912 a sufficient amount of money (\$90,000) should be in the treasury, and if not, then at the end of the next fiscal year. The money was not in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year of 1912, but it was hoped that the purchase might be made the following year, and that appropriation might be made by the next General Assembly for the erection on the property of a modern fireproof building for the State Library and the Supreme Court of Appeals. Such a new building is much needed.

Richmond. A public utilities committee has made recommendation that the city purchase Jeter Memorial Hall, on the Richmond College campus, for municipal library purposes. The building and ground would cost about \$95,000. It is not recommended that a central city library should be permanently established on this site, on account of its location, but it is believed that the present building could be made to serve the purpose of the main library until a better could be secured. The building is excellently located for continued use afterward as a branch library. If the nucleus of a public library for Richmond were started by the purchase of the property in question, the various educational, civic and patriotic organizations of the city would undertake to raise \$25,000 by private subscription for the purchase of books. Richmond is the only city in the United States having a population of 100,000 that is without adequate public library facilities.

Richmond. Opened on New Year's Day, the new Arents Free Library, on South Cherry street, has already begun an important work and is being well patronized. Few knew that there was to be such a library, for Miss Grace Arents, the donor, caused the opening to be informal and notified the patrons of the old St. Andrew's Library only by notices through the mail. The building was started two years ago, and only recently was its construction finished. It is designed to meet the requirements of everything that is convenient and up-to-date in connection with a library. It is an absolutely

free, circulating library, containing now a little more than 6000 volumes, which will be increased in number from time to time, as circumstances demand. The library has a staff of five, with Miss Lucille S. Terrell as chief librarian. The Arents Library is in no sense expected to take the place of the general public library, which should be on a larger scale and built to meet a larger need. It is, however, open to the whole city, and books and magazines are loaned for periods of one and two weeks.

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville. The annual meeting of the Pack Memorial Library Association was held Jan. 27, reports being received covering the past year's work and the following officers elected for the current year: president, Donald Gillis; vice-president, S. P. Ravenel; secretary, Mrs. A. M. Field; treasurer, D. S. Watson; members executive committee, Charles French Toms, Mrs. E. B. Glenn.

The report of the treasurer showed that the income from library property during the year was \$1484, and from the librarian \$1189.15, a total with former balance of \$77.11 of \$2750.26. Expenditures included the following items: repairs and improvements to building, \$133; lights, \$100; coal, \$234; librarians' salaries, \$806; janitor, etc., \$438; books, \$760.55.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston. The new library building is progressing rapidly. Most of the work on the outside has been completed, although the present red brick finish is to be covered with stucco. The exterior cornices, of attractive design, are all in place. The stone steps have been erected and the heavy, broad balustrades to the side are in place. The first room on entering is the general reading room and lobby. The rear of the building will be devoted to the book stacks. They are to be fire-proof, as is the entire building, and will have glass floors. Specially constructed shelves will contain the library's volumes, which will be accessible through graceful arches. Below is the semi-basement, where there are a number of rooms of varying size. To either side are rooms which will be used by the South Carolina Historical Society and the trustees of the library. An up-to-date feature to be installed is the vacuum system of cleaning, the appliances running through the length of the building.

GEORGIA

Atlanta P. L. Katharine H. Wooten, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 4668; total number

of volumes in library 62,060. Circulation 331,987. New registration 8230; total number of borrowers 51,172. Of the total appropriation of \$28,469, \$15,657.98 was spent for salaries and \$7925 for books and periodicals.

The library board and the board of health are co-operating to prevent the spread of contagious disease through the circulation of books. During the year deposit stations were opened at the Wesley Settlement house of the Fulton Bag and Cotton mills, the Stewart avenue house of the Atlanta woolen mills, the Atlanta Paper Company and several schools. Demands made for reference books show that there is an eagerness among readers at the deposit stations to learn the technical branches of their occupations. The library has been given the free use of a building for the Oakland City branch, and the Uncle Remus Association has given space in the Uncle Remus Memorial Building. Plans are being made to open an Atlanta history room in the main building.

FLORIDA.

Tampa. After a struggle lasting more than a decade, Tampa is to have a public library. In January, 1902, Andrew Carnegie offered \$25,000 for a library to the people of Tampa if they would provide a site and an annual contribution from the city, 10 per cent. of the donation, for its maintenance. Because of a disagreement over the site the offer was not accepted. In March, 1911, Mr. Carnegie agreed to double his original offer of \$25,000, and the women of Tampa earnestly but quietly began to work, and succeeded in arousing popular interest in the library. In 1912 the council voted against the library, in spite of this popular interest, and a storm of protest arose. An organization with a membership of over 600 men and women was formed to work for the library, and the council, moved by their arguments, has at last reconsidered its action.

ALABAMA

Birmingham. The public library will have additional space for reference books and a larger room for children when changes voted by the city commission are effected. The space made available for library purposes is a part of the balcony of armory hall, directly opposite the circulating department of the library on the fourth floor, and contains some 750 square feet of floor space. This part of the balcony will be partitioned off from the remainder of the balcony and will be used as a stock room, in which books used only occasionally will be kept. The reference books

will be moved into the present large reading room, which will become both reading and reference room. The children's department will be moved into the old reference room.

KENTUCKY

Hopkinsville. Work on the erection of the \$15,000 Carnegie library has been begun. After the courts decided that the conditions of John C. Latham's will would not permit the location of the library on Peace Park, one of Mr. Latham's gifts to the city, the Board of Council purchased another lot at Eighth and Liberty streets, which was accepted.

TENNESSEE

Franklin. The local chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, have begun a movement to have placed in the public school building a complete library of southern history.

Nashville. The regular appropriation by the city for library work has been cut down from \$22,000 to \$17,000. Unless the board of commissioners reconsiders its action, some important work will have to be postponed. However, the Eastern colored branch was opened Jan. 28-30, with special exercises for the children Jan. 31, and it is hoped a way may be found to purchase the additional books greatly needed at other new centers.

Memphis. The year book of the Goodwyn Institute for 1913-1914 contains an interesting description of the free public reference library which occupies the seventh floor of the Institute building. Since its opening in January, 1908, the library has gathered together a general reference collection of 10,760 volumes and 5650 pamphlets, specializing on technical, industrial and scientific literature in an endeavor to "make the library a working laboratory of practical information for the men who are making and doing things, especially for those who are making Memphis." The library has had cards in the street cars of the city, and has distributed special lists on advertising, selling, accountancy, business efficiency, etc., at meetings of various organizations of business men, with the result that the use of the library by business men has largely increased during the last year.

Central West

OHIO

Cincinnati. The Camera Club of Cincinnati is planning to give soon a series of free lan-

tern slide exhibitions in the various branch library buildings.

Cincinnati. Bids have been received for a new branch library, to be constructed at the northeast corner of Eighth street and Glenway avenue. The building is to cost about \$20,000, exclusive of the ground. The exterior will be of the English style of architecture, with a brick and terra cotta front. The dimensions of the whole will be 50.2 by 76 feet and of one story. The reading room will be 40 by 50 feet, with a capacity of about 6000 volumes. This section will not contain a column. The auditorium will be 24 by 40 feet, and in addition to these two features there will be a workroom, rest space, toilets and boiler room.

East Liverpool. During the past year 23,863 books were circulated from the public library, while 57,027 persons used the reading rooms. The library contains 9477 volumes, exclusive of periodicals.

Oberlin. It appears that the daily press accounts quoted in the January LIBRARY JOURNAL concerning acts of vandalism in the new library were greatly exaggerated. While the building was entered, the invaders contented themselves with disarranging the books and magazines in the reading room, and no damage was done to the card indexes, as at first reported.

Painesville. The Morley Library may be compelled to close its doors on March 1 for lack of funds. Through oversight in preparing the city budget the usual appropriation of \$1800 for the library was omitted. Under the terms of the agreement by which J. H. Morley turned over to the Library Association the building and grounds, failure to maintain the library properly will cause the property to revert to the grantor and his heirs. And the W. P. Storrs endowment fund, upon the failure of the Library Association to maintain the library, will be transferred to the Painesville Hospital. The city council is now trying to devise some way of furnishing the necessary funds to retain the library.

Paulding. Plans are being prepared for a \$40,000 Carnegie Library building here.

INDIANA

Akron. A very satisfactory site for the new \$12,500 public library has been secured. It is one square east of the interurban line on Main street. Work on the new building will be commenced in the spring.

Churubusco. The town board has voted a tax for the establishment of a public library, and the library board has been appointed.

Evansville. The legislative committee of the State Library Trustees' Association, which will have charge of the codification of all laws pertaining to libraries, has been named by President Edmund L. Craig. The membership follows: Ora L. Wildermuth, of Gary, chairman; John A. Lapp, of Indianapolis, secretary; Mord Carter, of Danville; H. C. Martin, of Attica; Theodore F. Rose, of Muncie; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Earl, of Connersville, and Mrs. A. D. Moffitt, of Elwood.

Huntington. The Huntington Public Library is the first in the state to have paid advertising in the newspapers. The advertisements were on exhibition at the meeting of the I. L. A. at Marion recently, as a part of the general exhibit on publicity.

Indianapolis. The movement for the erection of the new Indianapolis Public Library is under way. In a preliminary contest for selection of an architect, twenty-five local architects are entered, and their plans must be submitted in February. Three competitors will then be chosen for a final contest against three architects from outside Indianapolis. The building will not exceed two stories in height above the basement and will be of fire-proof construction with stone walls on at least three sides. The stack room will have a capacity of about 300,000 volumes, and the building will be so planned that it may be enlarged to a capacity of 500,000 volumes. The building will contain public rooms with dimensions as follows: Delivery room, 1800 square feet; general reference reading room, 2200 square feet; open shelf room, 2200 square feet; children's reading room, 2000 square feet; room for art books, 800 square feet; school reference room, 800 square feet; medical library, 800 square feet; law library, 800 square feet; newspaper and periodical room, 1500 square feet; special newspaper and periodical room, 500 square feet; memorial lecture and exhibition room, 1500 square feet, and two study rooms, 250 square feet each. Rooms for the administration and staff will be included as follows: Librarian's suite, 800 square feet, including private office, ante-room and records room; accessions room, 400 square feet; catalogers' room, 1000 square feet; repair room, 300 square feet; two work rooms, 600 square feet; room for supervisor of branches, 250 square feet; stations department, 500 square

feet; supplies room, 400 square feet; staff lunch room, 500 square feet; rest room, 200 square feet, and locker and toilet rooms. The basement is to include a children's room, public toilets, covered receiving and shipping platform, stations department receiving and shipping room, packing and unpacking department, future bindery, future printing department, janitor's office, locker room and toilet for janitors, boiler room, dynamo room and ventilating apparatus. It is expected to spend about \$500,000 for the building.

Kewanna. The people of Kewanna have met the requirements of the Carnegie Corporation both in regard to tax and a site for the library, and are now hopeful over the prospect of getting a library.

Monon. The town board at Monon and the advisory board of the township have levied a tax for a public library, and a library board has been appointed.

Newcastle. One of the most spirited library campaigns that has ever been witnessed in Indiana is that now in progress at Newcastle. The object of the campaign is to reorganize the public library generally, to have the library put under an independent library board instead of the school board, to get a library building and to increase the library income. The women's clubs, and nearly all other good influences of the city seem to be back of the movement, but Miss Lois Compton, who is writing the newspaper articles, and Mr. S. P. Jennings, who has conducted the correspondence with the Carnegie Corporation, deserve the greatest credit. The school board has already voted to turn the library over to the city and the Carnegie Corporation of New York has offered \$20,000 for a building.

South Whitley. The new Carnegie Library has purchased a very desirable site for its new building.

MICHIGAN

Detroit. Clarence M. Burton, historian of Detroit has offered his magnificent collection of books and manuscripts relating to the history of the city to the library commission. The library contains 30,000 bound volumes, 100,000 pamphlets, 500,000 manuscripts and 27,000 photographs of Detroit scenes, buildings and characters. Mr. Burton included in his offer his home at 27 Brainerd street and the three fireproof buildings which he has erected to house his library. It is the most important

gift of the type that has ever been made to the city. Mr. Burton has spent forty years in making the collection, and is anxious to have it kept in Detroit. The collection includes the letters and papers of all the notable men of early Detroit and among the bound volumes are many rare books, in some cases the only ones known to be in existence.

Lansing. There has been placed in the State library a card index to all English-speaking court decisions for the last twenty-five years on accident, health, and employers' liability insurance. The state librarian, Mrs. Mary G. Spencer, is now preparing an index to all decisions which have appeared on workmen's compensation. Acting under the law passed in 1913, the superintendent of public instruction and the state librarian are now preparing a list of over 1000 books which are recommended, after investigation, for purchase by district school and township libraries.

Lansing Public School L. Mrs. E. Jennie McNeal, lbn. (12th annual rpt.—yr. ending Aug. 31, 1913.) Accessions 1710 volumes; total number in library 23,285 volumes. New registration 1704; total number of borrowers 6054. Circulation from Central Library 71,181 volumes; from branches 8560 volumes; total 79,741, an increase of 8493 volumes, or 12 per cent. over last year. Receipts \$330.01; expenditures \$7265.26; balance \$1064.75.

Newaygo. Andrew Carnegie has offered this village \$5000 for a library. The offer has been accepted. It is said that Newaygo is the smallest town in the United States to receive such donation from Mr. Carnegie's library fund.

ILLINOIS.

An editorial in *Public Libraries* for December criticises Illinois state library service. According to this editorial the libraries of the state have not been receiving adequate service for the money paid out. The Traveling Library Commission has maintained it had inadequate funds for its work, but it has not done the work which seemed reasonable to expect with its annual appropriation of \$5300. The State Library has an appropriation of \$33,400, and the Legislative Reference Library one of \$25,000. With these sums the standard of work done ought to be raised from its present status, or a strong protest made.

Another editorial in the same publication discusses the handicap of almost all Illinois libraries through insufficient funds. It appears that the amendment of the Juul law

passed by the last General Assembly does not affect library taxes, and library conditions are consequently cramped. It will be at least three years before there can be legal remedy, and in the meantime many of them find it hard to make both ends meet in the running expenses, while their extension work is almost paralyzed. In Evanston an appeal has been sent out to the city asking each reader who can to check a book on an accompanying list and be responsible for its purchase, the library to do the actual buying at the usual library discount.

Galesburg. The special election on the question of issuing bonds for the public library site at Abingdon showed the bond issue carried by sixty-four votes. The women claim credit, as most of their 190 votes, out of the 540 cast, went for the issue.

The North West

WISCONSIN

Madison. Pioneer Norwegian life of Wisconsin, and especially of Dane county, was shown in a very successful exhibit in the museum of the Wisconsin Historical Library, where the crude household furnishings and personal belongings of some of the early settlers were to be seen. Photographs of several pioneers were shown, together with old chests, pieces of lace, pewter spoons, feminine adornments and farm tools.

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis. A third Carnegie library is to be built at Central avenue and Twenty-second street as the result of the purchase of three lots early in January. The price paid was \$6000 for all. Plans were also approved for a \$15,000 addition to the North Side branch at Emerson and Twentieth avenues north. This addition will double the branch.

IOWA.

Alden. The library board has received from Mr. Carnegie the promise of \$9000 for a library building. Tax support from outside townships will assure the necessary support.

Keokuk. Owing to the crowded condition of the stacks a room on the lower floor of the library building has recently been converted into a documents department, thus making room for several thousand additional volumes in the main library. The library is to have a large electric sign with the word "Library" on the roof.

Mt. Ayer. Through the efforts of the library department of the Village Improvement Society, a library has been opened in Mt. Ayer.

Waterloo P. L. Fanny Duren, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 2141; total number of volumes now about 23,000. Circulation 89,875. New registrations 1211; total number of borrowers 8377.

For a long time the libraries have sought to co-operate with the public schools of the city in providing books for the children and to interest the students in reading. This co-operation has developed in a remarkable way, and so valuable has been the assistance rendered by the library that the school board of East and West Waterloo voted last summer to appropriate \$250 each for the purchase of home reading books. The library was asked to select the books, catalog them, and see to their circulation among the pupils of the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh grades. The books were purchased and arranged in sets of twenty each, each set to be placed with a grade for a semester. The teachers have had charge of the circulation of these books. Next year the library plans to have a special supervisor of children's work.

NEBRASKA

Omaha P. L. Edith Tobitt, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 6327; total number of volumes in the library 97,254. Circulation 302,801. New registration 7997; total number of borrowers 20,248 [population in 1910, 124,000]. Appropriation for 1913, \$29,000.

Beginning Jan. 1, 1914, fines on books overdue will be reduced from 5 cents to 2 cents per day. Branch libraries in Train and Edward Rosewater schools have recently been installed. A substation of the library also has been placed in a store at Fiftieth and Underwood avenue for the convenience of Dundee citizens, who pay a tax of \$315 toward the support of the Omaha library. The public library board is considering a plan to make the library a county institution that will serve not only every city and town in the county, but the rural districts as well. To serve the rural districts, "library routes" would have to be created similar to the "rural mail routes." They would be operated probably twice a week, and would touch at the school houses and other centers necessary to put the library at the service of every resident of the county.

Palmyra. The library here, which occupied one of the rooms in the opera house, was destroyed by fire Dec. 26.

The South West

MISSOURI

Bolivar. Work will soon be started on the new \$10,000 Carnegie library.

Kansas City. Rolls of music that may be taken home to put on the player piano are ready for circulation at Kansas City's public library. The 500 selections were presented by a citizen who plans to add to the collection. The pieces are mostly classical. Ragtime is barred.

St. Joseph. The public library has added a stereopticon view department. Through the courtesy of Francis B. Purdie it has received a fine start, with more than 500 slides. Most of the slides were made from photographs taken by Mr. Purdie. Scenes in St. Joseph and environs are to be obtained and there will be a series to aid in campaigns for good roads, vacant lot gardening and movements of a similar nature. The slides are available to anyone having a stereopticon machine and may be drawn out the same as books.

TEXAS

Fort Worth. The fifth annual exhibition of selected paintings by American artists was held at the Carnegie Library Jan. 8 to 29, inclusive. About fifty paintings are in the collection which has been brought together for a circuit comprising New Orleans, Fort Worth, Austin, San Antonio and Houston. The collection was assembled by the American Federation of Arts.

San Antonio P. L. Cornelia Notz, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 1992; total number volumes in library 320,044. Circulation 99,755. New registration 2980; total number of borrowers 11,299.

For the coming year plans have already been completed for a new magazine room, a change of the children's room, and for a teachers' department. Magazines are now kept in the general reading room. By having a room for them alone the librarian expects materially to add to the convenience of readers. The lectures in the auditorium, which have proved popular, will be continued.

KANSAS

The publicity committee of the Kansas Library Association is sending to a select list of Kansas daily and weekly newspapers, news letters containing items about the various libraries of the State in the belief that their publication will help the library cause in Kansas.

Cherryvale. The new Carnegie public library was opened recently, with Miss Winnie Williams in charge as librarian.

Coffeyville. Twelve times a year for each volume is the average circulation of the 5200 books in the Coffeyville Public Library, during 1913. The library has been open less than two years. Its use in 1913 was 25 per cent. greater than in 1912.

Columbus. The \$10,000 Carnegie Library building is nearly completed.

Herrington. A \$10,000 public library is under way.

Independence. The public library circulated last year its 6000 volumes an average of more than five times. Averaging the circulation by population, during the year each of the 10,480 citizens of Independence read three books from the public library.

Kansas City. The public library is carrying the books to the people. It has deposit collections in ten school buildings and keeps 100 volumes in the rest room of the telephone company. It circulated 136,000 books last year.

Larned. In the new city building, 75 by 50 feet in size, costing \$28,000, the main floor will be used for the public library. The money for this building was left to the town by Dr. Cummins.

Newton. The Newton free library recently prepared an exhibition of its resources for school use, and entertained the city teachers at a reception and lecture on the educational work of well organized libraries. Seventy-five people attended.

Nortonville. A joint public and school library, to be known as the Crobarger Public Library, is being opened here. The new public school building provides a large library room, with an outside public entrance. The school board provides heat, light, and the librarian. The public library committee furnishes the money for the initial stock of books and equipment, and has a considerable sum permanently invested, the interest of which will provide an annual book fund.

Peabody. A new public library is under construction. This is its second building. The first building, with 500 books, was given to the town in 1874 by Hon. F. H. Peabody. The new building is costing \$10,000, given by Andrew Carnegie.

Russell. The public library had a total of 14,143 visitors last year. It receives 47 magazines and 12 newspapers, and has 3186 bound volumes.

Topeka. Some time ago, if we may believe newspaper reports, officials of all Kansas libraries received a letter from the United States Brewing Association. This letter said that the association had printed several works on temperance which it was prepared to furnish free to all public and school libraries. With the letter was a postcard to be returned to the association if the library wanted the books. Most of the school and city libraries returned the postcards and asked for the books. The brewers paid the express charges. After being in the libraries several weeks it was discovered that every book contained an attack on prohibition, and most of them had something about Kansas and its law. Some of the books advised the continual use of liquors by every one, from a baby to an old man. Then the libraries burned the books.

Wichita. Work has begun on the new Carnegie library building. It is to be 130 by 33 feet, two stories and basement.

Pacific Coast

CALIFORNIA

Albany. This town, north of Berkeley, now has a free public library, opened in December.

Clovis. The city council has voted to apply to the Carnegie Corporation for a library donation. Several sites for a new building are being considered. Miss Elsie Braun has been appointed librarian.

Coalinga. The deed has been recorded transferring the site of the district library from those holding it in trust to the District Library Association, and it is expected that a \$20,000 library building will soon be erected thereon.

Huntington Beach. The corner-stone of the new \$10,000 Carnegie library was laid in December with impressive ceremonies in the presence of a big audience, which included all the pupils of the local and the neighboring schools. The address of the day was delivered by J. A. Armitage, of Sunset Beach. Mrs. S. L. Blodgett told the history of the library up to the time it became a municipal institution in 1911. The new building will be completed in March next.

Los Angeles. A concrete municipal pier to be used exclusively for pleasure purposes, is

nearing completion at Hermosa Beach. A glass inclosure looking over the sea has been retained for the Hermosa Beach Public Library.

Los Angeles. Next May the Los Angeles Public Library will increase the floor space by nearly 50 per cent. There will be 50,000 square feet available, and it is the hope of the library management to place practically all the books on open shelves. Three new special departments will be created, a technical department, a civics department and a fine arts department. There will be a study club room which can be used by any organization without charge, provided books are to be used there in the meeting. Music lovers of the city have promised to get a piano for the study club room so that in the morning hours musical compositions can be tried in the study club room, which will be provided with sound proof walls.

Sacramento. The names of the fifteen girls who passed the examination for entrance into the new State Library School, which opened Jan. 1, are as follows: Ruth Beard, Modesto; Marion J. Colcard, Modesto; Mabel Coulter, Salinas; Myrtle Ruhl, Redwood; Helen M. Brunner, Sacramento; Bernice Goff, San Jose; Elaise Gundrum, Sacramento; Blanche Phalant, Bishop; Helen C. Briggs, Sacramento; Vivian Gregory, Mills College; Minnie C. Green, Sacramento; Jennie Rumsey, Woodland; Cecelia Henderson, Stanford University; Lenala A. Martin, Sacramento; Annie Margrave, Santa Barbara.

Sacramento. The offer of Mr. Carnegie to donate \$175,000 for a library, to be named after him, on condition that not less than 10 per cent. of this amount be expended in upkeep yearly, has been accepted by the city. Plans drawn by Engineer Givan will be forwarded as soon as possible to the office of the Carnegie Corporation in New York for approval.

San Diego. The San Diego County Free Library has just established two new branches at Alpine and Julian, and another will soon be established at Dulzura. County branches previously in operation under San Diego administration are located at Fallbrook, San Ysidro, Poway, El Cajon, Ramona, Lakeside, Encanto, Chula Vista, Lemon Grove, Otay, Jamul, Nestor, La Mesa, East San Diego and Dehesa.

Stockton. The present library building is to receive an \$80,000 addition.

Suisun. The Civic Center Club is planning to install a public library, with state and local aid, in the new \$70,000 high school building.

Torrance. Prior to the erection of the Torrance Public Library, a temporary library was opened in December. It is in charge of Mrs. Isabel Henderson, a trained librarian of Niagara Falls, N. Y. The Torrance Public Library, plans for which have just been finished by Architect Robert Farquhar, is a gift to the city by its founder, J. S. Torrance. It will cost approximately \$30,000, and will be the first of a group of fine public buildings to be erected in the civic center of the city.

Vacaville. The Carnegie Foundation trustees have offered \$10,000 for a library here. Assurance of maintenance has been given and all that is lacking is a lot for a site. An active campaign has been started to secure one.

OREGON

Astoria. After 21 years of existence the Astoria Public Library Association, the membership of which was composed of a number of the city's public-spirited women, ceased Jan. 1. At the same time the mayor appointed a commission of nine persons to take charge of the property and continue the functions of the library department.

UTAH

In Utah the local school boards are required to set aside annually from the school fund a sum equal to 15 cents for each child of school age in the district, to be expended for school library books which are recommended by the board of education.

Ogden. There are now 11,960 volumes in the public library, 2210 volumes having been added during the last year. There are 1629 books in the children's room. On one day recently between 400 and 500 children visited this room.

IDAHO

Boise. The use of two rooms in the rear of the Presbyterian church at Collister Station has been given for a library and reading room to serve the district around Wylie, Collister and Riverside. The books will be supplied by the free traveling library.

Canada

Ottawa. The pupils of the high school make regular use of the newspapers at the public library as a basis for a column which they edit each week in one of the local papers.

Toronto. The annual meeting of the Library Association of the Toronto Public Library was held in the board room at headquarters Wednesday evening, Jan. 21, the president, Miss Winifred Barnstead, in the chair. There were 58 present, representing every department of library work. The report of the secretary-treasurer for the year just closed showed a prosperous and useful year. The elections resulted as follows: Hon. president, Mr. T. W. Banton; president, Miss Frances Stator; vice-president, Miss Patricia O'Connor; secretary-treasurer, Miss Teresa G. O'Connor; program committee, Misses Eva Davis, Elizabeth Moir, Elfreda Corey; social committee, Misses Mabel Baxter, Eloise McFayden, Marion Field; auditor, Miss Jennie Corcoran. Mr. Caswell, the assistant librarian, gave a talk on the work for the coming year, offering a number of practical suggestions, and Miss Rose Ferguson, librarian in charge of the Yorkville branch, read from her recently published book of poems "Maple leaves and snowflakes." A half hour of social intercourse followed, during which refreshments were served by the social committee.

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

Edmund Gosse, librarian to the British House of Lords, has been appointed an officer of the French Légion d'Honneur, in recognition of his services to French literature in England.

The Rev. Thomas Kingsmill Abbott, librarian of Trinity College, Dublin, since 1854, and a noted scholar and writer on Scriptural and philosophical subjects, died Dec. 18. He was born in 1829, in Dublin.

Coventry P. L. Septimus A. Pitt, lbn. (Rpt.—1912-13.) Accessions 2032; total number volumes in library and branches 65,199. Total circulation 242,010. New registration 426; total 11,588. Income £383 16s. 7d; expenditures £2768 15s. 5d.

During the last five years the issue of fiction has decreased by 10,902, while circulation of non-fiction increased 48,139 in the same time. Issues of volumes for reference purposes have increased slightly, and there is a growing use of the books which have been put on open shelves. Accommodation for 20,000 additional volumes has been provided in the reference department by the introduction of steel bookcases which are convertible at any time into rolling stacks. In the children's department

15,314 more issues were recorded than in the previous year. Three branch libraries, for Earlsdon, Stoke, and Foleshill, were started last summer. The first two have been completed, and that at Foleshill will be finished in the spring. There have already been purchased 10,000 volumes for the new branches. The first part of the new general catalog, comprising books on natural science, useful, fine, and recreative arts, has been published and is on sale to borrowers. A photographic survey of Coventry has recently been inaugurated by the Photographic Club, and it is intended to form and preserve at the Central Library a collection of photographs representing scenes and events associated with the city, past and present.

Coventry. Floor plans of two of the three new branch libraries for the Coventry library system are reproduced in *The Librarian and Book World* for January, 1914. The first one shown is the branch at Foleshill, said to be similar in plan to the branch at Earlsdon, except that it is somewhat more compact. The lot on which this stands is irregular in shape, one corner having an angle of about 50 degrees, and the building has been well adapted to the space it fills. The branch at Stoke occupies a corner lot. The entrance here is placed diagonally across the corner with the two wings of the building on either side at right angles to each other. In the angle thus formed at the rear the room for the lending library, with its curved outer wall, has been placed. In both branches the children's room is at the right of the rather large entrance hall, the lending library at the rear, and the news room at the left. Rooms for the staff adjoin the news rooms. Pictures of these two branches are printed in the last report of the Coventry Libraries, and show attractive one-story buildings of brick with stone trimmings, standing close to the street.

Gainsborough. The Public Library has been reopened on the open access system. Other improvements, including a reduction in fines and an extension of the hours the library is open, have been inaugurated.

Leeds P. L. Thomas W. Hand, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1913.) Accessions 7956; total number volumes in libraries 313,196. Circulation 1,382,237; of this number 125,748 were consulted in the reference library, 248,486 were issued from the central lending library, and 1,008,003 from the branch libraries. There were about 2,170,000 visitors to the newspaper rooms of the central library and

branches. Total registration 32,748, a decrease of 915 from the previous year.

There are about thirty branches maintained as a part of the library system. The practice of providing "safe guarded open access" to the shelves has been introduced in a few of the branches, with an immediate gain in circulation, especially in books on the useful arts and science, fine arts, history and biography. The results are so satisfactory that the system will gradually be introduced to other branches. Juvenile reading rooms are crowded, and "half hour talks" given during the winter by a member of the staff were very successful. Evening branch libraries and newsrooms are maintained in many school-rooms.

County Borough of Salford P. L. Ben. H. Mullen, lbn. (65th rpt.—yr. ending Oct. 31, 1913.) Accessions 2517; total number volumes 60,007. Circulation for home use 360,857; volumes used in reading rooms, 242,347; number of readers in the news rooms 1,174,556. New registration 82; total number of borrowers 12,330.

There are seven libraries and two reading rooms included in this system, besides a museum and art gallery at Peel Park and a natural history museum at Buile Hill Park. The usual American card-charging system of recording the issue of books has been tried in one of the branch libraries in place of the cumbersome ledger system, and the system has been found "simple, rapid, economical and accurate."

"Compared with the returns of ten years ago, some striking advances are to be noticed in the importance of the institutions to the public, and the growing appreciation in which they are held. The number of museum visitors has risen by 63,205; the number of books taken for reading at the firesides of the people is 84,737 greater; while 26,824 more books have been used in the reading rooms. The number of readers in the news rooms has advanced by 59,134, and the recreation rooms, not in existence ten years ago, have this year been used by 498,145 persons. The total under all heads amounts to no less a figure than 732,045, representing 41.6 per cent. increase in the decade."

GERMANY

Bremen. The Lesehalle (reading room) had 113,480 visitors in 1912. With a total of 29,142 volumes in the library and its branches, a circulation of 188,905 volumes was reached. A lending library was established for the cab-drivers in their own quarters.

Elberfeld. The Stadtbücherei (city library) with its branches, in the year 1911-12 had a circulation of 286,668 volumes.

Heidelberg. The Volksbibliothek (people's library) had in 1912 a recorded use by 66,687 persons, including 29,624 readers in the reading room. This library of 9462 volumes lent during the year 36,435 books.

Neu-Kölln. During the past year the public reading room of the city was visited by 4180 persons. Of these 3300 were men and 880 were women. During 1911 an average of 13 persons visited the reading room each day. The total expenditure for library and reading room amounted to about \$1450. In addition \$750 was employed in the purchase of works of the best literature and of a popular scientific character. It is probable that the coming year will see the commencement of construction work on a separate library building. It is also intended to make large increases in the number of volumes in the library. Probably between \$3500 and \$4000 will be devoted to the purchase of new books.

Berlin. The public library and reading room at Adalbertstrasse 41, Berlin, S. O., was founded fourteen years ago for the benefit of the working people of Greater Berlin. Of the users of the library 55 per cent. are engaged in industrial pursuits, 22 per cent. are commercial clerks, while the remaining 23 per cent. belong to the liberal professions, or are officials, teachers, students or persons without occupation. During the last year 70,899 volumes were loaned in the circulating division as against 69,012 in the year preceding. Only 19 volumes were lost. Of the entire number of volumes loaned 24,936 related to literature of an instructive character. These were divided as follows among the various branches of knowledge: history and biography, 4838; geography, 3110; natural sciences, 5093; law and government, political economy, 3075; trade literature and technics, 3200; philosophy, religion, pedagogy, sports, 2815; art, music, history of literature, etc., 2715. The scientific books asked for constituted 35 per cent. of the entire number loaned. In all 85,851 volumes were loaned to be read either inside or outside the library. In the course of last year the library was visited by 67,312 persons, 64,255 of them being men and 3057 women. The number of periodical publications available to visitors of the library has been largely increased and now amounts to 619 newspapers and magazines of every kind and tendency.

The reference library, consisting of 2131 volumes and located in the reading room, was used extensively by the visitors.

HOLLAND

A description of the Royal Library of Holland, which is located at The Hague, appears in the December issue of *The Library World*. It is one of a series of articles by Henry A. Sharp, entitled "Pages from a Dutch note book."

The Royal Library was founded in 1798. Seven years later it became known as the Koninklijke Bibliotheek, and since 1815 has been the national library of Holland. It contains over 500,000 printed books, and 30,000 pamphlets illustrative of the history of Holland, as well as some 6000 manuscripts, mostly historical in character. It also possesses unique collections on chess, of Dutch incunabula, about 700 Elzevirs, and much material relating to Spinoza, who was born in Amsterdam.

Books in the library are available for home reading, free access is allowed to a considerable portion of the stock, and no formalities are to be observed beyond the signing of an ordinary visitors' book. Books are loaned to all parts of the country, and all kinds of bibliographical catalogs are being prepared to acquaint the people with the library.

Holland issues a series of printed cards similar to Library of Congress cards, and also a printed card index of articles in current Dutch periodicals. Before being printed on the actual cards, proofs on perforated paper are sent to all subscribers, who tear off those which they require and return them to the library, thus furnishing a guide to the number of cards needed.

ITALY

Florence. A society has been formed here for the purpose of providing libraries for the elementary schools of the city, the books being allowed to circulate among the families of the pupils. The society now, after five years, has 135 such libraries containing several thousand volumes. The books are repaired and rebound by the society.

Mantua. The Biblioteca Comunale at the end of 1912 reports 120,495 volumes besides manuscripts, incunabula and maps. The year's expenditures amounted to 23,811 lire (about \$4,760), of which 923 lire (about \$184) came from the state. Important loans were made to libraries in Italy and two other countries.

Padua. The University of Padua has a new library building costing about \$80,000. It is the first modern library building erected by any Italian university. The five-story stack has room for 180,000 volumes, and space is set aside for two others. The largest reading room seats about 100 persons, and there are several special reading rooms.

FRANCE

Paris. There were 169,450 readers, both students and professors, in the Sorbonne the last year, who used 510,295 volumes. These figures do not include the books to which free access is given. In addition 14,469 persons borrowed 19,352 volumes for home use. Accessions during the year numbered 13,550 volumes.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

A commission of fifteen, working under the direction of the Hungarian ministry of education and public worship, has completed an examination of all the juvenile literature of the country, and the ministry has now undertaken a reform of the school libraries, basing its action on the reports made by the commission.

Vienna. The "Zentral-Bibliothek" Verein, with 23 branches in the city and three outside of it, had 545,700 volumes at the end of 1912, and circulated nearly 5,000,000 volumes.

POLAND

An article in *Tygodnik Ilustrowany*, a weekly published in Warsaw, Poland, announces that the new building for the library of the counts Krasinski will be opened this year in Warsaw, "so that the treasures of the past gathered sparingly by former generations and saved from destruction [a discreet allusion to the pillaging of Polish libraries in the eighteenth century, when 300,000 volumes were taken to St. Petersburg] could be preserved." This library is a result of the labor of many generations. As far back as the sixteenth century the counts Krasinski were already known as possessors of excellent libraries. During the last 50 years the library has grown steadily, and it is now considered one of the finest and most valuable libraries in Poland. Besides the original collection of the counts Krasinski, the library includes that of Konstanty Swidzinski, Count Leon Lubinski and others. The library contains 72,000 works in about 100,000 volumes, also 7000 manuscripts, a rare collection of paintings, coins, portraits, and arms and armor.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature.

General

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

SCOPE AND USEFULNESS.

What can be done by a small library in a small town. Mary S. Crandall. *Pub. Libs.*, January, 1914. p. 1-4.

A paper read before the library section of the New York State Teachers' Association in Syracuse, Nov. 25, 1913. Suggests how the local papers, churches, civic associations and business organizations may be induced to co-operate with the library. The value of library exhibits at county fairs, illustrated lantern talks, picture bulletins, special lists and exhibits for young people, mailing lists in rural districts, and small libraries sent to country schools is all touched upon. Inexpensive pictures are circulated, and are used to suggest collateral reading. Material for debates, essays, etc., is furnished, and personal supplementary aid is given wherever possible.

The Library as an Educator

FOREIGNERS, WORK WITH.

It is reported that 70 per cent. of those who patronize the Boston Public Library, its branches and reading rooms, are foreigners or their children.

Recent additions to the Indianapolis Public Library include a number of Roumanian, Slavonic, and Hungarian books. Lists of books in Greek, Bulgarian, and other languages are being prepared and will be added later.

The first Chinese library to be established in the United States and to be designated as an Official Gazette Library by the superintendent of documents, has its new quarters at No. 2210-2212 Archer avenue, Chicago. Many of the Chinese students avail themselves of its field of research. Through Mr. Wong Chung, of Nanking, the library is assured of sufficient endowment to carry on its work. It now owns over 2500 volumes.

The Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts has been holding meetings in the libraries at Springfield, Worcester and Northampton, in connection with the extension

of library work in the foreign colonies. In every instance the attendance was much larger than was expected, the leaders of the foreign colonies combining in making suggestions to the libraries as to the most practical way to bring the libraries in closer touch with the non-English speaking people. These suggestions ranged from notices about the libraries, printed in foreign languages, to be distributed through the foreign quarters, to new branch buildings. The spirit of helpfulness was evident from all quarters and there were no dissenting opinions as to the great benefit that would result to the newcomers from a greater use of the library. As one local paper put it, every one in attendance was impressed by the desire of the Library Commission and the local library to make their institution of practical value to all the citizens of the State. The commission reports that traveling libraries in Italian have been sent to Lincoln, Marlborough, Southwick and construction camps at Drury and Charlemont; French libraries to Spencer, Northbridge, Bryantville, Montague and Palmer; and Polish to Georgetown and Ludlow. Requests have been received from ten other libraries and traveling libraries will be sent as fast as the necessary books can be secured. Twelve libraries have applied to the commission for annotated lists of books in foreign languages, which are being prepared in co-operation with the leaders of the different nationalities as fast as possible. The Dante Alighieri Society, at the suggestion of its Boston branch, has made a generous gift to the commission of 150 volumes of Italian books for the traveling libraries. The titles were selected by the society and the majority of the books shipped from Rome.

Free illustrated lectures in Italian were given at the North End branch of the Boston Public Library during January. The subject of the first lecture was "Modern and Ancient Rome." The lectures were delivered by Signorina Amy A. Bernardy. This arrangement was made possible by coöperation with the Società Nazionale Dante Alighieri, which last year gave to the library the handsome bas relief of Dante that may be seen in the main reading room. Another innovation at this branch library is a series of vocation talks that

is being given on Wednesday evenings for the young people of the district. "Needle Trades" was the subject of one talk for girls, while the boys had their turn the following week, the subject being "Building Trades."

WORK WITH WOMEN.

The Chicago Public Library has a study for women, which is intended for the accommodation of woman patrons of the library engaged in research, seeking assistance in the preparation of special subjects, and it is especially intended for the use of women voters. A special reference room for women has been opened in the main library. There are 250 volumes on political subjects.

Library in Relation to Schools

WORK WITH SCHOOLS.

The public library and the rural school. Leslie I. Reed. *Iowa Lib. Quar.*, O.-N.-D., 1913. p. 54-57.

The modern conception of the duties of the public library is twofold: First, to find a book for every reader, and second, to find a reader for every book. Today the rural districts work in coöperation with the city and the modern library movement embraces not only the residents of the city and town, but also the inhabitants of the remotest rural district. The writer, who is superintendent of schools in Missouri Valley, Iowa, took an active part in creating a large interest in the library. Series of special meetings were held for men, for women, and for teachers, at which lectures were given with the purpose of creating an interest in the higher things of life and also to prepare them for the work of extending library use. Much interest was aroused at once. About a thousand books were brought forth from school closets, others were purchased, and the whole rearranged and classified by school grades. The teachers taught the pupils how to use the library, gave advice on the selection of books, and encouraged the pupils to discuss the books read. In the fall the librarian had a booth at the county fair, from which interest has spread to the towns around.

The conclusions reached are that rural extension work must start with the city library; that the most available agent for interesting the rural communities is the rural teacher, who should study the needs of her community and aid the librarian in selection of books; that the State Library Commission should work to interest county superintendents in the extension movement, and should see

that lecturers are available for meetings of farmers' clubs, etc.; that library courses should be required in all normal schools, and that money raised by rural taxation for libraries should go to the city library at the center of the district.

Library Extension Work

EXTENSION WORK.

University extension and the local libraries. William A. Rawles. *Lib. Occurrent*, D., 1913. p. 146-149.

In America the task of the nineteenth century was the subduing of a continent. The mission of the twentieth century must be the conservation of resources, of life and health, and a readjustment of our social relations. In the readjustment of educational institutions the university should be an important factor, and in this Wisconsin has shown the possibilities of the greater university by offering "to teach anybody anything, anywhere."

The functions of the twentieth century university are three-fold. First, the instruction and training of those students who gather in its halls; second, research work and its application to both old and new conditions and methods; third, the wide diffusion of knowledge among the people of every city, village, and rural community. In Indiana are over a million people between the ages of 16 and 40, for most of whom education beyond the common schools is impossible. That they yearn for more knowledge, the records of private correspondence schools bears witness. Does it not seem rational to ask the State University to undertake such part of this work as it can do efficiently?

Extension work is carried on by three methods: First, by series of popular lectures; second, by correspondence study; and third, by encouraging and directing debating and public discussion. In this the library can coöperate by providing lectures which will lead to further reading. Again, although the library cannot furnish highly specialized textbooks sometimes required by correspondence classes it might (and does) furnish reference books of more or less general interest. And for the encouragement of debating and public discussions the library can furnish standard works in economics, sociology, political science and history, and subscribe to magazines dealing with current events. The extension department will furnish libraries with information which is desired by their patrons, where the resources of the local library are insufficient.

DEBATES.

The library trustees of Fresno, Cal., have decided to establish a discussion center in the basement of the library building for public debate. The proposition is to hold a debate one night a week between speakers selected by the library trustees. The public will be invited to these debates, which will be on subjects of timely and popular interest. Following the formal discussion pro and con, the listeners will be invited to participate in the discussion, general debate being urged.

THEATER.

The Louisville Free Public Library in its endeavor to be of service to the public is a member of the Drama League of America. This gives the library the bulletin and all other printed matter issued by this organization. The bulletin is on file in the reference room for public use, and all printed broadsides issued by the organization recommending plays as they appear in Louisville, are placed on the public bulletin board at the library. The library has just issued an 18-page pamphlet of vest-pocket size, giving a list of the plays in the Louisville Public Library which are endorsed by the Drama League, with some additional titles of modern dramas.

CINEMATOGRAPH PICTURES.

Last October a "Library of films" was opened in Berlin (*Filmarchiv für Lehr- und Unterrichtszwecke*). This Berlin depository already possesses a very large collection of valuable films, dealing especially with scientific and allied subjects, which is probably not equaled elsewhere. In connection with the library, an Intelligence Bureau has been opened, where advice can be obtained on all matters connected with the cinematograph and its uses. "When it is remembered that the moving picture camera may be used in connection with the microscope—that it has an unlimited field in geography, the recording of social life, and in natural history—it seems difficult to account for the fact that universities have practically ignored it. The value is not so much to be sought in the classroom, for there are, of course, objections to its use there, but the founding of this new type of library would possess an interest for future generations which can scarcely be estimated. The German society is planning to spend \$7500 a year on buying films."

The *Rhein-Mainischer Verband für Volksbildung* reports an arrangement whereby motion picture films are lent to local societies, a

traveling theater is maintained, 45 traveling libraries as well as many local libraries are furnished to its local Vereine, and an excursion of 50 working people from Frankfurt to the "adult schools" of England has been arranged.

The civic lecture and the cinematograph. J. Best. *Cardiff Libs. Rev.*, N.-D., 1913. p. 82.

One of the first cities of England to give the cinematograph lecture is Cardiff, which boasts of the most complete organization of popular lectures in the British Isles. It has two series of lectures—one for children, another for adults—given in the chief libraries in and around Cardiff. The published syllabus of lectures gives a very complete bibliography of the subject.

The public library at St. Joseph, Mo., has been using the Edison home and school kinoscope to illustrate the stories told the children at the library. It is a small moving picture machine, operated by electricity, and with no fire risk, which throws a picture on a screen 6 x 8 feet.

The *Bulletin* of the New York Library Club for January presents a summary of the laws and ordinances of various states and cities concerning motion picture films, mostly taken from the report made by Andrew Linn Bostwick, the municipal librarian of St. Louis.

Library Development and Cooperation

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION—NATIONAL.

Coöperative lists. Joseph L. Wheeler. *Pub. Libs.*, D., 1913. p. 428-429.

The Los Angeles Public Library is unable, for lack of funds, to compile and publish as many lists as it would like. Consequently, it has arranged with certain business houses to compile lists which the company publishes on condition that its name shall appear on the title page and it shall have two or three pages of advertising in the back. The first two were issued in 1909, one a list of "Practical books for practical boys," by a large hardware firm in New York, and the other a list of "Books for home builders; planning, decorating, furnishing," by the Sherwin-Williams Company. About 50,000 of each were printed, and twenty-five or thirty of the larger libraries distributed them, the copies having the imprint of the various libraries. Lists of books on housekeeping, machine shop work, and business are now proposed, each to be printed by some company of national reputa-

tion. Libraries are urged to support this plan, and all which care to help themselves and each other in this way are requested to notify Mr. Wheeler.

The public affairs information service. *Spec. Libs.*, D., 1913. p. 191-192.

To help legislative, municipal reference and other special libraries to keep in touch with the progress of affairs in their particular fields a plan of coöperation has been put into operation with headquarters at the Indiana Bureau of Legislation Information, Indianapolis, and in connection with *Special Libraries*.

Forty institutions, including nearly all the leading legislative and municipal reference libraries and some college libraries are enrolled. Each institution pays \$25 to cover cost of postage, subscriptions to clipping bureaus, etc. Between June and Dec. 1, fifteen bulletins printed on the mimeograph were issued.

The institutions enrolled are requested to supply information regarding (1) their own publications and especially all bibliographies and digests; (2) works in preparation; (3) specially significant reports of state or city; (4) reports on public affairs by local organizations; (5) investigations of political, social or economic subjects, authorized or under way; (6) special investigations under way by city or state administrative officers, etc.; (7) local court decisions of extra significance; (8) material relating to the reform of legislative procedure.

Founding, Developing and Maintaining Interest

LIBRARY ADVERTISING.

With the object of familiarizing the public with the work of the library, and also with what it aims to do, the librarian of the Providence (R. I.) Public Library prepared a series of twenty articles which were printed in the local newspapers during 1913. A series of eight articles appeared in the *Providence Journal*, from April 3 to April 28, under the general heading of "Getting acquainted with the Providence Public Library." This was followed by a series of six articles in the *Evening Bulletin*, from May 15 to June 4, under the general heading of "Forming the library habit at the Providence Public Library." Six other articles were added, some of which appeared in the *Sunday Journal*, and some in the daily *Journal*. One of these emphasized the various data embodied in the comparative statistics of libraries, which the library prepared and had on display.

"You pay for it. Why don't you use it?"

was part of the contents of a placard posted at all of the polling places at Valparaiso, Ind., on election day for the purpose of calling attention to the public library. The cards were made by the manual training boys of the central high school.

The Alexandria (Ind.) Public Library had exhibits of books in the township building at a recent corn fair, and also in the window of the room where the corn was exhibited. The editor of the newspaper gave good space for publicity articles during the fair.

Library babies. Charles H. Compton. *Pub. Libs.*, January, 1914. p. 9-10.

For the last six months the Seattle Public Library has been sending out each day to parents whose names are listed in the birth notices of the papers, a postal calling their attention to two books on the care of babies. Ten to fifteen postals are sent each day. In the central library and branches are about 75 copies in all, of the two books recommended, and at the central library alone fully 45 copies are out all of the time. Of the people brought to the library by these cards, 25 to 50 per cent. have never taken out books before.

WINDOW DISPLAY LIBRARY ADVERTISING.

A store window library exhibit. *Pub. Libs.*, January, 1913. p. 4-7.

A description of an exhibit made by the Holyoke (Mass.) Public Library in one of the leading stores last summer. All the books were new, and were in roughly classified groups. Care was taken to show plainly the title of each volume, and a list of the books on exhibition, with a few others, was printed for distribution inside the store. A number of placards were displayed, setting forth the uses and benefits of the public library.

ADVERTISING BOOKMARKS.

Bookmarks on such subjects as, After school, what? Building a home, Caring for baby, Eugenics, How to beautify your yard, How to make your business pay, have been printed and widely distributed by the Lansing (Mich.) Public Library, helping in the circulation of books on these subjects.

ADVERTISING POSTALS.

The advertising feature which has been most satisfactory in the Lansing (Mich.) Public Library has been the printing of postal cards with blank space to write in the name of the author and the title of books added to the library. These have been sent each week to persons interested in the subject of the book,

especially to those not regular patrons of the library.

COOPERATION FROM MINISTERS.

The ministerial association of Decatur, Ill., has purchased about sixty new books for the public library. The books cover a wide range of subjects of special interest to ministers, missionary societies and Bible study classes, as well as being an addition to the religious books in the reference department.

Library Support. Funds

RAISING FUNDS.

The club women of Tulsa, Okla., carried on a "penny canvass" lasting one day to raise money for the library book fund. The city was divided into forty districts, which were systematically canvassed by club members. All money raised from the schools will be kept separate and used exclusively for books for young people. About \$450 in all was received.

When the basketball team at Batesville, Ind., closed its season it had funds on hand, and with the money purchased books for the public library of the town.

Library Buildings

Design, Plans, Construction

LIBRARY SUPERVISION.

A description of the new Liberty Square branch library at Elizabeth, N. J., illustrated with two floor plans and one full-page picture, is printed in the December number of *Public Libraries*. The full-page illustration shows a new method of oversight. The children's room is in the basement, and is connected with the main floor by a stairway. Near the charging desk on the main floor is an open well protected on three sides by low book cases and a plate glass screen, which screen extends to the floor on the fourth side. Opposite to it, on the face of the wall, is a mirror to reflect that portion of the children's room not directly visible from the charging counter.

Reading Rooms

NEWSPAPER READING ROOMS.

Alterations are now in progress at the Louisville (Ky.) Free Public Library. The newspaper room, which has been situated in the basement, will be enlarged and located on the second floor of the library. Standing newspaper racks, on which will be placed all Louisville newspapers and the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, will

be provided in the room now under construction. Cupboards will be built below the racks containing current volumes unbound. Files, containing bound volumes, will be placed on a large table at one side of the room and attended by a clerk, who will see that no clippings are cut from the old papers. Three tables will also be placed in the center of the room where readers may peruse copies of all the papers from large cities of the United States, and papers from London, Paris and Berlin, at length. Readers will be allowed fifteen minutes only to look over the papers on the standing rack, if others are waiting to read the news. Otherwise no time limit will be observed. All the Louisville papers will be indexed, so that any article or advertisement may be found without loss of time. Boxes of interesting clippings will also be kept by the attendants and indexed. The new room will be called the "Newspaper, Civics and Municipal Reference Library Room."

Government and Service

Governing Board

TRUSTEES.

The library problem and the trustees' responsibility. Mrs. C. C. Loomis. *Iowa Lib. Quar.*, O.-N.-D., 1913. p. 49-52.

President's address at the meeting of the Iowa Library Association in Sioux City, Oct., 1913. The library situation has evolved itself into a trustees' problem and the trustees seem to be very far from ready to begin the solution. There are over one thousand trustees in Iowa. The one hundred and fourteen libraries represent a money investment of over \$2,600,000, and carry an annual income of approximately \$300,000 to be expended. There are two sets of persons between the libraries and their patrons—city councils and trustees. If city councils through ignorance sometimes hinder library progress, isn't it the trustees' business to see that they are educated along library lines?

When the last general assembly passed an amendment to the old law raising the maximum levy possible from two and three mills to five mills in all towns, irrespective of size, many boards of trustees heard the news without enthusiasm. Many thought they had enough under the old law and others even had money on deposit, though they couldn't keep their buildings open evenings on account of expense! In the near future the state library commissioners may be asked to create a new office, that of instructor for library trust-

tees. There is room for enlightenment so long as there are trustees who believe that income money is to be kept on deposit; so long as they have "income enough" and yet pay a librarian \$25 a month.

TRUSTEES—MEETINGS.

An innovation in library board meetings. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, O., 1913, p. 177.

The board of trustees of Cedarburg Public Library tried the plan of holding an open meeting Oct. 14, which was widely advertised in advance. Besides the usual reports an address was given by Miss Lutie Stearns on "The place of the library in community life."

Remuneration, Salaries, Pensions

LIBRARY PENSIONS.

The city council of Omaha has approved an ordinance establishing a pension system for city library employees. The pensions are granted under authority of an act of the last legislature, which follows closely the school pension system. Library employees may be assessed not to exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of their salary, to which the city is to add a sum at least one and one-half times this amount. The fund may also be increased by private donations or bequests. Any person who has been in library work thirty-five years, twenty of which have been in the Omaha Public Library, may be pensioned at the rate of \$420 per annum. Any person who has served forty years, twenty of which have been in Omaha, shall be retired on a pension.

Rules for Readers

Days of Opening

SUNDAY OPENING.

The library board of Davenport, Iowa, has decided to extend the Sunday hours and henceforth the library will be open from 2 to 6. The same hours were kept on Christmas day.

Administration

General Executive

PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL MATERIAL.

The Indiana historical survey. Logan Esarey. *Lib. Occurrent*, D., 1913. p. 142-146.

While the West is taking the lead in many ways, in political development, in authorship, in social welfare, and in the production of wealth, historically it is but a footnote to New England. In a sense there is no history of the United States outside of New England; not because the men of the West have made

no history, but because it has not been preserved, or if preserved, it has not been gathered together. The task of bringing the West to a par with the East in this regard is enormous, and in this work the library is asked to co-operate. The trouble with the ordinary historical society is that it has neither home nor funds. It is within the power of the librarians of the state to supply them with both. Every library should preserve all original official reports, papers and records of local government not expressly provided for otherwise. In any case copies of all printed reports should be filed. The instance is cited of the sale by the janitor of one of the largest colleges of the state, of two wagon loads of newspapers to a furniture dealer for wrapping paper. These papers were the almost complete file (and the only one in existence) covering 30 years, of what had been the leading paper of the county. Almost at the same time, the library bought a carload of French archives, beautifully bound in red leather.

The Indiana Survey's first and most important work is the preservation of material. In addition, it plans a publication on the "Archives of the state"—the leading state papers, reports, proclamations, platforms, and statistics, and a history of the people as expressed in their daily activities. In this connection it is expected to make a record of every church ever organized in the state; of every school, academy, college, etc.; of farming, transportation, banking, mining, and all other leading forms of activity. From this material accurate histories of Indiana may be written which will replace the unreliable ones of the present time.

On planning a printed catalog of local literature. Basil Anderton. *Lib. Assn. Record*, N., 1913. p. 542-552.

In planning a printed catalog of local literature much depends on the amount of material to be dealt with, and also on the amount of money to be spent. This paper deals with towns of moderate size, whose publications are usually of local, rather than general interest. In such towns interest centers most upon the men and women who have written the books. Consequently, it is best to make the author-list most complete and curtail entries in the subject-list. The most important divisions of the subject-list are usually those dealing with local history, topography, antiquities, and dialect, and in certain localities, special industries. History and description will probably be classed together.

Treatment of views, photographs, etc., will vary considerably, depending on the amount of material and the way in which it is kept. Full treatment can seldom be given. Maps can usually be listed separately. Heraldry and genealogy need careful treatment unless a heraldry catalog already exists. For portraits a complete alphabetical list placed in the bibliographical section is recommended. Bookplates should be listed alphabetically under the owners' names. In the case of book-illustrators, whose work is scattered through books without other local interest, it is inadvisable to attempt a complete inventory. If not only illustrators, but also authors and subject matter are of local interest, a list of the volumes will be interesting. In most towns an alphabetical list of publishers or printers is desirable. A list of all books in the vernacular will be useful to philologists and to many general readers as well. Is an index necessary to such a catalog? To make a full one is a laborious business, and of doubtful advantage. A conspectus of the classification of the subject-list might be given, together with an alphabetical statement of all headings actually used, and a title-index to books mentioned in the author-list might be a valuable adjunct to the catalog.

PICTURES, LIBRARY USE OF.

An important feature of the work of the Boston Public Library is set forth in the announcement that to supplement the material provided by the fine arts department of the central library, there have been formed at the branches collections of inexpensive pictures likely to be of use to teachers in their work. These pictures are chiefly representations of birds or animals, or are related to geography, including political history, folk lore, or the industrial arts. They consist of plates cut from periodicals or condemned books, mounted post-cards, Perry pictures, and other inexpensive reproductions. Some of them are colored. The pictures are lent freely to the teachers in the public schools of the city and to clubs. Over 42,000 were circulated last year. Pictures may be drawn from a distant branch, as well as from the one nearest to the school or club.

Libraries and similar organizations in the New England states which desire to have frequent exhibitions of pictures for educational purposes can arrange for this by becoming members of the Library Art Club. It costs \$5 to join, and the yearly dues are \$6. In return each library or other organization belong-

ing is provided with twelve or more sets of pictures yearly, each set being allowed to remain at a place three weeks, less the time of travel. The club now owns more than 7000 pictures on art, architecture, history, biography, landscape, natural history, manufactures and other subjects, and when desired a set will be sent for a trial exhibition free of charge, except expenses of transportation. Further information may be obtained from the president, Miss Alice G. Chandler, of Lancaster, Mass.

The Thomas Hughes room for young people in the Chicago public library has a circulating collection of pictures obtained from duplicate magazines, books and other sources. These are mounted on cardboard and are used by teachers' clubs and others who wish illustrative material. The pictures are charged on any one of a reader's cards, in addition to the books he may wish to take, and are loaned for two weeks, with the privilege of renewal.

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD FILES—LOCAL.

The first exhibition illustrative of the new photographic survey record of Norfolk and Norwich (England) was held in the new gallery of the public library the first two weeks of December. Last January a committee consisting of members of the Norwich Public Library Committee and representatives of local scientific and photographic societies, with Mr. G. A. Stephen, the city librarian, as secretary, was formed to inaugurate this photographic survey record. In eleven months nearly 1500 photographs had been brought together at the library. Selections from them, grouped under the headings *Bygone Norfolk and Norwich, Architecture, Antiquities, Anthropology, Art, Industries, Biography, Passing events, Geology, Zoology, and Botany* formed the first exhibition. There were also exhibited about seventy-five photographs by members of the Norwich and District Photographic Society, in a competition for a silver cup offered for the best set of local record photographs.

Accession

PURCHASING BOOKS.

The librarian and the book store. John Hall Wheelock. *Pub. Libs.*, January, 1914. p. 7-9.

A description of the new store of Charles Scribner's Sons in New York City, which all library school classes in the vicinity visit as a part of their school work. On counters in the center of the store are ranged the books, each one devoted to some one broad subject, with subdivisions into special groups. In this

way books on the problems of the day, travel, art, nature, religion, juveniles, fiction, belles-lettres, and standard sets are shown.

In the galleries another arrangement is made. A representative stock of all the chief American publishers is displayed, arranged under the publisher's name alphabetically according to author. An order card is in each volume, so that upon its removal from the shelf the card may be issued and the stock kept up with the least possible waste of time.

In the rear of the store a picture gallery shows the originals of the illustrations used in the firm's publications, and here books in fine bindings, foreign as well as American, are also displayed.

FREE MATERIAL.

Material on geography which may be obtained free or at small cost. Mary J. Booth. *Journal of Geography*, Jan., 1914, p. 129-151.

Publications of this description are usually well illustrated pamphlets and come from several sources—the United States government, state governments, railroads, steamship lines, manufacturing firms and chambers of commerce of cities and towns. Instructions are given as to the proper places and persons to address to procure such material and an extended list of titles follows under a geographical arrangement. There are also short supplementary lists on industries and commercial products, and miscellaneous items.

CENSORSHIP.

The taboos of the British Museum Library. E. S. P. Haynes. *Eng. Rev.*, D., 1913. p. 123-134.

There are three classes of books which are not mentioned in any way in the general catalog, and are, therefore, inaccessible to the public. They are books "subversive of the throne, of religion, and of propriety" (the latter including many standard works on hygiene), which, although their existence in the library is admitted, are recorded if at all, only in a special catalog. An extended correspondence, quoted at some length, was carried on with the keeper of printed books in an effort to find out what the necessary procedure might be in order to gain access to these books, and on what basis their selection was conducted. The situation as disclosed in this correspondence may be summed up in the following points: (1) A private department does exist; (2) out of all possible books in these three classes, only some are condemned, the principle of selection seeming very indefinite; (3) such books so buried disappear, for, if any catalog of the "private

case" exists, all access to it is denied; (4) the books "may be had on special application" but since no information on how to apply, where to apply, or what to apply for, could be obtained, the permission is of no value.

This whole policy of restriction is distasteful to the writer. He maintains that as all readers in the British Museum Library must be adult, and must be certified by a responsible person, it may safely be assumed they are there for serious work, which should not be limited or curtailed by a narrow-minded policy of restriction.

One quaint result of the policy is noted in the case of many books on hygiene, which are tabooed in English, while the complete work is admitted in German either as an original or as a translation. The general opinion is that every book in the library should be entered in the general catalog, under author at least, and a long extract from the report of the Library of Congress procedure is made in support of the contention.

The rejected book. *Pub. Libs.* D., 1913. p. 431.

Editorial. There is no reason why the public library should purchase questionable books to please a few people, when it is so difficult to find sufficient money to buy all the material needed by serious students, public school pupils and occupational investigators. Librarians may sometimes fail as literary censors and exclude what should have been admitted, but such a mistake, when recognized, can always be rectified.

Catalog

CATALOGING CODES.

Cataloging codes. Part II. Maurice H. B. Mash. *The Librarian*, D., 1913. p. 155-158.

A continuation of the comparison of rules governing author and authorship heading as embodied in the Anglo-American code and Cutter rules. Comparison is made of the rules for architects, music, commentaries, concordances, revisions, table talk and interviews, translations, compound surnames, princes of the blood and sovereigns, and noblemen.

Cataloging codes. Part III. Maurice H. B. Mash. *The Librarian*, J., 1914. p. 195-199.

Continues further the comparison of the Anglo-American code with the Cutter rules dealing with author and authorship headings. Rules governing the treatment of pseudonyms, changes of name by married women, ancient Greek and Latin authors, corporate bodies as

authors, and anonymous authors, are compared, and a brief discussion is given of the proper mode of entry for almanacs, year books, etc., and extracts from periodicals.

Classification

DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION (DEWEY'S).

Suggested rearrangement of the Dewey classes 100 and 200. J. E. Walker. *Lib. World*, D., 1913. p. 163-165.

A rearrangement in accordance with the writer's ideas of the main divisions of philosophy and religion. Taking as a basis for the rearrangement, the process of the development of the human mind, the writer proceeds to reconstruct the class Philosophy in the following order: Philosophy (in general), ancient philosophers, modern philosophers, mind and body—anthropology, mental faculties—psychology, logic—dialectics, metaphysics, ethics. This carries one in a logical manner to the cognate class, Religion. In this class the only change suggested is the transfer of "ethnic—non-Christian" religions from the end to a place immediately after Religion (in general).

Loan Department

BOOK DELIVERY.

The public library of Wilmington, Del. proposes to deliver books by messenger to those who call for them by telephone, the cost of delivery to be met by the borrower.

The library has entered into an arrangement with the Western Union Telegraph Company to deliver all books called for at an expense of only five cents a volume.

In order that all persons may be treated alike, the following rules have been adopted:

1. Five cents will be charged for each volume delivered, except in cases where two volumes belong to the same work.

2. One volume (or work) for each volume delivered may be returned to the library when books are delivered, without extra charge.

3. Readers should give several titles when calling for books, so that they may not be disappointed in case one or more are not in the library.

4. If no books called for are in, a notice to that effect will be sent to reach the applicant in the afternoon mail, provided the request is received before noon.

5. One work of fiction will be sent when another one is already charged, provided the one already in the hands of the borrower is returned by the messenger.

6. Only one delivery a day will be made. Ap-

plications for books should be in the hands of library assistants not later than noon to allow time for looking up books.

Shelf Department

SHELF DEPARTMENT WORK.

Persons about to install new libraries, or those who find their books in bad condition, will be interested in the advice recently offered on this subject by a French authority. Glass cases should be avoided, except for a few precious volumes which are specially looked after and frequently dusted, since the confined atmosphere and lack of air circulation in such bookcases is favorable to the development of germs, insects and mold. Secondly, the simple precaution should be taken of placing on the shelves behind the books strips of cloth or flannel, moistened with benzine, phenol, tobacco juice or turpentine. These strips give excellent decay-preventing results if renewed from time to time and insure the preservation of the books and protect the library for all time.

Libraries on Special Subjects

BUSINESS LIBRARIES.

The library—a business man's means for developing his employees. Orpha Zoe Massey. *Spec. Libs.*, D., 1913. p. 190-191.

The Retail Credit Co. of Atlanta, Ga., is a national organization with 150 employees, making commercial reports on individuals. Mr. Massey, the librarian, outlines the company's plan of helping its employees, through its library, to increase their ability for work.

The librarian is supplied with data as to each employee's special work and needs, and he selects the books for each reader with reference to such needs, sending with each book a memorandum of special points to be noted. On the back of this memorandum card are some questions for the reader to answer regarding what he considers the most helpful ideas in the book, and what ones he is putting into practice. These comment cards are saved and give a good idea of the nature and scope of the book.

To carry out the details of the work four 3 x 5 cards are used. (1) A permanent inventory card for each book; (2) a book card for each book, used as a record showing whether the book is in circulation or not; (3) a reader's card on which is listed each book he reads and the date sent; (4) the criticism or comment card sent out with each book. No entries are made in symbols as the data must be available and intelligible to anyone.

General Libraries

For Special Classes

BLIND, WORK WITH THE.

A manuscript catalog of all books for the blind (so far as known) which exist in Braille in the United Kingdom has recently been completed and will be kept at the National Lending Library for the Blind, 125 Queen's Road, Bayswater, London, W. Work on the catalog has been wholly voluntary, and it now fills twenty-seven volumes. Location, owner, date of transcription and edition are recorded, and all those who have permanent collections to which they make additions are requested to communicate the same to the secretary of the library, which acts as a voluntary clearing-house for the Federation of Libraries for the Blind.

Reading and Aids

Work with Children

CHILDREN, WORK WITH.

Books for the young people's shelf. Sophie M. Collman. *Pub. Libs.*, D., 1913. p. 420-426.

Paper read before the Ohio Library Association, Oct. 10, 1913. Discusses a list of fifteen books forming part of a collection which has for some years been used in Cincinnati in work with the young people who have outgrown the children's room. These books are not "classics," but wholesome stories which will amuse and please without creating false and misleading views of life.

Literary Methods

Library Appliances

LIBRARY SUPPLIES.

Library supplies. Frederick Warren Jenkins. *Pub. Libs.*, D., 1913. p. 432-434.

The Russell Sage Foundation Library in New York has been reclassified and recataloged during the past year and a half. During that time many methods have been tried out, and many experiments made. The conclusions reached are described in this article, and cover the subjects of classification, labels, cards, typewriters, pens, ink and varnish.

DUPLICATING METHODS.

Duplicating processes. Part II. *The Librarian*, D., 1913. p. 159-161.

Adapted from an article by H. S. McCormack in the *Scientific American*. Describes the development of various devices for reproducing in large or small quantities letters writ-

ten on the typewriter. Duplicating machines for reproducing plans or drawings and signatures are also mentioned, and attention is called to the need, still unprovided for, of some simple device which will enable a business house to secure from one to six copies of its statistical reports, record sheets, etc. Also for a device to reproduce quickly correspondence received, of which the original must remain in the office.

Bibliographical Notes

UNDER the heading "Current heating and ventilating literature" the *Heating and Ventilating Magazine* publishes each month an index of the important magazine articles which have appeared on the subjects of heating and ventilation.

AN 83-page pamphlet entitled "Social forces" has been issued by the Education committee of the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association. The contents have been separated into three main divisions. First, a list of one-day programs on civic and social topics, designed for clubs which give only one day each month or each season to such study. Second, an outline of some seventy or eighty topics, arranged under ten general divisions, and covering modern governmental methods, industrial, educational and social problems, with bibliography of books, magazine articles, and other material under each topic. And third, suggestions for the introduction into the public schools of instruction and training in citizenship and morals.

THE paper entitled "Foreign literature in translation," by Zora L. Shields, of the department of English in the Omaha high school, which was read before the Nebraska Library Association at its meeting in Lincoln, Neb., in October, 1912, has just been reprinted in pamphlet form by the Omaha Public Library. Jessie M. Towne's paper on "Stimulation to reading for high school students," read at the October, 1913, meeting of the same association has also been issued in similar form.

THE John Crerar library of Chicago has issued a 16-page handbook as a convenient means of answering many questions in regard to the history, present condition, and future plans of the library. It is a revision and extension of a sketch first prepared by the librarian in 1902, and contains sections on the chronology of the library, its foundation, de-

velopment, scope, administration, collections, catalogs, publications, and on the question of a permanent building for the library.

A READING list for boys and girls, in which the books are correlated to the course of instruction in the graded schools, has just been issued by the Queens Borough Public Library of New York City. It is compiled by Miss Harriot E. Hassler, chief of the children's department. Similar lists proved so popular and useful at some of the branches, that the idea was taken up systematically, carefully worked out, and the lists published. There are four short lists of different titles for each grade. Each list covers the grade and is complete in itself. This arrangement has been followed for many reasons: (1) Children take to a short list more quickly. Even a slow and reluctant reader will tackle a short list. The weakest ambition can get through a few titles. (2) The demand for the books at the library is scattered over sixty titles from the beginning instead of concentrated on the first few books on one long list. (3) Almost any child can accomplish the reading of a short list of books, and goes forward with a sense of triumph instead of defeat, psychologically an event of the first importance to the child. The lists are embodied in the *Bulletin* of the Library, but the short lists for each grade have been separately printed on slips of different colors, without pledge, promise or advice of any kind. Already many letters of approval and appreciation have been received. Copies have been sent to all the schools in the borough, and the lists are being distributed to the children at the branch libraries in Queens.

In the pamphlet, "Seventy-five books of adventure for boys and girls," which was prepared by the children's department of the Cleveland Public Library, a new plan of annotation was tried. Most of the notes are in three paragraphs. The first paragraph is a brief summary of the plot or scope of the book, directed to the attention of the child; the second suggests to him additional reading along lines of similar interest; the third gives information of interest to the parent or teacher. This list of seventy-five books is an advance section of a long list with the same plan of annotation, to be published later.

A BOOKLET of 83 pages, arranged by Florence M. Hopkins, librarian of the Detroit Central High School, is published under the title "Allusions which every high school student should know." It contains about a thousand allu-

sions which intelligent people would be expected to recognize, and a number at the left of each entry—as 9, 10, 11, 12, or G [graduate]—suggests at about what grade the allusion should be recognized. Blank space has been left for notes beside each allusion, and blank pages for added allusions. The subjects covered include philosophy, religion, mythology, sociology, philology, science, useful arts, fine arts, literature, and history.

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- LITERATURE. Porfirio, Laura Spencer. The greatest books in the world; interpretive studies, with lists of collateral reading helpful to the study of great literature. Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1913. 144+295 p. (20 p. bibl.) D.
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- A short bibliography on school janitor and engineer service. (In Report of Efficiency Div. of Chicago Civil Service Commission, 1913. p. 46.)
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- Wallin, J. E. Wallace. Psychological aspects of the problem of atmospheric smoke pollution. Pittsburgh, Pa., Univ. of Pittsburgh, 1913. 46 p. (3 p. bibl.) O. (Smoke investigation bull.)
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- Franklin, Mary Ladd. The case for woman suffrage; a bibliography. New York, National Amer. Woman Suffrage Assn., 1913. 315 p.
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- Williamson, Charles Clarence. Readers' guide to the addresses and proceedings of the annual conference on state and local taxation. v. 1-6, 1907-1913. [Columbus,] National Tax Assn., 1913. 41 p.
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- TREE REPAIR.** Peets, Elbert. Practical tree repair; the physical repair of trees; bracing and the treatment of wounds and cavities. New York, McBride, Nast, 1913. 265 p. (3 p. bibl.) O.
- TRUST COMPANIES.** Kirkbride, Franklin Butler, and Sterrett, Jos. Edm. The modern trust company; its functions and organization. New ed. New York, Macmillan, 1913. (bibl.) 8^c.

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- Feb. —. Pennsylvania Library Club, rooms of Historical Society of Pennsylvania.
- Feb. 12. Chicago Library Club, Chicago Public Library.
- Feb. 17. Milwaukee Library Club.
- Feb. 19. Western Massachusetts Library Club, Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield.
- Mar. 6. New Jersey Library Association and Pennsylvania Library Club, bi-state annual meeting, Atlantic City.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS:

	PAGE
Index to Dates of Current Events in 1913	3-182
The Year (1913) in Books	183-210
Bibliographies Published in 1913	211-234
Periodicals (Library, Book Trade and Kindred)	235-242
Organizations (Library, Book Trade and Kindred)	243-258
Select Lists of Libraries in the United States and Canada	259-304
Leading Libraries of the World (those with over 100,000 volumes)	305-316
Private Book Collectors, with their specialties mentioned	317-348
Directory of Publishers issuing books during 1913	349-368
Directory of Booksellers in the United States and Canada	369-468

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Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
THE NEW STATE LIBRARY AND SUPREME COURT BUILDING AT HARTFORD, CT. <i>Frontispiece</i>		A SELECTED LIST OF PERIODICALS FOR SMALL LIBRARIES	210
EDITORIALS	177	NORTH DAKOTA SUMMER COURSE IN LIBRARY METHODS	210
The conference at Oxford		LIBRARY INSTRUCTION AT PRATT INSTITUTE.— <i>Donald Hendry</i>	214
The bi-state meeting at Atlantic City		LIBRARY PROGRESS IN NEW YORK STATE IN 1913	215
Frank A. Hutchins		THE NEW CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY BUILDING	215
The question of library pay		LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS	215
REFERENCE BOOKS AS PUBLIC UTILITIES.— <i>G. H. Lee</i>	179	AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION	218
SALARIES OF LIBRARY SCHOOL GRADUATES.— <i>Josephine Adams Rathbone</i>	188	LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS	218
FOR THE LIBRARIAN'S STUDY.— <i>Axel G. S. Josephson</i>	192	Massachusetts Library Club	
SUGGESTIONS FOR GREATER LIBRARY PUBLICITY	195	New York Library Association	
SALARIES, HOUSES, AND VACATIONS IN INDIANA LIBRARIES	196	Rochester District Library Club	
A PROTEST—"SUPERORDINATES" VS. "ASSISTANTS".— <i>Mabel South-Chiffe</i>	198	Maine Library Commission	
CENTENARY OF THE IMPERIAL PUBLIC LIBRARY OF ST. PETERSBURG	198	Pennsylvania Library Club	
THE HANDLEY LIBRARY, WINCHESTER, VA.	199	Tennessee Library Association	
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF SWISS LIBRARIANS.— <i>Johannes Matern</i>	200	Arkansas Library Association	
THE NEW BANGOR PUBLIC LIBRARY.— <i>C. A. F.</i>	203	LIBRARY SCHOOLS	223
FRANK AVERY HUTCHINS	204	New York State Library School	
RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF WILLIAM C. KIMBALL	205	Pratt Institute School of Library Science	
CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS, JANUARY, 1914	205	New York Public Library—Library School	
EXHIBIT OF LABOR SAVING DEVICES	205	Library School of the University of Wisconsin	
TO PROMOTE LIBRARY PUBLICITY	206	Western Reserve Library School	
DR. JOHNSON'S WORK AT COLUMBIA	206	Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh—Training School for Children's Librarians	
PUBLIC DOCUMENTS AS A COMMERCIAL FACTOR.— <i>William R. Reinick</i>	207	Riverside Public Library—Library Class	
LEARNING TO READ	209	Drexel Institute Library School	
		Simmons College Library School	
		REVIEWS	228
		LIBRARIANS	230
		THE LIBRARY WORLD	232
		LIBRARY WORK	247
		BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES	254
		COMMUNICATIONS	255
		LIBRARY CALENDAR	256

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	PAGE		PAGE
American Library Association	4	Malkan (Hy.)	4th cover page
American News Co.	5	Putnam's (G. P.) Sons	4
Baker & Taylor Co.	5	Quaritch (Bernard)	8
Baker's Great Bookshop	14	Rademakers (W. H.)	10
Bonnier (Albert)	14	Ruzicka (Joseph)	11
Books for Sale	14	Scribner's (Charles) Sons	13
Books Wanted	14	Situation Wanted	14
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Chivers Book Binding Co.	10	Sotheran (H.) & Co.	11
Dura Binding Co.	11	Stechert (F. C.) Co.	13
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McClurg (A. C.) & Co.	4		

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NO. 3

OUR English brethren have fixed the date for the Oxford conference as Aug. 31, and are making special endeavors to obtain full representation from the United States as well as from Canada, and also from Australia and the British dominions and possessions generally, so that the conference of 1914, if not international in the full sense, shall be a representative pan-Anglican gathering. The Oxford program, as provisionally arranged, schedules several important subjects on which leading American members of the library profession are expected to speak, and the fact that the conference is to be held in the most historic and notable center of learning in the mother-country, adds emphasis to the invitation of kin across the sea. The A. L. A. Travel committee has presented plans for a European travel party via the Mediterranean, which will cover the exposition of the "Book" at Leipzig and reach England for the Oxford conference, returning thereafter at the pleasure of the individual voyagers. In 1877 a goodly delegation from America helped to form the original L. A. U. K.; in 1897 nearly a hundred American librarians made the memorable voyage to the London International Conference; and in 1910 some thirty participated in the third journey across sea in connection with the Brussels Congresses. The attractions of the travel plan should make possible a party for 1914 even larger than that of 1897, and it will be the hope of American librarians that such demonstration in force may be made as will convince our English colleagues of the pleasure and duty of making a return visit and crossing the continent in international harmony in 1915, even though the British Empire is not otherwise represented at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

THE bi-state meeting at Atlantic City of New Jersey and Pennsylvania librarians and their extra-territorial colleagues, which will be held this year March 6 and 7, will have the opportunity of welcoming New Jersey's new state librarian, who will be made none the less welcome because of the dissatisfaction with the method of his appointment, which cannot and should not pass unvoiced. Though his predecessor was doubtless a political appointee, in the days when a state librarianship was a perfunctory office, Mr. Dullard's appointment from political motives and for political reasons cannot be too severely reprobated. If the New Jersey press is to be believed, Governor Fielder had declined to reappoint Mr. Buchanan, despite the long years of service in which he had grown to be a practiced and useful librarian, because he was a Republican, and had notified the South Jersey Democrats that, as it was their turn to have a political "plum," they might name the new state librarian. And this in the state of Woodrow Wilson! Ohio through Governor Harmon and New Jersey through Governor Fielder have both taken a serious step backward in relegating their state librarianship to the spoils system, and the two governors have seriously hurt their party in the eyes of the large and increasing class who judge political parties by their works rather than by their professions, and support or condemn them at the polls accordingly. We are glad to be informed that Mr. Dullard himself urged the reappointment of Mr. Buchanan, was indisposed to accept the appointment himself until the governor made clear that he would not take this course, and is a man of executive experience and of administrative ability eager to do his part in upholding New Jersey's activities in the library field. Mr. Dullard has been appointed as a member

of the State Library Commission and is expecting to attend the library conferences, where, we may again assure him, he will find cordial personal welcome, with no thought of holding him responsible for the unfortunate course of the governor of New Jersey.

FOLLOWING the death of William C. Kimball, that of Frank A. Hutchins, of Wisconsin, makes another gap in the ranks of the men, none too many, who have come to the help of the library profession from outside its ranks. What Mr. Kimball was from the start to the New Jersey commission that Mr. Hutchins was to the Wisconsin Library Commission in its beginnings, and although of late years he has been incapacitated for work, what he did to start Wisconsin on its great work of library progress outlived his days of active usefulness and will have its influence for long years to come. Prematurely estopped in these later years by bodily paralysis, as the lamented Crunden was sundered from his work by the paralysis of his mentality, Mr. Hutchins will long be remembered, as will Crunden, because in the years of activity each man had accomplished much more than most men could do in prolonged lives of unimpaired work. These were men who accomplished so much in the fewer years given to them as to build for themselves broader and more lasting memorials than it is given to most of their fellow workers to build in twice their years.

At the meeting of the American Library Institute last year, the question of library pay came to the front in connection with Professor Johnston's paper on the need of recruiting the library profession from the ranks of college graduates. More than one of the library schools now makes the college diploma the *sine qua non* of admission, but the larger proportion of recruits come with

high-school rather than college education. Professor Johnston's paper recognized that the difficulty was due partly to the small pay of librarians, and although the figures which he presented from Princeton data were questionable generalizations as to the early earnings of men who went directly from college into business life, it is largely true that library salaries in the past have not been inviting. But it is also true that the library schools have been able to assure to their graduates immediate employment as no other professional schools have been able to do; and the data presented by Miss Rathbone from the experience of Pratt Institute Library School graduates show encouraging figures. Moreover, libraries are advancing in recognized public importance, as colleges have been advancing in recent years. A generation ago, college presidents and college professors were very poorly paid, and they are by no means overpaid now. But within this generation, with the large development of colleges and universities has come recognition of the fact that the president of an educational institution must be a great executive and that he must be supported by associates fairly paid. In like manner, the trustees of large library systems, as in New York, Brooklyn, Chicago and St. Louis, have come to see that they must have executives of large ability, who must be paid accordingly, and although the inadequate salary of the nation's librarian is still ridiculously small, there is a growing tendency to pay the heads of great libraries fairly well. Moreover, their development has meant a like advance in the importance and salary of heads of departments, while throughout the country, as Miss Rathbone's figures show, there is a decided increase of pay with increase of responsibility. Let us hope that the kindred professions of teacher and librarian may be more and more recognized by adequate pay.

REFERENCE BOOKS AS PUBLIC UTILITIES

II. SOME WELL-KNOWN DICTIONARIES COMPARED

By G. W. LEE, Librarian, Stone & Webster, Boston

"QUANTO diutius considero, tanto mihi res videtur obscurior."—CICERO.

Do you advise me to buy Webster's New International dictionary, or the New Standard, or the New Century, or Murray's? Which is best suited for the family? which for the business house? which for the professional man? which for the school? which for the public library?

To decide which dictionary is on the whole best for one's own purposes is not always easy. Still less so is it to decide which is the best for other people's; and after studying the matter, I am quite ready to exclaim with Simonides, who had been asked to define the nature of God: "By how much the more I consider, by so much to me the thing seems more obscure." I believe, however, that a systematic and trustworthy appraisal of these indispensable works of reference is entirely feasible. I believe that the American Library Association could engineer this through its executive office; and I believe that with the A. L. A.'s encouragement some one library, some one library school, or other institution, would gladly undertake it. It would, of course, be too much to expect, at the outset at least, to be able to tell men exactly which dictionary they would find most satisfactory for every purpose they might have in mind; but to approximate this far better than we now do by rule-of-thumb methods, seems to me easily possible, even though the purchase price or means at one's disposal, and the local availability for borrowing and consulting, would in many instances complicate the problem for the prospective buyer.

In Part I*, dealing with encyclopedias, I emphasized this point, making a plea for what might colloquially be called a *Reference book commission* (subsequently re-

ferred to simply as the "commission")—recognizing, of course, that the term more properly implies a government undertaking. In the present article I would consider chiefly a comparison of the following four much talked of dictionaries*: Murray ("The Oxford English"), the Century (dictionary and encyclopedia), the Standard, and Webster.

As a convenience for discussion, I select the following general headings: (1) Fullness, (2) Definition, (3) Pronunciation, (3a) Spelling, (4) Up-to-dateness, (5) Grammar, (6) Convenience, (7) Summary.

(1) FULLNESS

Murray, admittedly the fullest dictionary, is not completed yet, the quarterly signature for Oct. 1, 1913 (being a little further along the alphabet than that for Jan. 1, 1914), covering Tombal-Trahys, as part of volume 10, and coming some twenty-five years later than volume 1. This dictionary, when finished, will have something like 13,000 pages, about one-third as large again as the Century, and four times the size of the Standard or Webster; costing, in half morocco, \$130, or at the rate of one cent a page. We must remember, however, that Murray has none of the tabular or statistical data that has become so much a feature of other

* Murray: "The Oxford English dictionary: new English dictionary on historical principles; founded mainly on the materials collected by the Philological Society. Edited by Sir James A. H. Murray, with the assistance of many scholars and men of science." The Century: "The Century Dictionary and Encyclopedic Lexicon of the English Language. . . ." The Standard: "Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary of the English Language, upon original plans, designed to give, in complete and accurate statement, in the light of the most recent advances in knowledge, in the readiest form for popular use, the orthography, pronunciation, meaning, and etymology of all the words, and the meaning of idiomatic phrases, in the speech and literature of the English speaking people, together with proper names of all kinds, the whole arranged in one alphabetical order." Webster: "Webster's New International Dictionary of the English Language, based on the International Dictionary of 1890 and 1900, now completely revised in all departments, including also a dictionary of geography and of biography, being the latest authentic quarto edition of the Merriam series."

* Published in the LIBRARY JOURNAL of November, 1912, p. 587-593, and reprinted and available for distribution.

dictionaries. The fullness of Murray is in *etymology* and *definition*, going back in historical order as much as seven hundred years, to what might be called the beginnings of the English language, for the purpose of showing the authorities in the development of meanings. A characteristic treatment may be seen in its entry for the word *tonnage*. More than a column, or upwards of three thousand words, are devoted to this term. Authorities are quoted for the meanings to the number of fifty-five, ranging in date from 1422, for its definition as a wine tax (when it was spelled *tonage*), to 1913, when for its definition as "a mode of reckoning the ton of cargo for freightage," there is a quotation from the regulations of the "W. I. (West Indies?) Atl. SS. Comps." As evidence of fullness on single words, Murray treats of the preposition *to* in eight pages, or in over thirty thousand words; while the Century requires but a page and a half (less than two thousand words); the Standard and Webster about equal, each less than a thousand words. Although proper names and foreign words that have not been well adopted into the English language are for the most part excluded by Murray, slang words are quite freely included. Thus we find the word *buster*, but not *Bombay* or *betula* (birch), while the other dictionaries give all three. Murray, however, gives the adjective *betulin* (pertaining to birch), while the others do not. It gives a dozen or so compounds of the Greek prefix *trachelo* (pertaining to neck), about as many as the Century or Webster, while the Standard, excelling in such derivatives, has upwards of fifty. Murray does not list *synonyms*; the others do, the Standard, noted for its abundance of synonyms, having also its unique entry of antonyms, *i.e.*, the opposite of synonyms. Thus, under *acute* it gives not only the synonyms *astute*, *cunning*, *discerning*, etc., but the antonyms *blunt*, *dull*, *heavy*, etc.

The Century, of twelve volumes (the eleventh and twelfth being the *Cyclopedia* of names and the *Atlas*, respectively), is not far behind Murray in fullness of definition, except for the purposes of the philo-

logically-minded, while it has the added feature of being encyclopedic in the treatment of many terms. An example of such treatment may be seen in its discussion, a column long, of *Electricity*, apart from mere definition. It is not very strong in foreign terms.

The Standard has the well recognized feature of including a greater abundance of scientific terms than any of the others, its claim, in fact, being to have "over 450,000 living vocabulary terms, thousands more than any other dictionary"; to which the ready response comes, that it is easy enough to run in scientific compounds ad nauseam; to which the natural rejoinder comes, that what is one man's "ad nauseam" may often be another man's meat.

In the preface to Webster is the following statement: "Counting together the main words and derivatives in so far as they involve peculiarities of meaning, and the combinations or compound words and phrases, the present vocabulary has more than double the number of entries included in the next previous edition, that of 1900. According to an accurate count, the number of words printed in bold-faced type, together with the inflected forms that appear in small capitals, totals more than four hundred thousand."

(2) DEFINITION

Murray not only defines historically, but includes very much of the obsolete. Selecting the word *abandon*, for example, its first meaning, according to Murray, is *To subjugate absolutely*, and its second meaning is our ordinary one, *To give up absolutely*. Of eleven different meanings six are noted as obsolete; in the Century, of seven meanings, two are obsolete; in the Standard, of five meanings, one is obsolete, and in Webster, of five meanings two are obsolete. The Standard gives the obsolete meaning last, and it may be emphasized here that one of the special characteristics for which the Standard has many advocates is its insertion of definitions in the order of commonest usage, as contrasted with the historical order. It may be well to observe that the advantage herein is not so great as

claimed in the advertisement of the Standard because, for a vast majority of the words that we have occasion to look up, in a dictionary like Webster the commonest meaning is the first meaning. Murray and the Century are surpassingly rich in illustrative quotation, though the Standard and Webster are proportionately good.

For *synonyms* and the discussion of synonyms the Standard is superior in numbers, claiming to be the only dictionary that gives 7500 separate lists of synonyms, and discussions of more than 2300 synonymous terms. Such fullness in synonym was also a characteristic of the old edition.* The Century, with about 7000 synonyms, and Webster, with decidedly less, are, however, hardly inferior to the Standard in the quality and the discussions of synonyms. Compare, e.g., the three on the following terms: Accurate, Active, and Ancient, or almost any that have synonyms.

Exactness of reference is a prominent feature of Murray and the Standard. The Century, while apt to give exact references, often lets a quotation go with merely the author's last name; while Webster, except for Biblical references, regularly gives but the last name. By way of example, compare references under the term *absolute*. The following entry is characteristic of the Standard: "Such a thing as an absolute right of property has never existed. R. T. Ely, *Intro. to Polit. Econ.*, pt. iv, ch. 1, p. 214 (*Chaut.*, 1889)." In the Century, for the quotation under the seventh definition of *Absolute*, reference is given to "Mrs. Browning, *Aurora Leigh*, iii;" while for the eighth definition it is simply "Mrs. Browning." Such an entry as the following is characteristic of Webster: "So absolute she seems and in herself complete. Milton."

Murray has no pictorial illustrations, the Century has more than the two others,

though no more in proportion to its size, while the Standard and Webster have about 7000 and 6000, respectively. For the letter Z, there is a total of 48 illustrations, of which but 5 illustrate the same object in all the three dictionaries, indicating that no one of the three includes every illustration that may be considered to the point, and that evidently there is no royal road to selecting them, except to avoid, as far as reasonable, illustrating the terms which predecessors have selected. Therefore, if illustrations in a dictionary mean much to you, buy all three, if you can afford to.

(3) PRONUNCIATION

Conceding that Murray is the work for scholarly definition of established words, I should hesitate before calling any one of the four the authority for pronunciation. Certainly Murray is not the generally accepted authority in the United States. E.g., it would have us pronounce *clerk* as *clark*. The indispensable use of the big dictionary is for definition, though the most frequent use may well be for spelling or pronunciation, or other features in which faith is put because the book is at hand and we have the habit of consulting it. A smaller, comprehensive dictionary should generally suffice for most purposes other than definition.

Methods of indicating pronunciation in the three American dictionaries differ but little in essentials, except for the double entries of the Standard. The Standard and Webster have their keys to pronunciation on every page; Webster at the bottom, as heretofore, and the Standard at the top, as a new feature. Murray and the Century have their keys to pronunciation in the beginning, once for all. The Standard advocates the "*revised scientific alphabet*" for pronunciation, and as its reason no. 6 (in its circular of "fifty reasons why you should buy the New Standard") advances this as "the most exact and comprehensive system of pronunciation." Since there is a well-known controversy as to whether this system can generally be accepted, comment thereon may well be omitted here. The "Commission" might receive long treatises on the pros and cons. Note, however, that

* Because of the many features of the old edition, which from reading the "Fifty reasons" circular one might think were only in the new, we must not forget that the old Standard is not much inferior to the new except as to up-to-dateness. We find some supplementary features therein that are hardly included or traceable in the new, and likewise there is supplementary matter in Webster's *International* that has not been embodied in the *New International*. Hence let us not be too ready to dispose of our old editions.

a respelling substantially in accord with that of Webster is given after the new or scientific method, so that if you are not accustomed to the *new* you may find the *old* convenient. An interesting feature of the Standard is referred to in its reason no. 24, "The *only* dictionary that presents a *consensus of Correct Pronunciation* by the decisions of a Committee of Twenty-five Experts from the leading educational institutions of the English-speaking world." A good feature, revised from the preceding edition. There are over two thousand such entries included in this supplementary part of the Standard. Would that all of the dictionaries gave us a similar table, that we may have the satisfaction of seeing how large a proportion favor this or that pronunciation!

(3A) SPELLING

Spelling is closely related to pronunciation. Here, again, Murray is not in accord with American practice, which does not favor the British spelling of *harbour*, *honour*, *traveller*, etc., inserting the *u* and the double *l*. In the matter of simplified spelling, the Standard has gone the furthest. As reason no. 32 it offers: "The *only* Dictionary that includes in its Vocabulary the simpler spellings of English words recommended for adoption by the Simplified Spelling Board." To include them in the vocabulary is a good feature; but ought they not to be included in their alphabetical order in every instance, as well as accompanying the conventional form? For instance, "thru" is put with "through" as a secondary spelling, and "forfit" with "forfeit;" but were a foreigner or one not familiar with the English language to look for either of these reformed spellings he might not readily find them. Webster does not give "forfit," but does give "thru" in the lower section, in its alphabetical order. Let such out-of-alphabetical-sequence alternatives be entered twice. The Century has its "List of amended spelling," with rules of the Simplified Spelling Board at the end of volume 10, after the Zs, but it gives only the more commonly accepted

spelling in the general vocabulary. *E.g.*, *thru* is given in the appendix to volume 9, but *forfit* is not given in either part of volume 4 in which *forfeit* belongs.

(4) UP-TO-DATENESS

Murray's up-to-dateness is obviously of a sliding scale, and perhaps such a scale will be furnished with the last instalment. We must not expect to find *aviation* in the first volume, of more than twenty-five years ago, yet we may half expect to find in the final volume such a term as *Zeppelin*, for a type of airship. The Century's recent revision I find dated in the preface as July 1, 1911, though I note a recent copyright entry as of 1913. The revision was not so far reaching as to make it, like the Standard and Webster, "new from cover to cover;" yet it was more of a revision than the public readily believes. The prospectus shows great revision. The fact, however, that the contents of the two comparatively recent supplementary volumes are not worked into the main vocabulary (but "with revision and further additions, have been incorporated in the present edition, being distributed among the several volumes in accordance with the part of the alphabet comprised in each") makes the public skeptical as a prospective buyer; while the need for looking in possibly two places for a word (even though properly reminded to do so by an asterisk), contributes to the hesitation to purchase. Naturally, too, we ask ourselves, "If there is so much revision, have there not been words here and there crowded out so as to allow of getting the entire content into the same number of pages as heretofore?" Personally, I am of the opinion that a thorough-going search would show that comparatively little of any consequence has been omitted. As evidence that there are omissions, however, I would cite the word *aesaloid*, a term too technical for the other dictionaries, and appearing only in the Century supplement before the latest revision. It means "related to or resembling a beetle of the family Aesaloidae," obvious enough to those who are likely to

use it or refer to it, and because of its obvious meaning evidently allowed to give place to one of the many new words of the *acro* series close by in the alphabet.

The New Standard, whose Introduction is dated Aug. 1, 1913, has been much advertised for its revision. In applying test words for recency we find it has definitions of *feminist*, *hangar*, *sabotage*, *spug*, *syndicalism*, and *tango*; but not *cafeteria*, *Montessori*, *dasheen* (the potato substitute), or *multigraph*. None of these are in the Century or Webster, unless in a recent issue, having changes too slight to warrant its being called a revised edition. Murray gives *hangar*, but didn't know it was to be the regular term for the flying machine garage. Geographical and statistical lateness has its advantages, of course; but because dictionary makers can so readily incorporate it with their latest issue, those of us who care for such things should be wary of purchasing any large dictionary that we recognize as having a rival without first sounding to see if the rival has not been, or is not about to be, corrected to a later date.*

(5) GRAMMAR

Murray touches but little upon grammar; neither does the Century. They both have something to say about *shall and will*, *had better*, and doubtless other words and expressions, the Century going further into such matters than Murray; but neither refers to *would better* or throws much light on a majority of questions cited in this section from our library list. The Standard endeavors to serve as a grammar and rhetoric, claiming (no. 11) to be "the *only* Dictionary that contains rules governing grammatical and rhetorical construction." There do not appear to be rules in this dictionary covering *all* grammatical and rhetorical construction, though rules are given for

spelling and pronunciation, but not for punctuation or syntax. The *faulty diction* supplement of the old edition has been incorporated for the most part.

Another claim (no. 12): "The *only* Dictionary that makes a point of systematically correcting the common errors of speech." The old Standard has its nine pages of Examples of faulty diction, which are absorbed, with reasonable condensation and some omissions, into the new. It would be a great and useful achievement for a dictionary to answer the many questions of correct English that are stumbling-blocks for this person and that. I can see, however, that there might be some difficulty in indexing them so as to be readily found when wanted. In spite of the Standard's good attempt to cover the field, there is much that escapes it. Two examples are the use of the word "aggravate" and of the expression "these kind." It is common for people to correct one another on the use of *aggravate* for *irritate*. The New Standard, by way of discussion, in addition to the colloquial definition, says: "To *aggravate* is etymologically to increase in weight, hence in gravity, severity, or intensity. A disease or other evil may be *aggravated*, but not a person." Webster makes short work of this in its definition no. 5: "To exasperate; provoke; irritate. *Colloq.*" *Colloquial*, however, is not necessarily condemnatory for conversational purposes according to Webster's definition of the term, and one could wish it less non-committal. I cite the comparison by way of commending the discussions on pros and cons of language in which the New Standard abounds. And yet the very common expression, "These kind of things," or similar expressions wherein the plural demonstrative (these) governs the singular (kind), I do not find discussed in the New Standard; whereas in Webster we have the following observation under the noun *kind*: "From its adjectival force, *kind* of before nouns in the plural came to take incorrectly a construction with verbs, pronouns, demonstratives, etc., in the plural; as, these *kind* of knaves. *Still Colloq.*"

It has been the experience of our library

* The preface to the New International is dated July 1, 1909; but the note added to the preface in a later impression, dated Jan. 1, 1913, says: "The publication of the returns of the decennial censuses taken in 1910 and 1911 by the leading nations of the world has made available a great amount of statistical material that is now incorporated in 'The pronouncing gazetteer.' In addition to this, numerous changes and additions of a minor nature have been made throughout the book."

to make much wider use of dictionaries than consulting them merely for definition, spelling, and pronunciation. Our classified list of questions asked and answered, with record of sources of information, reveals under the group having to do with grammar a diversified number of queries on business English, several of which we have failed to find answered by any of our dictionaries. Characteristic are the following, abridged somewhat from our collection, the comments on which I supply partly from the records and partly from further search:

(None answered by Murray, unless words to that effect.)

1. Which is correct, "This *size* envelope" or "This *sized* envelope?" (Murray, the Century, the Standard and Webster give *sized*.)

2. Should we speak of "for a period *ended*" or "for a period *ending*?" (Not found in dictionaries, but various reports show a preponderance of "period *ending*.")

3. In the sentence, "Each company *began* paying dividends *since* the panic of 1907," is the word "began" compatible with the word "since"? (No satisfaction from dictionaries, but made offhand suggestion to recast sentence.)

4. Should we use "in reliance *upon*?" (All four cite "reliance *on*," which is probably better than "upon," which is also cited by Murray.)

5. Which is correct, "*ought never* to be" or "*never ought* to be?" (No help from dictionaries. Needed to consult a grammar, from which it appeared that the second form was preferable.)

6. Spelling of "*Summa cum laude*" (Standard, and lower half of page in Webster; not in Century.)

7. How to indicate the plural of the French proper noun *Louis*. (No satisfaction from the dictionaries, but learned from a "French Composition" that the article is pluralized instead, e.g., *Les Louis*.)

8. The proper way to address Lord A. of B., in a business letter. (No satisfaction from dictionaries. The Century does not give forms of address; the Standard gives a good list under "form," which is sugges-

tive, but the decision was, in accordance with the advice of one of our office members, who has had much experience in such matters, to make the address "Lord A. of B., Dear Sir;" etc., according to the American practice. Webster does not give forms in the New International, but does insert them in the "Little Gem," which one is apt to mislay or forget about.)

9. Correct form of address on envelope to a doctor and his wife, "Dr. and Mrs. John Blank," or "Dr. John and Mrs. Blank?" (Not in the dictionaries. Consulted a book on business letter writing, which recommended "Dr. John and Mrs. Blank," but we took exception to this, and from our own judgment recommended "Dr. and Mrs. John Blank.")

10. How to address a firm of ladies. (Murray, Standard and Webster all give "Mesdames" as the plural for "Madam," from which one concludes that the letter reads "Dear Mesdames." The Century gives "Mesdames" only as the plural of "Madame," and not of the Anglicized form. Webster's "Little Gem" gives forms of address and answers the question directly in the subdivision under "Common forms of address." Why should a matter requiring so little space not be included in Webster's big dictionary?)

11. Which is correct, "Smith, John Henry, Jr.," or "Smith, Jr., John Henry?" (Should like to find an answer for this in the dictionary, but, assuming it was not there, found the style in the Cumulative book index, "Smith, John Henry, Jr.")

12. In quoting, at the end of a sentence should the final quotation mark come before the period or after it? (No satisfaction from the dictionaries, but found the answer in Bigelow on "Punctuation," the quotation mark coming always after the period—it being otherwise in the case of a semicolon or an exclamation point.)

13. Is it correct to speak of "*The hoi polloi*," where "Hoi," itself, in Greek means "The?" (I improvised this question myself for this occasion, as it is characteristic of what is asked of this library. The expression is given in the Standard and Webster, but not in the Century, while neither

gives any advice as to whether or not "The" should precede the expression.)

I hope that in the near future we shall have a book that settles the thousand and one interrogations as to good English in business life, and it seems to me the New Standard tends this way more than Webster. Would that all libraries, library schools and colleges might collect mooted questions on matters of English composition and refer them to the makers of our dictionaries, not only for immediate answer, but for attention in the next revision of their work!

(6) CONVENIENCE

By convenience I mean not only typography and the general ease of handling, but the satisfaction in finding brought together in a single publication a wide range of useful information that is easily located in the book. Murray, as noted before, adheres more strictly than others to the bare dictionary idea: pronunciation, spelling, derivation, and definition. The others have also synonyms and illustrations, as referred to under (2) *Definition*, also proper names (the Century having a separate volume for this and an atlas volume), while the Standard and Webster have many tables (such as comparisons of coins, measures, weights, etc.), and much else, such as we find, or used to find, in appendices. It may be convenient to know that Murray omits all this, as thus we are not disappointed in our hopes. The *type* in Murray, though small for the most part, is black and prominent for the principal vocabulary entries, the words beginning, however, with *capital letters*; which would be a decided inconvenience; had proper names been freely included. (E.g., it does include *American* and *Asiatic* and a comparatively few others.) The change in the new Webster in this respect is worthy of note—no longer capitals for every entry. Obviously, it is inconvenient to have *different parts of Murray so widely differing in date*, but perhaps after the final volume appears we shall have a revised edition of the whole.

The advantage of a *single volume*, such as the Standard and Webster still offer, is

obvious, though almost necessitating a dictionary stand. The *two-volume* editions of the Standard and of Webster are particularly acceptable to those who would keep them in a bookcase. The interesting innovation of the *one alphabetical order* of the Standard is an obvious convenience, though it has its disadvantages. It has not been found possible to include population figures in the consolidated vocabulary, because, I presume, of the difficulty in revising when the statistics are out of date. Hence for population we need to look in the still needed addenda.

There are several other features of convenience claimed by the Standard, some of which have been mentioned under (2) *Definition*, e.g., *antonyms* (5000); *group illustrations*, with plate pages, including several branches of the public service (*fire, police, post office*, etc.), also *safety appliances*—all conveniences, though the thicker paper needed for the plates stands in the way of manipulating the leaves for general purposes, as these stiffer plate pages catch the fingers. The listing or tabulation of *cognate terms*, such as African tribes, battles, flowers, grasses, etc., is a good feature, though Webster tends to do this more and more, as in common with the Standard it does for elements, measures, weights, etc.

A minor feature of the Standard, but well worth imitating, is the giving the *antidote* to each poison under the poison itself, as well as repeating it under the name of the antidote. Thus, under *carbolic acid* we have the following statement: "It is a caustic poison, largely used as an antiseptic and disinfectant, especially in surgery, and its antidotes are epsom salts, alcohol, and heat." Likewise it gives the name of the *female* of an animal under the name of the male, in addition to its regular vocabulary entry: e.g., it says under *hart*, "the female is called the *roe*." (Let all the dictionaries do the same!) The placing of the key at the top of the page is another feature that usage may prove to be the proper one to follow.

The inclusion of addenda matter in the regular vocabulary may prove a doubtful expedient, as it is so unnatural. Why not,

for instance, have the list of "more important writers" in the appendix instead of under *Author*, and cross-reference it under *Author*?

Perhaps the best known feature of the Standard is its placing the *common meaning first*, as it did in its original edition, the etymology last, and its spelling Greek words with English letters. Doubtless the Greek scholar would prefer to see Greek words spelled with Greek letters, but certainly English letters could not prevent his knowing the meaning. The general aim to have the Standard serve the greatest number of people in the shortest time is apparent in many of its aspects, though it can hardly claim to be the scholar's dictionary. Personally I like the historical order, and particularly the etymology first, for which I offer the rather trite argument, apropos of what we say of Latin and Greek: If you do not study these in school you never will; so if you do not cast your eye over the etymology in the beginning, you are likely not to take the trouble to do so at the end.

A startling innovation in Webster is the *divided page*. People are apt to think that in the lower half are to be found only obsolete words, but the publishers' statement is worth noting, as follows: "The division into two sections serves a double purpose: it facilitates convenience of consultation, and it also effects a great saving of space and corresponding increase of matter. The principle of the new arrangement is this: the several vocabularies formerly given separately—Foreign phrases and proverbs, Scripture names, Names of fictitious persons, Abbreviations—have been incorporated with the general vocabulary. Every page now contains all the titles that fall alphabetically between the first and last title words. To the lower section of the page are relegated the foreign phrases, abbreviations, etc.; also words wholly obsolete, obsolete variants, uncommon dialect words, scientific terms of rare occurrence, words defined only by a cross reference, and in general that part of the vocabulary in most infrequent use." In this library we have found the divided page workable, though it took some time during the four

years we have had the New International to become used to this new style of make-up.

It is unsatisfactory to compare the Standard and Webster as to appendices, because, particularly with the former, so much in the new edition has been incorporated into the vocabulary. The "History of the world, told day by day," a new and unique appendix of the Standard, may be useful on rare occasions.

The thin paper editions of dictionaries are likely to be a feature of popular demand. I understand that the publishers do not especially fancy them. I have a thin Webster. It is easy to lift and nerve-racking to use hurriedly or steadily, as one would naturally expect.

(7) SUMMARY

To arrive at a just estimate of the value of various dictionaries, it is necessary to look at them from diverse points of view. The man of business and his stenographer generally need a dictionary for a different purpose from the clergyman, the college professor, or the householder; and in the following summary I have in mind the various needs.

Murray ("Oxford English"): Completed nearly through the letter T, after beginning with A some twenty-five years ago, so that each successive volume is more up-to-date than its predecessors. The largest of the dictionaries, and confined strictly to words of the English language, their derivation and definition, in historical order, based on quotations, for which exact references are given. Addenda and all supplementary statistics rigidly omitted, even to the exclusion of proper names. "British" in pronunciation and spelling, which differ in many instances from established American practice. A splendid source book within its field, and particularly for the scholar. It would, of course, not be satisfactory as the *only* large dictionary of any public library in America. The Concise Oxford, a one dollar publication (1911), and widely sold in the United States, is largely based upon Murray, but includes phrases from all languages.

The *Century* (dictionary and encyclopedia): Twelve volumes (I-X, vocabulary; XI, names; XII, atlas). All the volumes revised for the new edition of 1911, and enlarged over previous edition by an appendix of two volumes of 1909 (also revised to 1911), whose contents have been distributed as addenda to the other volumes, according to the respective letters of the alphabet. Full, to encyclopedic, in definition, with illustrative quotation and synonym; also abounding in pictorial illustrations. Of high reputation for pronunciation and spelling. Very little of an addenda nature, apart from proper names and atlas, though with appendix to volume X of amended spellings. Almost indispensable to any public library of city or town.

The *New Standard*: A revision to 1913 of the *Standard*; in one or two volumes, as desired. Notably full in terms of varied description, and in synonym and discussion of same, but with less of the obsolete. Good as a check list of scientific compounds, hence for the foreigner who may be studying the English language. Gives meaning first, etymology last. Full in illustrative quotation, with exact page and date references, also in pictorial illustration. Special features: cognate terms grouped and several plates showing groups or departments and features of public service. The matter generally included in addenda worked into the vocabulary, including proper names, geography, etc. Still some addenda, including consensus on pronunciation, and notably the new feature of chronological history according to day of the year. Reformed spelling included for most words, after the regular entry in the vo-

cabulary, and incidentally well up-to-date in the inclusion of recent terms. Several minor features, such as hints on correct English, inclusion of antidotes, etc. A popularly arranged and good all-around dictionary, particularly for office and journalistic use.

Webster (New International): Revision to 1909, with minor revisions in succeeding impressions. In one or two volumes, as desired. Vocabulary with double the number of words over the previous edition (1900), but not so full as the *Standard*, whose scientific compounds are a notable feature; fuller, however, in obsolete terms and etymology. Concise and generally ample in definitions. Quotations illustrative of meaning plentiful, but with reference merely to author's name. Good in synonym and discussion of synonym. Fewer illustrations than the *Standard* and fewer plates, but all well chosen. Orthodox in spelling, with recognition of variance, fair in discussion as to grammatical use and good taste. Supplemental material in the nature of gazetteer, history, names, etc., but also considerable of former supplement worked into the vocabulary, more especially into the lower half of the divided page—a new departure. Dictionary of long standing and reputation for all-round usefulness. More for the scholar than the *Standard*.

Prices of the dictionaries range from \$12 for trade editions of the *Standard* and *Webster* to \$130 or more for *Murray*.

Mention of other dictionaries, large and small, will need to be postponed for a possible further article, which may also supplement the preceding one on encyclopedias.

THE LIBRARIAN'S MOTHER GOOSE

III. INFORMATION DESK

*Jack Spratt could read no rhyme
His wife could read no prose.
To find one book to suit them both
What would you propose?*

—Renée B. Stern.

SALARIES OF LIBRARY SCHOOL GRADUATES

BY JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-Director, Pratt Institute School of Library Science*

It has been thought that the results of a questionnaire recently sent out by the Pratt Institute Library School to its graduates may not be without interest for the profession at large. There are nowhere in print, so far as I am aware, recent statistics giving details as to the conditions of employment, salaries, hours of work, vacations, etc., for so large a number of trained librarians as are here presented.

Whether these results can be taken as representative for the graduates of other library schools, I cannot say. Judging from our experience, the classes whose members have been out in the field from ten to twenty years show the highest salary averages, so that library schools established since 1900 would probably not average as well as Pratt Institute, while an older school would doubtless show higher averages for its earlier classes at least.

Questionnaires were sent out to 284 graduates now in the field, 267 of whom responded. Of these 262 are in active work; 160 of them are employed in public libraries, 39 in college and school libraries, 30 are in special libraries, 18 are in federal or state libraries (including library commissions).

The 262 represent 23 classes and earn (excluding three who are doing private cataloging or other piece work) a total salary fund of \$282,340, or an average salary of \$1081. Salary statistics were first collected by the school in 1896 when there were six classes in the field, at which time the average salary was \$607. An average for the last six classes (1908-1913), which is a fair basis of comparison, is \$901, ranging from \$773 for the graduates of 1913 to \$1138 for the class of 1908. That would indicate that the average salary paid trained workers during their first six years of service has risen from \$607 in 1896 to \$901 in 1914, or nearly 50 per cent. The average salary paid our graduates in

1910, when the last statistics were gathered, was \$939 as against \$1081 in 1913, showing a gain of \$142 in three years. There were 131 salaries over \$1000 reported in 1913 when there were only 84 in 1910.

A classification by kinds of position shows 76 librarians with an average salary of \$1176. This number includes 42 librarians of public libraries with an average salary of \$1189, the range being from two at \$600 to one at \$3600; eight high school librarians with a range of \$720 to \$1400, the average being \$1181; seven normal school librarians with an average of \$1209, and twelve librarians of special libraries with an average of \$1295. Ten librarians of private schools and small colleges whose salaries only average \$1000 help bring down the average for librarians, but in many of these cases, easy hours and long vacations compensate for a smaller wage.

Heads of departments, 43 in all, receive an average salary of \$1208, libraries large enough for a classified service paying more to department heads than many small libraries can give their librarians. Analyzing these figures we find 12 head catalogers with an average salary of \$1223, 10 heads of circulation departments with an average of \$1324, 8 reference librarians averaging \$1088, 7 heads of special reference departments averaging \$1257. Of other department heads, supervisors of children's work, heads of order departments, of departments of extension and instruction, there are too few to make the average significant.

There are 23 branch librarians among our graduates receiving an average of \$1023, with a range of from \$720 to \$1500, and six first assistants in branches who receive an average salary of \$870.

In children's work there are 14 children's librarians who average \$949; counting in with these three supervisors of children's departments raises the average to \$1271.

Nine assistants in children's rooms average \$654.

Besides the 8 head catalogers there are 34 catalogers, whose work is not administrative in nature, who receive an average salary of \$948 with a range of from \$600 to \$1500.

Nine assistants in circulation departments receive an average of \$751 with a range of from \$650 to \$1020. Five reference assistants receive an average of \$756; 10 assistants in special libraries receive \$1036 on the average, and 11 miscellaneous assistants whose duties refuse to be classified receive an average of \$753.

Grouping by the size of the employing library gives results that are interesting, though in many cases the groups are too small to be conclusive and are hence not included here. Forty libraries under 10,000 volumes pay an average salary to the librarian of \$963. But this group includes most of the high school and normal school libraries where conditions and standards differ from those of the average public library. Excluding these we find an average salary of \$903. Twenty-eight libraries of 10,000 to 50,000 volumes pay an average salary of \$1172 to their librarians. Excluding one New England library of over 20,000 that pays its librarian only \$600 would bring the average up to \$1192. Six libraries of from 50,000 to 150,000 volumes give an average of \$2400 to their librarians.

Six branch librarians in library systems of from 100,000 to 200,000 volumes get an average of \$827; in libraries of 200,000 to 500,000 volumes, five branch librarians get \$1005, while in systems of over 500,000 volumes, twelve branch librarians average \$1095.

There is less difference in the salaries of catalogers in libraries of different size. Five head catalogers in libraries of from 50,000 to 100,000 volumes get an average of \$1280; in libraries of 100,000 to 200,000 the same number receive an average of \$1295; assistant catalogers in the first instance receive \$856 while in the second \$974.

A grouping of executive positions by the number of persons over whom supervision

is exercised showed significant results. Those having but one person under their direction, of whom there were 21, get an average of \$892. Twenty-seven persons responsible for two assistants' work average \$990; 19 who are responsible for the three persons receive \$1037 on the average; a fourth subordinate raises the salary of 13 executives to \$1042. Twelve having headship over five assistants receive \$1260. Twenty having from 6 to 10 under them are paid at an average rate of \$1266; eight receiving an average of \$1454 exercise authority over from 10 to 20 persons; five chiefs over 20 to 30 subordinates average \$1560, and five having from 30 to 100 under their charge average \$2135. Beyond that the number is too small for grouping, but the salaries increase rapidly.

It would be interesting to see how far the circulation of a library entered into the problem, but unfortunately, not anticipating its desirability, the questionnaire did not include a request for circulation statistics, and to discover the latest figures for all the libraries involved would take more time than is feasible, and a further analysis showing the average salary for executive positions, in which the size of the library, amount of responsibility, and type of position are combined, is also impossible for the same reason.

A word before closing as to hours and vacations. Forty-two hours a week is still the schedule in 66 cases, but 114 persons work less than 42 hours a week, while only 36 report more than 42 hours a week, 38 work 40 hours a week and the average for all is 40½ hours; 23 reported that no specified time was required of them.

A month's vacation is preponderantly the amount allowed in public libraries; it is almost universal except for heads of departments, some of whom report two months. Only 41 report less than a month, and these are mainly in business and special libraries, while 43 report more than four weeks, these being in educational libraries, for the most part. So many of these have 8 to 10 weeks, however, that they bring up the average vacation to six weeks.

Summing up we find that while in

1899, when a similar questionnaire was sent out, the average graduate of the school worked 42½ hours a week with 4 weeks and 5 days vacation for \$686 a year, in 1913 the same average person works 40½ hours a week, has 6 weeks vacation and receives \$1081 a year. May not these figures be taken as indicative of a general upward tendency in the profession at large toward better conditions of work and more adequate pay?

FOR THE LIBRARIAN'S STUDY

"The librarian who does not read, is lost."

A COUPLE of years ago Mr. Henry Adams, the historian of the period of Jefferson and Madison, printed for private distribution a volume to which he gave the somewhat indifferent title "A letter to American teachers of history." Under this title the author offers an interesting discussion of two tendencies of modern thought and the influence they have, or should have, on historical teaching. The two tendencies are expressed in the terms of the theory of evolution (or conservation of energy) and the theory of dissipation of energy. How can the latter be reconciled with the former? Can it at all? If the latter theory is more than a hypothesis, what of human progress?

The author quotes, in the first of the two chapters of the book, called "The problem," one after the other of the physicists, biologists and anthropologists of the last few decades, showing that they, one and all, have accepted, for their own sciences, the theory of the dissipation of energy. In the second chapter, "The solutions," he discusses the various solutions that have been offered, and offers, if not very distinctly, what one might suppose to be his own, namely, that while the physical universe, including man as a biological phenomenon, is subject to the law of dissipation, humanity need not be: "If the physicist cannot make mind the master, as the metaphysician would like, he can at least abstain from making it the slave." In the following paragraph we have the essence of the book, if I understand the author rightly: "Since

the year 1830, when the great development of physical energies began, all school-teaching has learned to take for granted that man's progress in mental energy is measured by his capture of physical forces, amounting to some fifty million steam horse-power from coal, and at least as much more from chemical and elementary sources; besides indefinite potentials in his stored experience, and progressive rise in the intensities of the forces he keeps in constant use. He cares little what becomes of all this new power; he is satisfied to know that he habitually develops heat at 3000° centigrade and electricity by the hundred thousand volts, from sources of indefinitely degraded energy; and that his mind has learned to control them. Man's reason once credited with this addition of volume and intensity, its victory seems assured. The teacher of history need then trouble himself no further with doubts of evolution; but the teacher of physics seems—at least to an ignorant world whose destiny hangs on the balance—very much required to defend himself." No matter what the author's solution might be, the book is stimulating in raising a real problem.

It would be an interesting bibliographical study for one of the maturer students in some library school or for a younger working member of the profession, to prepare an annotated bibliography of the books referred to or quoted in Mr. Adams' book, extending it, perhaps, beyond the date of the latter to the present year.

The two theories discussed by Mr. Henry Adams have found authoritative proponents in two works recently published by the University of Chicago Press: Professor Jacques Loeb's volume of popular biological essays entitled "The mechanistic conception of life," and a volume of lectures on "Heredity and eugenics," by several authors. The keynote of Professor Loeb's book is given in the first essay, which has given its name to the whole volume. Its object is "to discuss the question whether our present knowledge gives us any hope that ultimately life, *i.e.*, the sum of all life phenomena, can be unequivocally explained in physico-chemical terms." And

the author draws the conclusion that "if on the basis of a serious study this question can be answered in the affirmative our social and ethical life will have to be put on a scientific basis and our rules of conduct must be brought into harmony with the results of scientific biology." "Not only is the mechanistic conception of life compatible with ethics; it seems the only conception of life which can lead to an understanding of the source of ethics." These are the final words in this first essay. The others deal with such subjects as "The significance of tropism for psychology," "On the nature of the process of fertilization," "On the nature of formative stimulation (artificial parthenogenesis)," "Experimental study of the influence of environment on animals."

The lectures on "Heredity and eugenics" were held at the University of Chicago during the summer of 1911, under the auspices of the biological departments of the University, by Professors J. M. Coulter and W. L. Tower, of Chicago; W. E. Castle and E. M. East, of Harvard, and Dr. C. B. Davenport, of the Station for Experimental Evolution, Carnegie Institution of Washington. Professor Coulter opens the series with a general introduction on "Recent developments in heredity and evolution," subjects which, he says, "have to do, not only with the most fundamental conceptions of biology, but they have come to be of immense practical importance in animal and plant breeding. From every aspect, therefore," the author continues, "they appeal to all persons intelligent enough to be interested in the progress of knowledge and in human welfare." The purpose of the series is, then, to present these facts in a popular form, but authoritatively, so as, if possible, to counteract the misleading suggestions contained in many ephemeral publications. This first lecture presents the historical background necessary for an understanding of the problems discussed in the rest of the series: on "Heredity and sex," on "The application of biological principles to plant breeding," on the "Modification of the germinal constitution of organisms by experimental processes," on

"The inheritance of physical and mental traits of man and their application to eugenics"—and here we come to the final purpose of the book, to show what conclusions may be drawn from known biological facts and from biological theories pertaining to the future conscious development of the human race.

In this connection I wish to call attention to an article in the last volume (1912) of *Annalen der Naturphilosophie* (Leipzig: Akademische Verlagsgesellschaft): "Ueber die Gefährdung unserer nationalen Tüchtigkeit im modernen Staat," by A. Nordenholz. The author shows how, in modern society, we find a "counter-selection," as he calls it, an undercurrent of forces that work for the survival of the *unfittest*. The capitalistic organization of society with its grip on the industrial world causes a degeneration of the working masses, physical, intellectual and moral. The *milieu* in which the individual lives becomes unfavorably differentiated and acts as a degenerative force. It is from this great mass of individuals whom the circumstances have made unfit that the race is mainly recruited. The most intelligent, the physically and morally strongest element which rises above the *milieu* into which it was born becomes comparatively unproductive. Another element in the counter-selection is to be found in modern charity, which makes it so much easier for the degenerates not only to subsist, but to propagate. To counteract this phase of the counter-selection the author suggests a "conscious adaptation of our personal activity and our social institutions to the demand for a raising of the standard of our race," or, as he also expresses it, a "harshness of pity."

In the same volume of this journal is an article on "Das Aufsteigen geistiger Begabter in England," by a man whose name is quite well known in the library world, Dr. Ernst Schultze, of Hamburg, the founder of the *Volksbücherei* in that city. "The causes of the growth of talent and genius, the conditions under which they develop, how they rise to importance and fame—of all this we know next to nothing. Science has just begun to turn to the investigation of these im-

mensely difficult problems." The author does not intend to solve the problem, but to show how in England gifted men from the "lower" strata of society have risen to positions of eminence, and the means that in each case have accomplished such results. Another article of particular interest to librarians is called "Gedanken über praktische Litteraturwissenschaft." The author, Reinhard Buchwald, had been asked to give a series of popular lectures on literary history, and in preparing for these he decided to set forth nothing that he had not himself used as preparation for his own reading or to clear up already existing independent judgments. The article, then, is a study of what makes for literary value, and a discussion of the place of literary history in the republic of sciences; the author places it among the historical disciplines, besides church history, as a part of "kulturge-schichte."

This journal is specially called to the attention of librarians. It is one of those very general periodicals to which one might turn for a discussion of almost anything under the sun. And a browsing through its eleven volumes is particularly stimulating, because every article is written from a definite philosophical standpoint, that of energetics, or the theory of combined conservation and dissipation of energy, whose foremost modern exponent, Wilhelm Ostwald, is its editor.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.

SUGGESTIONS FOR GREATER LIBRARY PUBLICITY

GREATER publicity for libraries and their work was a topic which received considerable attention at the meeting of the Council in Chicago. At the first session Mr. Willis H. Kerr read a report on "Possible newspaper publicity for the American Library Association, its conferences, and work in general," which provoked discussion and which is here reprinted in full:

A report has been asked on greater publicity for the American Library Association, its conferences and work in general.

It is assumed that we all grant there is

room for more of the right sort of publicity for the Association and library work in general. The sort of publicity here in mind is this: Not that we shall get at the people, but that the people shall get at us.

First, publicity for the A. L. A. conferences. Traveling through England during the early days of last September, I was impressed by the amount of space devoted by all of the best British newspapers to the Bournemouth meeting of L. A. U. K. The London *Times* ran nearly a column each day and commented editorially. One could not help being glad that the indexing of periodicals is vital to the British newspaper public, or that rural libraries and books for the holiday makers make news. And then I discovered that the London *Telegraph*, the Manchester *Daily Mail*, some of the Devonshire papers—in fact, all the best newspapers—carried the same story. The account must have been furnished to all the papers by a discerning L. A. U. K. publicity man. The Salt Lake meeting of the National Education Association was more adequately reported in the daily press, nation-wide, than any preceding meeting—better even than the rows and battles of Boston and Chicago—with this difference, that education and not politics was heralded from the Salt Lake meeting. The Associated Press representative at Salt Lake got his "stuff" from the N. E. A. publicity man. It was telegraphed daily and appeared in 870 dailies in all parts of the country. Material for special stories in Chicago and New York papers was furnished by the N. E. A. publicity man. Several days before his election to the N. E. A. presidency, the photograph and a biographical sketch of Dr. Joseph Swain were on file with several hundred newspapers, with release conditioned on telegraphic advice; the publicity man had made a shrewd guess. On the last day of the N. E. A. sessions the publicity man released to the local papers and to the Associated Press interviews with 160 "leading educators," many interviews accompanied by photographs. To interview 160 men in five busy days is a feat at which even the newspaper men wondered. Direct dispatches were sent to newspapers in local-

ities honored in the election of officers and committees. A summary of the week was furnished to the educational press and the patent-inside publishers of the country. Each day each of the four Salt Lake papers ran from eleven to thirty columns of N. E. A. material. Moreover, this N. E. A. publicity man advertised the Salt Lake meeting in advance and helped to bring in a very large attendance from adjacent states and cities. Articles about the great interests to be represented at Salt Lake and photographs of speakers were used by many papers and syndicates.

Mr. J. W. Searson, professor of English at Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, was the publicity man. I here record my gratitude to Mr. Searson for his willingness to let me inquire into his methods and results, and for his personal interest and intelligent conception of the library cause.

How did Mr. Searson accomplish these results? First, by having the news sense. Second, he had the substantial backing of the Salt Lake Commercial Club. The club was anxious that the Salt Lake meeting should be a success and that Salt Lake's name should be heralded far and wide. The club carefully obeyed Mr. Searson's instructions for advance preparation, reserved and paid for his room and publicity headquarters and his meals at the headquarters hotel, furnished three stenographers—"and if you want anything else, name it." The N. E. A. paid travel expenses, postage and telegrams, the cost being about \$240.

Advance press abstracts of all papers presented were furnished to Mr. Searson. Stories for each general session and section meeting were prepared in advance. Lists of officers and tables of statistics were ready for use. The stenographers made copies of all this material and of dictated personal notes and convention news. Mr. Searson was always on hand at headquarters and always had what the newspaper boys wanted. He was one of them, working on the inside.

I have a strong conviction that these methods may be adapted to obtain publicity for the A. L. A. conferences. An item

for practical consideration is that the A. L. A. custom of meeting in out-of-the-way places, once characterized by one of the literary journals as the "annual going into retreat," is not conducive to publicity. We lose all the advantages of local pride and influence. Another item to be remembered is that apparently library operations and interests are not regarded as vital news. I believe this is more apparent than real, however; we must make our news, as others do. At the Missouri-Kansas meeting, at St. Joseph recently, this plan was tried, without any help of previous organization, sufficiently to prove this; that the newspapers welcome the help and will use material furnished. At St. Joseph the addresses for which abstracts were not furnished were written up from program and the substance guessed at.

Thus far, publicity for the A. L. A. conferences. Now publicity for the work in general. I quote from a friend of the library cause:

"Some day I should like the A. L. A. to awaken to its larger opportunity. It should have a section in connection with every national organization, from the Congress of Governors to the national labor organizations. . . . Correlating English (teaching) and library work is but one specific phase of larger correlation with all forms of reading, investigation and organization. The librarian and the library are absolutely indispensable to any progressive worker, whether in iron, wood, finance, art, or literature."

Possibly one fair interpretation of Miss Hasse's recent address upon "Socialized bibliography" is that she pleads for a highly efficient publicity that lets the people get at the library. The discussions by the League of Library Commissions, this week, regarding duplication and coöperation in extension work by state universities and state library commissions, and threatened amalgamation of state departments of education and library commissions—both pointed to the need of persistent widespread and concentrated enlightenment of powers and professors that be. Personally, I feel that just as soon as possible the A. L. A. should employ a permanent pub-

licity officer. The publicity methods and results of individual libraries would not be interfered with, except to advise and reinforce. We are trying a plan of statewide library publicity in Kansas, which might possibly be adapted for country-wide application.

Your committee recommends that a permanent committee on publicity be appointed, whose duty it shall be in coordination with the secretary, to prepare and execute plans for publicity for the annual conferences and for the general work of the Association.

At the second session Miss Mary W. Plummer opened a discussion on "A campaign of library publicity in the general magazines," as follows:

In an attempt to gain the public's ear, to interest and hold the public's attention, and to secure the natural consequence, larger liberality on the part of municipalities toward a department hitherto ignored or treated perfunctorily and on a theoretic basis, libraries must live down two things: 1st, the impression, still influential with the majority of tax-payers, that libraries are chiefly or wholly for recreative purposes; and 2d, that the workings of a library are of a purely technical or administrative character, that there is something esoteric about their administration which only librarians (and trained ones at that) can understand, and that their results are principally statistics, the most uninteresting of reading to people in general.

The first difficulty is gradually being solved, and the solution of it depends largely on the local library, since it can best convince the local people of the value and extent of its resources and show the uses they can be put to. Where this is done by a live librarian who knows his or her business, the community is learning very gradually to respond with more substantial appropriations and a higher library tax-rate; but there are parts of the country still where the community, including often the library board, fail to recognize financially the generosity, self-sacrifice, and professional skill of some local librarian who is prevented by circumstances from seeking a better fortune in some other and

more liberal or enlightened place. Advantage is taken of this very inability, in fact. "Let her spend extra hours on a new catalog, or in getting up a Christmas exhibit, *if she wants to*; no one is making her do it. It is just what she likes to do." But if recognition of this public spirit in the form of addition to salary were suggested, you would find even some members of library boards saying: "Why, she has never asked for an increase. And she'd rather live at home, or else she'd go somewhere else and get more. It would cost her more to live away from here, probably. Anyhow, the town can't afford it, with sidewalks and waterworks and electric lighting, etc., to pay for. The *important* things must come first." Notice that word "important." In the minds of at least half the voters of a community, material improvements take precedence of what goes into the minds and spirits of the people to make better people, and hence better citizens, and every one knows that when a reform administration comes in, on the cry of economy, the first things to be cut down in cost are the public schools and the public library.

This materialistic attitude must be changed before the library can come into its own. Looked at closely, it is not so far removed from the attitude of the mob in the Reign of Terror, which destroyed museums, libraries, monuments and works of art. Our communities are perhaps a little worse, for while they do not actually destroy, they hamper and starve their most potent agencies for good in *favor* of institutions and works that spell only material progress and often feed the greed of private interests, and they do it in cold blood and not in the rage of reprisals.

How are we to convince people generally that libraries count for something in progress, that they are worth liberal support, that the good results of their work, while more or less intangible, are as undeniable as the results of building a system of sewerage, and cleaning the town streets and alleys, and extending the street car lines?

The second thing to be lived down is the odor of professionalism. We all know the innocent personal friend who admires

without understanding our work, and looks at us with puzzled and marveling eyes when we speak of cataloging and classification, of charging systems and reserves and renewals and lists, but who hasn't any desire to know more or to really understand and would much rather talk or hear something else. The case is much what our own case would be if our city accountant insisted on explaining to us the details of his system, or the school superintendent should expect us to grow enthusiastic over the system of markings adopted in the schools. Even when we are doing things in themselves interesting, the expression of them in figures is death to the interest of the outsider. One incident is worth a whole table of statistics. Can we not decide on what are the attractive, the picturesque, the dramatic, the convincing, the inspiring features of our work, and set these before the public that reads the magazines and the newspapers—particularly the magazines, since these have more than a local constituency.

Why should we not be able to gain admission to some of the general periodicals? Have they not been giving room of late to the confessions of ministers, editors, authors of best sellers, and even of brakemen? Why not the confessions of librarians of all types? And what could be more picturesque than the career of some of our traveling libraries? What more dramatic than the work of city branches among foreigners? What more inspiring and illuminating than the work being done with children, with state institutions, with rural communities? Is there not some mind-reader among us who can show convincingly the power and influence of a given book, the psychology of a given reader? Is not the censorship of books and magazines a new subject, worthy of a disquisition? While—among ourselves you will let me mention names—we have Miss Hewins and Mr. Bostwick, Miss Helen Haines, Miss Maud Campbell, and numerous other ready pens, and while such magazines as the *North American Review*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, the *Outlook* and *Independent*, *World's Work*, etc., are looking for subjects which have novelty, can we

say that we are not ready and that there is no field?

Mary Antin's recognition—about the first evidence of grateful appreciation in print that libraries have had—makes one wonder if there are not others among the crowds educating themselves at our shelves who might be willing and able to tell the part that free libraries have played in their lives. Such publicity might bring not only increase of dignity and of appropriations—it might arouse some of the other agencies working along their separate lines to seek closer and more constant coöperation. It might represent the work in a way to draw to it the very people we want from all parts of the country, who are drifting into better known professions because we are making no effort to reach them by setting forth the parts of our work that make a more general appeal than the strictly professional.

Have we not ourselves reached the point where we must relegate the technical and the administrative to their places and cease to be absorbed by them to the exclusion of that which is really the mark of our high calling—the knowledge of the book's contents and the application of these contents to the condition of the individual? Must we not provide not only the cataloger and the reference assistant, the desk worker and the clerk, but also the psychologist, the teacher, the comrade in literature? When we begin to see our calling in its essentials, to care more for the end than for the means to that end, public recognition will come and all things else shall be added.

AN EARLY TRAVELING LIBRARY SYSTEM.

Nov. 10, 1835.—We went aboard (the whale-ship) and spent an hour or two. They gave us pieces of whalebone, and the teeth and other parts of curious sea animals, and we exchanged books with them—a practice very common among ships in foreign ports, by which you get rid of the books you have read and re-read, and a supply of new ones in their stead, and Jack is not very nice as to their comparative value.—DANA, Two years before the mast.

SALARIES, HOURS, AND VACATIONS IN INDIANA LIBRARIES

A COMMITTEE of three, of which Henry B. Hiller was chairman, recently made an investigation regarding library salaries, hours, and vacations in Indiana, on behalf of the Indiana Library Trustees' Association. The result of that investigation is embodied in the following report, which was presented to the association at its November meeting:

In order that we might intelligently report on the subject, says the committee, we sent to each library board in the state, a letter asking for a report on the blank enclosed therein, on the salaries paid to, hours of services rendered by, and vacations granted to their librarians. We received 92 replies from the 145 libraries and our report is based upon those replies.

In regard to the salaries paid librarians we find that there is no regulation governing the same, but on the other hand there seems to be a very elastic schedule in use over the state, as shown by the following statement:

Fifteen libraries with incomes from \$168 to \$900 pay less than \$20 per month.

Seven libraries with incomes from \$187 to \$779 pay \$240 per year or \$20 per month.

Four libraries with incomes from \$300 to \$1597 pay \$300 per year or \$25 per month.

Six libraries with incomes from \$773 to \$1515 pay \$360 per year or \$30 per month.

Two libraries with incomes from \$1180 to \$1506 pay \$400 per year or \$33 per month.

Four libraries with incomes from \$420 to \$1498 pay \$420 per year or \$35 per month.

Fourteen libraries with incomes from \$568 to \$6200 pay \$480 per year or \$40 per month.

Four libraries with incomes from \$1756 to \$2427 pay \$540 per year or \$45 per month.

Fifteen libraries with incomes from \$1200 to \$3275 pay \$600 per year or \$50 per month.

One library with income of \$2355 pays \$660 per year or \$55 per month.

Four libraries with incomes from \$2769 to \$6893 pay \$720 per year or \$60 per month.

Two libraries with incomes from \$1526 to \$3592 pay \$780 per year or \$65 per month.

Three libraries with incomes from \$3529 to \$5054 pay \$840 per year or \$70 per month.

Four libraries with incomes from \$4905 to \$7607 pay \$900 per year or \$75 per month.

One library with income of \$10,029 pays \$960 per year or \$80 per month.

One library with income of \$7304 pays \$1000 per year or \$83 per month.

One library with income of \$7886 pays \$1080 per year or \$90 per month.

One library with income of — pays \$1200 per year or \$100 per month.

Two libraries with incomes of \$28,662 pay \$1500 per year or \$125 per month.

One library with income of \$14,464 pays \$2160 per year or \$180 per month.

In connection with our investigation we attempted to ascertain the salaries paid to assistant librarians, and we found the following conditions to exist: 37 libraries employ no assistant librarian; 38 employ one assistant; 11 employ two assistants; 2 employ three assistants; and four employ four or more assistants. We also found that the schedule of salaries paid the assistant librarian was even more elastic than that of the librarians. In the 38 libraries where but one assistant was employed we found that 12 libraries paid the assistant \$5 or less per month; two pay \$7.50 per month; 5 pay \$10; 1 pays \$12.50; 2 pay \$15; 6 pay \$20; 2 pay \$25; 3 pay \$30; 2 pay \$40; 2 pay \$45; and one pays \$50.

The eleven libraries that employ two assistant librarians pay as follows: \$50 and \$30; \$40 and \$30; \$35 and \$35; \$50 and \$50; \$40 and \$15; \$40 and \$40; \$60 and \$60; \$40 and \$30; \$40 and \$25; \$40 and \$30, and \$20 and \$20.

The two libraries employing three assistants pay as follows: \$60, \$55, \$50, and \$55, \$50 and \$35.

The four libraries employing four or more assistants pay as follows: one pays \$65, \$65, \$60, \$50; one pays \$80, \$65, \$60, \$55; one pays \$102.50, \$72.50, \$62.50, \$42.50, \$40, \$40, \$36. And one pays their first assistant \$65 and the remaining five assistants

are paid as follows: each assistant starts at \$45 per month; the second year he receives \$50, and each year thereafter his salary is increased \$2.50 per month until the maximum of \$60 is reached.

It is rather difficult for your committee to recommend what salaries you should pay your librarian and assistants, for the local conditions of each library will, in a great measure, control the situation, but we feel that inasmuch as the success of the library to a very great extent depends upon the librarian, and her work being that of a profession, we feel that she should be paid accordingly. And after having made this investigation, and after having consulted with Mr. Milam, of the Public Library Commission, we believe that the majority of the libraries of our state can and should pay from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. of their total income for the salaries of their librarian and assistants. As the librarian or assistant continues to hold her position, and as the income increases, so should the salaries be increased, and we would suggest that the salaries be increased at the rate of \$2.50 per month each year until the maximum of 40 per cent. or 50 per cent. of the income is used in paying salaries of librarian and assistants.

The number of hours per week that the librarians of the state serve vary from 20 hours to 70 hours. Twenty hours per week is not sufficient time for a librarian to render satisfactory service either to the public or to her work. And, on the other hand, 70 hours per week is more than she should be required to serve. We feel that when a librarian works at her work carefully, honestly and faithfully for from six, eight or nine hours per day for six days in the week, her library board should be contented and the public satisfied.

The hour of the day when the librarian commences her work and closes her work is also unsettled. Some librarians over the state open their library as early as 7:30 and 8:00 o'clock a.m., others at 9, 10, 11, 11:30 a.m., 12 m., 12:30 and 1, and some as late as 2 p.m., and they close at any time from 5 to 9:30 p.m. The hours at which the library is opened and closed is purely a local question and should be so arranged

as to suit the convenience of the greatest number of patrons.

However, there is one point on this subject that we would like to call your attention to, and that is from the reports of the 92 libraries which we received, there are 49 libraries in the state that do not open their library until 12 o'clock noon, or after, and many of these are closed during the supper hour. The library should not be looked upon merely as a place where those patrons who have plenty of time may get the latest fiction, but it should be so conducted as to be an institution of great educational force in the community—hence, it should be opened at such hours that those inclined to do so may use the library without too great an inconvenience. If it is closed during the noon and supper hour, there will be a large number of business men and women, clerks and working men and women who will be deprived of the use of the library. We believe that the largest amount of real benefit that is accomplished by and through the library is not the service it renders to the highly educated person, but it is the service that it can and does render to those who have been deprived of an academic or collegiate education, and who desire to develop into better, higher and nobler citizens. For this reason, we believe that the library should be opened at the hours they are going to and returning from their dinner and supper, in order that they may patronize the library without loss of time or too great inconvenience. We believe that a large number of the libraries that are now closed during these hours may be kept open without additional expense by simply rearranging the hours of service of the librarian and her assistant.

In regard to the vacations granted librarians over the state, we found that in 33 libraries no vacations are granted the librarian. One library grants a vacation of 3 days; 2 grant 10 days, 34 grant 14 days, 5 grant 21 days, 9 grant 28 days, 1 allows a vacation with pay, but the librarian must furnish a substitute; 1 grants 14 days and another one 30 days without pay, and 3 have no definite arrangements. Nearly all of the commercial institutions of the state

grant a vacation, with pay, to their employees. We believe that the librarians of the state are entitled to the same consideration, and we would suggest that the librarians be granted a vacation of at least 14 days per year with full pay.

A PROTEST—"SUBORDINATES" VS. "ASSISTANTS"

QUITE recently the term "subordinates" was used by a prominent librarian in the middle West, in referring to his assistants. About the same time the term was used in a similar manner in an article in *Public Libraries*, expressing opinions on the subject of transferring assistants from one position to another.

In the latter case, the "subordinates" were acknowledged as our professional colleagues upon whose zeal, enthusiasm and professional spirit the success of our libraries depends. If that is so, why not eliminate that hateful term "subordinates" and substitute that of "assistants"?

In the former instance, the librarian is killing the zeal, enthusiasm and professional spirit among his "employees," especially among the trained workers, by the constant use of the term "subordinate."

Imagine yourself a young woman of average refinement, a college graduate who has had library school training, and three or four years of general experience as an assistant in some library. Your ideals are high, and you wish to realize them. In order to do so, it is necessary to obtain experience in some particular branch, which it is impossible for you to receive where you are. An opportunity in that line is offered unexpectedly at a slightly better salary than you are receiving; brilliant promises are made as to your future "raises" if you will accept the position. You take it and—find yourself "hired"! The term "hired" gives the first mental jolt! You are placed under a young tactless girl who has a high school education, and no library training outside of the three years' experience in that special department of that particular library, and who is receiving 40 per cent. more salary than you,

the trained worker. She is called "your adviser." Your enthusiasm rises; if she can do so well, having spent no time or money in special preparation, evidently your chances are unlimited! Wait. The promised "raises" do not appear, because you are receiving the highest salary paid to "subordinates," and there are no signs of a vacancy "higher up."

An assistant, regardless of her enthusiasm, zeal and professional spirit, if constantly referred to, and treated as a subordinate, naturally comes to the conclusion that she is a "flat failure." What incentive is there for her to put forth her best efforts in the work? Instead of the social, educational and business opportunities supposed to be open to a trained worker, the "subordinate" is made to feel that she is on a level with the lowest scrub-woman; with all her college education, she knows nothing; even the janitor, with no education, is receiving more salary than she.

Fortunately the conditions stated above, although too common in democratic America, are becoming more rare.

Eliminate the term "subordinate"; substitute that of "assistant"; treat your co-workers as equals, rather than inferiors, and the psychological effect will be apparent in an improvement in the quality and quantity of their work, as well as in their loyalty to the library; they will be able to retain, or regain, their self respect, without which success in library work, as in everything else except crime, is impossible.

MABEL SOUTH-CLIFFE.

CENTENARY OF THE IMPERIAL PUBLIC LIBRARY OF ST. PETERSBURG

LITERARY circles in Russia celebrated in January the 100th anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Library in St. Petersburg. The event was made the occasion for special exercises in the different literary clubs throughout the city. To celebrate the centenary the imperial government has appropriated a large sum of money for a publication which shall contain a description and history of the library.



THE HANDELY LIBRARY, WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA

Apropos of this anniversary there were published in *Nitra*, a Russian weekly, two articles by P. V. Bykov, giving an interesting account of the history and growth of this institution, from which the following abstract has been made:

On Jan. 2, 1814 [old style=14 new style], the Imperial Public Library was opened to the public. The origin of this library goes back to the second decade of the eighteenth century, when the Zaluski Library was founded in Warsaw by the two brothers Zaluski. In 1794 Warsaw was taken by the Russians, the library confiscated, and in the next year it was shipped away to St. Petersburg and located in a house near the Anichkov palace. [The Zaluski Library had 300,000 volumes and several thousand manuscripts, of which only 250,000 reached St. Petersburg. Among these books only five volumes were in the Russian language.] In 1795 Catherine II. ordered plans for the library, which should include halls for all branches of knowledge and an observatory located on the top of the building. Her death came unexpectedly, so that her wishes were not fulfilled. In 1801, however, a new building was erected.

The plan of the librarian in charge of the collection was to distribute the books among different institutions, but happily this was prevented, and when Count A. S. Stroganov became head librarian the library began steadily to grow. The first librarians were noted men like Sopikov, Krylov, Gnyedich, Delvig, Zagoskin. In 1812, fearing invasion by Napoleon, the government sent the more valuable books to the village Ustlanka, government of Olonetz, and it was two years later, on Jan. 2, that the library was opened for the first time to the public three times a week. From that time the library grew rapidly. In 1829 a Persian collection was added, and in 1831-34 the magnificent collection of the Jesuits of Polotzk, and also books and manuscripts of the libraries of Rzewuski and Czartoryski, confiscated after the Polish insurrection. Under the skillful management of Baron Korf the "Rossica" was founded. "Rossica" consisted of books on Russia in foreign languages—now known

as "The hall of Baron Korf." Korf made several trips to foreign countries to consult men of science and antiquaries, and so acquired rare books, documents, church Slavonic manuscripts, and portraits. From 1850 the library began to issue bulletins and guidebooks. In 1849, which was the first year of Korf's administration, 900 readers used the reading room; nine years later the number of readers was over 4000. In 1860 a new reading room was built, but later this was found inadequate, and in 1898 the third reading room was opened. In the years 1902-1912, inclusive, five million books were issued from the library.

THE HANDLEY LIBRARY, WINCHESTER, VA.

THE new Handley Library of Winchester, Va. (dedicated Aug. 21, 1913), a picture of which appears elsewhere in this issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, was built and endowed from a fund left to the city of Winchester by Judge John Handley, of Scranton, Pa.

Judge Handley came to this country from Ireland at the age of nineteen, and during the forty-one years of his residence in the United States he was at no time a resident of Winchester, or—so far as known—of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Just why he chose Winchester to be the recipient of his bounty is not known. He often expressed admiration for the habits, the customs, and the manners of Virginia people; one of his closest friends lived a few miles from Winchester; he was a great admirer of Stonewall Jackson, who was identified with the Scotch-Irish people of Winchester and vicinity; from each or all of these reasons may have sprung his interest in the town.

During his life he was interested in several projects for the improvement of Winchester, and at his death in 1895 it was found that in his will two bequests were made to the city. By the first the sum of \$250,000 was to be held in trust until it should amount, with interest, to \$500,000, at which time it should be used for the construction and endowment of a free pub-

lic library. The second bequest provided for the erection of school houses for the poor.

The provisions of the will decreed that the bequests should be paid in instalments. As the funds in their hands enabled them to do so, the trustees bought the ground on which the library building is located, entered upon the erection of the building, and, at a quite recent date, have been able to complete its equipment with furniture and, to some extent, with books and periodicals. The building, including site and furniture, cost about \$145,000, and the remainder of the bequest will be held as an endowment fund to maintain the library.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF SWISS LIBRARIANS*

THE practice of holding a joint convention of German and Swiss librarians as in May, 1912, at Munich, was not repeated in 1913. The German librarians held their meeting in Mayence and the Swiss in Lenzburg, Aargau, Switzerland.

At the joint meeting at Munich in 1912 the Prussian union catalog was shown to be practically a *fait accompli*. Now we learn from the convention at Lenzburg that the creation of a Swiss union catalog will have the moral and financial support of the Swiss Government.

On the initiative of the Association of Swiss Librarians, dating back as far as 1910, the Department of the Interior has asked the Association for an estimate of the cost of the undertaking. The Department and the Committee of the Association have agreed that practical data arrived at from the actual working out of section Daa-Daz† and of the entries of an author like

Albr. von Haller who is well represented both in German and French, shall form the basis for the financial estimate. The work on section Daa-Daz will be done at the Municipal Library of Zürich. About 60 libraries are expected to participate; e. g. all public libraries of the Confederation, of the cantons, of the large cities and communities, the larger official (government) libraries and the libraries of several learned societies.

As usual in such cases questionnaires have been sent to them and the number of answers received so far insures the undertaking of the test and gives fair promise of success for the future of the entire catalog.

The project of the Swiss union catalog brings up anew that of Swiss uniform cataloging rules. A draft of rules was submitted on which criticism was invited. The final readings and its adoption were deferred to the next convention. No details of the proposed rules are given in the present report. At the joint convention of Munich 1912, Dr. Escher has gone into a very minute discussion of the possibilities and impossibilities of Swiss uniform cataloging rules in connection with the proposed code of German uniform cataloging rules.* He now somewhat modifies his former views stating that in 1912 he had overestimated the extent of uniformity in the choice of the first word of order in the case of anonymous entries, especially for the western libraries which are more under French influence than he was previously led to believe.

It is to be regretted that owing to the participation of the Swiss libraries in the Swiss national exhibition at Bern, they will not be represented in the international exhibition of the book industry and the graphic arts at Leipsic.

The exhibition of the Swiss libraries at Bern will be more of a collective than of an individual character. General statistics covering the entire library work of the country and the time from Heitz's statis-

* Reported in *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, Dec., 1913, p. 556-564.

† At the seventh annual meeting of the Association in 1907, the need of a Swiss union catalog was discussed, and Dr. Hans Barth reported that he had interfiled the titles of letter D of fifteen Swiss libraries into one alphabet for the purpose of getting at a sound basis for the extent of the work and its expense. Barth's collection has been placed at the disposal of the Association, and will form the nucleus into which the titles of the rest of the libraries will be interfiled. For details of Barth's work, see *Siebente Versammlung schweizerischer Bibliothekare*, *Ztbl. f. Bw.*, 1907, p. 323-327.

* *Ztbl. f. Bw.*, 1912, p. 321-332; reviewed in *L. i.*, 1912, p. 559-562.

tics for 1868* to the present; the test fragment Daa-Daz of the Swiss union catalog; collections, plans, furniture; author and subject catalogs; forms and blanks, will constitute the leading features of the exhibit.

Other interesting topics of the convention are the financial report on the new edition of the list of journals of Swiss libraries;† the report on the inventory of incunabula in Swiss libraries, to which so far about 12,800 entries have been promised and more than 11,500 have already been contributed; an address by Dr. C. Roth (Basel) "Ueber die Buecherzensur im alten Basel," and one by Dr. C. Benziger (Bern) on "Wünsche und Richtlinien für das schweizerische Bibliothekswesen;" and, last but not least, a report on the sale of the Kully Library.

At this sale of the Kully Library a precedent was established for national library policy. A strong feature of the Kully Library was in its Helvetica. In order to prevent their drifting into foreign hands ten of the leading Swiss libraries formed a combine for their purchase. They were bought in bulk, temporarily deposited in the National Library at Bern, and later distributed to members of the combine to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Will Europe profit from this lesson taught by the Swiss libraries? If it does, we Americans will have no reason to rejoice in the establishment of such precedent.

GERMAN LIBRARY CONVENTION AT MAYENCE

At the fourteenth convention of German librarians in Mayence, May 15 and 16, 1913, referred to in the foregoing, the following topics were discussed: The manuscript maps of Ptolemy and their development during the epoch of the renaissance; The "Deutsche Bücherei" in Leipsic; Problems and methods of the present-day Gutenberg research; Report of the

Commission on binding material; Report of the Commission on methods of administration; Preservation and cataloging of manuscripts and printed matter used as end papers on inside of book covers; and The Mayence municipal library. The meeting of the V. D. B. (the German librarians' association) closed the session the second day. From the printed report of the convention some interesting features may be noted.

The main topics of the 1912 convention (reviewed in the October and November numbers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, 1912), were the problems of uniform cataloging rules and the Prussian union catalog. The star features of the 1913 gathering were the addresses on the "Manuscript maps of Ptolemy," by Dr. P. Dinse, and "Problems and methods of the present-day Gutenberg research," by Dr. G. Zedler.

Dr. Dinse gave an historical and comparative study of the codices and pleads for recognition of the great cartographer of the classical period. A mere review of his technical article would utterly fail to bring the author's earnest work home to the uninitiated, and it would be too vague to satisfy the earnest student of cartography, to whom nothing short of the original, or at least a translation, would and could be of real service. Of special interest is Dr. Dinse's statement that the time is ripe for an exhaustive history of cartography. Many were the writers on special maps, individual cartographers, certain periods, etc., during the last decades, but no man has been found to cover the entire field.

The reading of Dr. Zedler's article on the "Problems and methods of the present-day's Gutenberg research" confirms in me the realization that our American conceptions, not to say standards, of library work are quite different from those of others. I feel not only inclined but compelled to repeat what I said with regard to Dr. Dinse's study on Ptolemy that a mere review does not benefit the uninitiated and is useless to the man who is right at home in this branch of learning.

To which class do we American librarians belong? Are we the uninitiated, or

* Ernst Heitz: Die öffentlichen Bibliotheken der Schweiz im Jahre 1868. Nach dem von der schweizerischen statistischen Gesellschaft gesammelten Material bearbeitet. Hrsg. von der schweizerischen statistischen Gesellschaft. Les bibliothèques de la Suisse en 1868. Basel, Schweighauser, 1872.

† Zeitschriften-verzeichnis der schweizerischen Bibliotheken, 1911. 2. Aufl. Zürich, Verlag der Vereinigung, 1912.

do we consider a study on Gutenberg and kindred subjects as falling within the range of our field? Do we care and find time to read a study of this character, and, if we do read it, do we find delight in doing so, and does its reading arouse in us a desire and longing to take part in such work? Or are we so wrapped up in our problems of cataloging and classifying, and in the administration and financing of our libraries that we look upon these functions as our sole and only duties?

Dr. Paalzow's address on the "Deutsche Bücherei" in Leipsic has been published in the *Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel* and consequently does not appear in the proceedings of the convention. In the debate following the address stress was laid on the fact that the "Bücherei" will collect also German literature of foreign countries. Since newspapers are to be excluded from this new German library, the suggestion was made that a limited collection of German newspapers, including those of the colonies be established in connection with the Royal Library of Berlin. A committee to report on the organization of this collection was appointed during the meeting of the members of the German librarians' association.

Reporting for the Commission on binding material Dr. Paalzow stated that it has been shown that a firm, or to be more explicit, one out of a number of firms, has been not quite conscientious in stamping its leather with its guarantee. Also several dealers in bookbinding material seem to have been somewhat "liberal" (*weitherzig*) in their interpretation of the regulations. He thinks that the Commission should be given greater power and that number 16 of the regulations should be changed so that instead of the dealer the manufacturer will be responsible for the guarantee. A manufacturer of Mayence has produced several leather dyes which are supposed to be exceptionally light proof.

The regulations for textile binding material are found to be too general. They do not cover, like those of the Bureau of Standards for our legal buckram, the thickness and weight of the material, its tensile strength, folding endurance, absorption of

moisture, etc. Great difficulty is experienced in inducing firms to manufacture marbled glazed paper (*Tunkpapier*) which will meet with the standards set by the regulations. Only one firm, the "Aktiengesellschaft für Buntpapier-fabrikation" at Aschaffenburg has made an earnest effort and furnishes an assortment of such paper, produced from solid and dyed (*durchgefärbt*) material. Another firm, Valentin of Berlin, has consented to experiment in the same line.

Strong opposition, dating back to a protest voiced at the convention at Eisenach 1908* has manifested itself against wire sewing. The publishers have been apprised of the wishes of the librarians through the *Börsenblatt* on several occasions.† A strict boycott has been suggested, and has by some libraries actually been tried in order to force reluctant publishers to abandon this cheap and, as we all have experienced, most unsatisfactory method of binding. A resolution to the effect that all German libraries be requested to boycott all wire bound material was adopted unanimously.

While the search after rarities among the manuscript and printed material used as endpapers (*Makulatur*) has been going on for several decades in many of the European libraries, the first printed word on the subject was, according to Dr. G. Kohfeldt, published in 1908 by Dr. Haebler‡, who urgently requests that such material be collected in accordance with some definite system and thus be made accessible to the learned world. Beside such finds as single leaf calendars, letters of indulgence, publishers' and sales announcements, woodcuts and ornaments, many of the old folio covers hide a multitude of fragments, in manuscript or print, of literary products or fragments of works invaluable as historical or other source material.

Dr. Kohfeldt has sent a questionnaire to the twenty-one German university li-

* Cf. *Zlb. f. Bw.*, 1908, p. 383-385.

† *Börsenblatt*, 1908, no. 275, Nov. 26; and 1909, no. 11, Jan. 15, p. 580.

‡ *Makulatur-forschung*, p. 535-544 of *Zlibl. f. Bw.*, 1908.



THE NEW LIBRARY BUILDING AT BANGOR, MAINE

braries, to the fifteen largest and oldest German government and municipal libraries and to the libraries of Vienna, Copenhagen and Upsala, to the British Museum, and to the Bibliothèque Nationale, in all to forty-one institutions. The two main questions were: (1) Does your library possess a list of books in the binding of which valuable manuscripts and printed matter have been used as end papers? (2) Has the presence of such material been regularly indicated on the entry for the volumes in which the material is found? Only two libraries failed to respond. The rest answered the first query with "no." About ten modified their answer somewhat by stating that occasional notes were made, or that the manuscripts were recorded, or that such a list would be soon begun. As answer to the second question, twenty-nine sent in an unrestricted "no," while two reported that usually they make notes as described in the question, and eight others state that they make notes "here and there."

The suggestion to hold an international conference of librarians in connection with the coming exhibition at Leipzig was discussed at the meeting of the V. D. B. While the decision in such matters rests with "Commission permanente" the time is believed to be too short to make the plan feasible. However, the German librarians expect to invite their foreign colleagues to the convention which is to take place in Leipzig at the end of May or beginning of June.

JOHANNES MATTERN.

THE NEW BANGOR, ME., PUBLIC LIBRARY

ON Saturday, the 20th of December, 1913, the new Bangor (Me.) Public Library was opened for use.

Though the institution had its origin in 1883, this is its first real home. For twenty-eight years it occupied rented quarters in a business block, until, in the great fire of April 30, 1911, its entire collection of 70,000 volumes and upwards of 10,000 pamphlets was swept away. Since that time the library has had a cramped

and unsatisfactory location in the Penobscot County Court House.

The new building was designed by Peabody and Stearns, of Boston, and constructed by George H. Willbur and Son, of Old Town, Me. The corner stone was laid June 18, 1912. It stands on Harlow Street, near the business section, facing southwest and flanked by the splendid new High School building on the one side and on the other by a triangular park, extending to Centre Street, across which is the square where the new U. S. Post Office and government building will be erected the present year. In the rear a hill rises almost precipitously, while across Harlow Street a small city park, as yet unimproved, extends down to the Kenduskeag.

The materials used in the building are a light tapestry brick, with base and carved work of Fox Island granite and trimmings of artificial stone. The building is fire-proof, and the entire cost about \$160,000. Though a public library, it is notable that the city has not paid a cent for its construction; neither is it a memorial to anyone, nor a gift from any individual. A building fund has been accumulating for twenty years in the hands of the board of trustees, added to from time to time by gifts and bequests; so the structure is the gift of many citizens, past and present.

Erected so soon after the fire, naturally every precaution has been taken to safeguard the collections in their new home. The edifice really comprises two parts; the main building facing on the street, with a single story and basement connecting structure in the rear which is lighted in the center by skylights; and the stack building. The frontage on the street is 134 feet, and extreme depth from entrance to rear of stack 103 feet.

The main building consists of two stories and basement. The entrance, delivery hall, desk and space at rear occupy the center axis of the first floor, with main reading room (lighted on three sides) and reference room at the left and children's department on the right. The children's entrance is on this side. The librarian's office and cataloging room open into the space at rear of delivery desk. Practically the en-

tire equipment was furnished by the Library Bureau.

The stack building is reached only at the rear of the desk, through two entrances, each closed by two metal doors; and with walls of brick, small wire glass windows, glass floors and steel stacks, there is absolutely nothing in the structure to burn save the books, so the main building, fireproof though it is, might be consumed without endangering this.

The stack building was constructed for four floors, with a total book capacity of over 300,000; at present the main floor and half the basement only are shelved, providing shelving for about 100,000 volumes. The Snead stack has been installed.

The second story of the main building comprises a beautiful upper hall with the History and Fine Arts room on one side and a small lecture room, seating 120, on the other, each lighted from overhead.

The basement contains the board of managers' room, packing and storage rooms, public toilet rooms, study rooms, staff coat and lunch rooms, janitor's room, disinfecting room, machinery room, etc.

The natural lighting throughout is very satisfactory; in fact not a few have commented upon it as the best lighted library they ever saw. The entire structure is lighted by electricity, several different systems of direct and indirect light being used in the various departments. There are also a few emergency gas lights.

The interior woodwork is of oak, stained and treated with two coats of shellac and two of varnish, rubbed with pumice stone and oil to a dull mission finish. The walls and ceilings are of plaster on terra cotta, finished with water color in light umber tints. The floor of the entrance hall and the stairways are of white marble; other floor surfaces of composition.

Steam heat is furnished from the city heating plant across the street; under low pressure gravity system. The ventilation is very satisfactory. C. A. F.

THERE are three classes of readers: some enjoy without judgment, others judge without enjoyment, and some there are who judge while they enjoy and enjoy while they judge.—GOETHE.

FRANK AVERY HUTCHINS

FRANK AVERY HUTCHINS, first secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission and widely known as a librarian, died at his home in Madison, Wis., Jan. 26, from the effects of a paralytic stroke received several years ago. At the time of his death Mr. Hutchins was head of the extension department of debating and public discussion in the University of Wisconsin. He was a pioneer in the field of library work, his continued efforts being responsible for the Wisconsin Free Library Commission and its outgrowth, the legislative reference library. He was a trustee of the Free Library at Madison, a member of the American Library Institute and the American Library Association, and an active worker for each.

Mr. Hutchins was born in Norwalk, O., in 1850. When he was two years old his parents went to Sharon, Wis. His first public work was done as city clerk and editor of a paper in Beaver Dam, Wis. There he conceived the idea of interesting the people in the affairs of their city and the state. He finally brought about the establishment of the Williams Free Library. In 1891 he became librarian clerk in the state superintendent's office at Madison.

During this time the idea which resulted in the Wisconsin Free Library Commission was conceived. For six years he was head of the commission. His next and last work was the organization of the extension department of debating and public discussion of the University of Wisconsin, with its famous "package" library.

Outside of the men associated with him in the library and university work, Mr. Hutchins was scarcely known. He was an extraordinarily modest man, but that his worth was recognized by those who did know him was attested by the banquet given in his honor in 1912 by his colleagues, at which hundreds of letters from friends in different parts of the country, unable to be present, but who desired to express their appreciation of Mr. Hutchins and his work, were read.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF WILLIAM C. KIMBALL

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Passaic, N. J., Library held Monday evening, Jan. 26, at which Mr. Robert D. Benson was elected president, the following resolutions relative to the death of William C. Kimball were passed:

"With grief the trustees of the Passaic Public Library record the death on Jan. 17, 1914, of their president, Mr. William C. Kimball, who served as a trustee of this library for twenty years, and as president of the board of trustees for the past twelve years.

"To Mr. Kimball, more than to any other man, was due the wonderful growth of library work in Passaic during recent years. Before he became trustee, he assisted in providing necessary funds and books, and from the day of his appointment to his death, the good of the library was ever uppermost in his thought. He was untiring in his work for its betterment, and his example was an incentive to all his associates. He took the keenest delight in the successful work of the library among children and the foreign-born citizens of Passaic; and well he might, for this success was largely due to his careful oversight and personal efforts.

"That his work was appreciated outside his community is shown by his appointment as a member of the New Jersey State Library Commission and his election as president of that body.

"In the death of Mr. Kimball, the city loses an able official who was a power for good in the community, the library a sympathetic and indefatigable worker, and the trustees a friend whose kind heart and good deeds will long be cherished in loving memory.

"Resolved, That this tribute be spread in the minutes of this meeting, and a copy suitably engrossed sent to Mrs. Kimball."

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS, JANUARY, 1914

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Belmar, New Jersey.....	\$8,000
Browns Valley, Minnesota.....	5,500

Carmi, Illinois.....	10,000
Ephraim City, Utah.....	10,000
Gothenburg, Nebraska.....	8,000
Hobart, Indiana (Town and Township)	16,000
Laurel, Mississippi.....	12,000
Mountain Iron, Minnesota.....	8,000
Oxford Town and Oak Grove Township, Indiana.....	8,000
Palmetto, Florida.....	10,000
Platteville, Wisconsin.....	12,500
San Anselmo, California.....	10,000
Savannah, Georgia.....	75,000
Thief River Falls, Minnesota....	12,500
Vacaville, California (Town and Township)	12,500
Woodburn, Oregon.....	10,000
	<hr/>
	\$228,000

INCREASES, UNITED STATES

Graceville, Minnesota (City and Township)	1,000
Lakewood, Ohio.....	25,000
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	\$26,000

ORIGINAL GIFT, CANADA

Park Hill, Ontario.....	\$8,000
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EXHIBIT OF LABOR SAVING DEVICES

AN exhibit and demonstration of labor-saving devices adapted to library use will be held, under the direction of the A. L. A. Committee on Library Administration, in connection with the Washington conference, May 25-30, 1914. The exhibit will include mechanical devices of all kinds, from expensive equipment which only the largest libraries would need or could afford to inexpensive devices and appliances within the reach of even the smallest libraries.

The committee wish to have as many firms and devices as possible represented in this exhibit, but on account of the limited space available a careful selection will have to be made from the large number of possible exhibitors. The undersigned will be very glad to receive from any librarians suggestions of devices and appliances which they would recommend for inclusion in the exhibit, either because they have

used them and know them to be good or because they would like an opportunity to inspect them and see them demonstrated.

The committee will also be glad to secure information concerning any time-saving methods which have been successfully adopted in any library for simplifying routine work. Just how such information can best be used has not yet been decided, but the exhibit of mechanical devices seems to offer a favorable time for making known to all librarians, in some way, the successful efforts which have been made by many to apply "scientific management" principles to library work.

C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON,
The Public Library,
Washington, D. C.

TO PROMOTE LIBRARY PUBLICITY

THE American Library Association has recently sent out to about 150 of the leading libraries of the country a circular letter asking the libraries to co-operate with the A. L. A. in an effort to secure greater publicity for library work. A selected list of newspapers accompanies the letter, and each library is asked to send copies of its annual report to the papers on the list, blue-pencilling any features which might be considered "news" outside its own locality. In addition the libraries are asked to send to the A. L. A. headquarters items of library news interest from their vicinity; to try to obtain permission from leading local papers to run a regular "Library column"; and to send the name of any paper conducting such a column to A. L. A. headquarters that additional news items may be sent it from time to time.

DR. JOHNSTON'S WORK AT COLUMBIA.

In an article in the *Columbia Alumni News*, which is accompanied by a portrait, the work of William Dawson Johnston as librarian of Columbia University Library is briefly summarized.

Though there was no increase in the general funds for the purchase of books during his term of service, noteworthy progress

was made along other lines. While the enrolment of the university has been doubling, the use of its library has quadrupled, reaching last year almost the million mark.

It was during Dr. Johnston's administration, in 1912, that department libraries were established. The schools of Law, Political Science, and Philosophy removed their collections from the library building and the libraries of the Schools of Natural Science and Applied Science were developed, and expert department librarians appointed. Closer relations were established with the New York Public Library, and relations with affiliated institutions such as the American Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art were made much closer. To facilitate this plan the librarian of the Natural History Museum was made honorary curator of the natural science libraries of the university.

Reading room service has also been greatly improved, better and more economical methods of cataloging have been introduced, a union catalog has been established in the library, and a library bindery has been started.

In 1909 the library began to issue the University bibliography as a separate publication, and this record of the publications of the university and its officers is now recognized as a model of its kind. Dr. Johnston also took an active interest in building up the collection of *Columbiana*, now approaching completeness.

One of the officers of the university has summed up the changes made during the four years of Dr. Johnston's administration in the words: "Dr. Johnston found a college library and is leaving a university library."

A NATION'S literature is its power of so stating its ideals that we will not need to be shrewd for them—its power of expressing its ideals in words, of tracing out ideals on white paper, so that ideals shall enthrall the people, so that ideals shall be contagious, shall breathe and be breathed into us, so that ideals shall be caught up in the voices of men and sung in the streets.—GERALD STANLEY LEE, in "Crowds."

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS AS A COMMERCIAL FACTOR

By WILLIAM R. REINICK

THE day of estimating the work of the library by the number of books circulated, a majority of them fiction, is rapidly passing, and it is now being recognized by Librarians and Boards of Trustees, that too great a value has been placed on circulation, often neglecting the reference work of the library. A business firm or an investigator, by finding one item relating to his particular line, might be led to make a new invention, start a new line of trade, or send goods to another locality, resulting in increased business and giving additional employment. Statistics along these lines are almost impossible to obtain, but observation and a little reasoning will at once show that the latter is of far more value to mankind, than the reading of hundreds of works of fiction, especially when the librarian is able to directly assist the researcher.

The official publications of the various governments, states and cities, constantly contain articles of great value to the industrial and commercial world, but until recently these have not been appreciated, due no doubt, to the unsystematic manner of publication, and the still more important fact that no serious effort has been made to bring these publications to the notice of those who would obtain the greatest results.

It seems unnecessary to give the reasons why a collection of documents should be a very important factor in the commercial life of a city, as the collecting of reports by the special libraries gives conclusive evidence of their value.

In order to properly take up a new commercial line, or endeavor to enlarge the amount of business transacted by a firm already established, one should, in order to judge properly as to the right course to pursue, examine the ground thoroughly, note the supply of raw material close at hand, and cost of transportation, if the factory is at a distance from the source of supply, so that this will not eat up the profit, meaning a loss. The labor market,

cost of food, rent of houses, and numerous other items all have to have careful consideration, especially as the trend of all legislation to-day is to increase the amount of money paid to labor. Also, as to the articles manufactured, find where the best markets are for his wares, what opposition he is likely to encounter in entering new territories, mode of packing, length of credit to be given, customs duties, protection of patented articles in foreign countries, effect of the climate on the goods he intends to sell, and many other points.

A firm engaged in the manufacture of electric and gas lamp posts, should be able to obtain illustrations of those in use in other cities of the world, their selling price, and any criticism as to their durability, adverse or favorable. This data might also enable the firm to suggest improvements, which would give more satisfactory results.

A house selling goods, which would come under the regulations of the Pure Food and Drugs Acts, national or state, wants in the shortest possible time, access to publications containing the rules and regulations, stating the manner in which goods must be labelled to be sold in a certain locality. If they write to Washington, or the capital of the state to which they want to ship goods, and wait for the report, it often means that the sale is lost, as a purchaser, being frequently in a hurry, cancels the order and buys from a nearby house.

A company engaged in making clothing, generally has a large number of rolls of cloth on hand, and if these contain wool, they are often attacked by insect life. Writing a letter requesting a remedy, and waiting a number of days for the reply, means a loss of goods and money, which could have been avoided, if the firm, within a few hours after the discovery of the ravages, could have obtained a report giving the necessary remedies.

The documents which seem to have the least practical use (according to the jokes about them) are the weather reports. But quite a number of persons wishing to go away for their health, or invest in lands for agricultural pursuits, or to change their habitations, have come in with the folders

issued by land companies, railroads, etc., describing the location as a paradise on earth, and able to return five dollars on every dollar expended, within the year, giving testimonials (like patent medicine companies), and with beautiful illustrations of homes supposed to be located there, the temperature even all year round, rain when you want it, and the railroad station at your door, a beautiful river and superb shade trees. The intended victim by referring to these much abused documents, and also the agricultural and geological reports, gets a true idea of things. These publications give cold facts of the actual conditions of the location (so beautifully described and illustrated in the folders), and will most likely state that there is a dirty little stream in the spring, drying up in the summer, the climate is very hot in summer and cold in winter, rainfall once in a while, and then the stream overflows and carries everything to destruction. The nearest railroad station is forty miles away, and trains run once a day.

The intended investor or new inhabitant has his eyes opened to the true condition of affairs, and thus he is enabled to save his health, time and money.

A firm gives out a rosy statement of certain mines asking investors to come in, often using quotations from official reports (changed or only partly quoted, so as to read as though their scheme was the only one in the land in which to invest). The investor by using documents, will often find the true facts (about the fabulous rich mines, etc.,) to be, that the mine has been practically worked out, leaving only the skimmed milk.

Documents furnished a company with scientific and statistical facts, by which the company will be able to start an entirely new industry, giving employment to a large number of persons directly, and many more indirectly, besides providing a nutritious meat at a price very much below that of cattle.

A promoter, by using the reports on turpentine, organized a company to engage in the manufacture of naval stores, which is now very successful.

The geological maps of a certain district,

by showing the value of the clay beneath the top soil, increased the value of a piece of land, formerly used for farming, many fold.

An engraving company, through documents, was enabled to ascertain whenever a bond issue was being considered, and by writing at once to the city, state or government giving consideration of floating a loan, obtained a number of orders.

Representatives of foreign bodies are constantly using documents for reports to be published in their own country for the use of investors and immigrants.

The monetary value of these documents to the commercial world cannot be given in figures, because one is seldom able to follow up the use made of the data collected by the investigators, but the results of any one of the above is of far more value than the circulation of a large number of volumes of fiction.

During my twenty-one years of experience in document work, having been in contact with the investigators, I have come to know the real value of documents, but the question arises, how may we make them of greater value to the community, at the lowest possible expenditure of money consistent with efficiency, and the following solution is suggested:

First—A collection of documents to be of commercial value should be located in the business portion of the city, and the department should be open in the evenings.

Second—The assistants should, whenever possible, besides having a general knowledge of the collection, take up some special study using the documents wherever they are able, and if possible, have a working knowledge of one of the languages. A person asking for information on a subject studied by one of the assistants, would be assisted by this one, and would obtain better results.

Third—Bibliographies and finding lists, to be distributed and also noted in the newspapers.

Fourth—From time to time, workers engaged in particular lines, should be invited to come to the library to hear some expert speak upon his subject, who would emphasize the value of data in order

to obtain the best results. At the same time, the library would display in cases or upon tables the material bearing upon the subjects spoken of, and the workers hearing of the value of books, and seeing the quantity of valuable publications at their disposal, would gradually recognize the value of the volumes to them personally, and make use of them in their daily work.

Fifth—A bulletin, issued daily if possible, giving a list of all current reports, and the papers contained in them, which the library receives, arranged by subjects; also when the article is of value, a notation of the particular point mentioned in the paper. These bulletins could be made on a multi-graph or some other similar machine, and sold at cost, and between time the machine could be used to do the printing needed by the library; or, print this information on cards, and sell to the firms all cards on the subjects selected by them at so much per card, as is done by the Library of Congress. By doing this on cards, the firms subscribing to them, and also the library, could at once place them in the catalog.

There are many firms, who would gladly avail themselves of this privilege if the library would undertake to supply the index. Dod's building reports only note when bids are requested, but in many cases we could give the information as soon as they were contemplated.

Sixth—In order to obtain the greatest possible results, particular stress should be given to the efficiency of the Directors and of assistants, especially where they are to come into daily contact with this commercial world, and the report of the Joint Committee of the National Municipal League and the National Civil Service Reform League, upon "The selection and retention of experts in municipal office" is of special value as it recognizes that the Bureau Directors should be protected against removal, except for just cause.

It is hardly necessary to say that the document as a commercial factor can be made of increasing value, as anyone who has at heart the uplifting and advancement of mankind, by looking round, is able to see where hundreds, yea thousands would

be in a better position, if they had a greater knowledge of the business in which they are engaged. A glance at the history of the world will at once show that advancement only comes to those, who by their power to acquire and properly use knowledge, prove their capability, and the necessity of one's possessing this to properly exist is becoming more apparent each year, in this age of commerce.

To-day, the library which had the foresight to collect documents, when they were, as they still are by some, looked upon as junk, and were easily obtainable, can now see the difficulty which other libraries, and especially some of the special libraries are having, sometimes paying quite large sums for the volumes to complete their sets, and often failing, can look with pride upon its own collections, complete sets obtained with little money and now ready to be made of value to the commercial world, a value which will further increase with the growth of commerce with South America, when the Panama Canal is completed.

LEARNING TO READ

I WONDER why it takes so long
To make the letters shape a song?
And how the words can ever know—
All down the pages—where to go?
Sometimes alone a letter stands;
Sometimes the words take hold of hands;
I see them gather thick and black,
Then turn about and travel back;
I look just where they were before,
And find they aren't there any more.
But Mother says, "Most words are queer
Until you come to know them, dear."
It seems, no matter what they do,
She knows where they are going to,
And reads some books all through again.
One song there is about the rain
That has a comfortable sound—
"The rain is raining all around";
When I just read it in the book,
How strange the marching letters look.
But hearing her, I seem to see
Ships and umbrellas, field and tree.

—GRACE HAZARD CONKLING,
in *The Craftsman*.

A SELECTED LIST OF PERIODICALS FOR SMALL LIBRARIES.

A COMMITTEE appointed at the fall meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club unanimously reports the following resolution:

The members of the Massachusetts Library Club view with strong disapproval the alarming decadence in tone of many of the leading American periodicals, and emphatically protest against the tendency recently so manifest to cater to sordid sensationalism, indecent suggestion, and to perverted taste.

The committee has had several meetings, at which have been discussed the merits and demerits of certain leading periodicals, and it has prepared the appended list of fifty magazines, which are recommended for small libraries, arranged in groups of ten, to cover the demands of libraries subscribing to ten, twenty, thirty, forty, or fifty periodicals. It is not to be understood that all of the reputable journals are included. The list is limited by the number chosen, and by the plan by which the committee endeavors to put in each group of ten, magazines which should appeal to the various classes of a community. A list has also been made of twenty magazines, covering special subjects of a more or less technical nature. One or more of this special list could be inserted in the place of one in each group of ten, according to the demands of each locality.

Group 1.	
<i>Atlantic</i>	\$4.00
<i>Harper's Magazine</i>	4.00
<i>National Geographic Magazine</i>	2.50
<i>Outing</i>	3.00
<i>Outlook</i>	3.00
<i>Popular Mechanics</i>	1.50
<i>Saint Nicholas</i>	3.00
<i>Scientific American</i>	3.00
<i>Survey</i>	3.00
<i>Woman's Home Companion</i>	1.50
\$28.50	

Group 2	
<i>Century</i>	\$4.00
<i>Delineator</i>	1.50
<i>Garden Magazine</i>	1.50
<i>Hints</i>	1.00
<i>Independent, New York</i>	3.00
<i>Journal of Education</i>	2.50
<i>Literary Digest</i>	3.00
<i>Nation</i>	3.00
<i>World's Work</i>	3.00
<i>Youth's Companion</i>	2.00
\$24.50	

Group 3	
<i>American Homes and Gardens</i>	\$3.00
<i>Boston Cooking School Magazine</i>	1.00
<i>Current Opinion</i>	3.00
<i>International Studio</i>	5.00
<i>Modern Priscilla</i>	1.00
<i>North American Review</i>	4.00
<i>Review of Reviews</i>	3.00
<i>School Arts Magazine</i>	3.00
<i>Scribner's Magazine</i>	3.00
<i>Technical World</i>	1.50
\$26.50	

Group 4	
<i>American City</i>	\$2.00
<i>American Magazine</i>	1.50
<i>Bulletin of the Pan American Union Republics</i>	3.00
<i>Craftsman</i>	3.00
<i>Dial</i>	2.00
<i>Etude</i>	1.50
<i>Illustrated London News [Ls]</i>	7.00
<i>Popular Science Monthly</i>	5.00
<i>Scientific American Supplement</i>	3.00
<i>System</i>	2.00
\$30.75	

Group 5	
<i>Education</i>	\$3.00
<i>English Review [12/6]</i>	3.50
<i>Forum</i>	2.50
<i>House Beautiful</i>	3.00
<i>Living Age</i>	6.00
<i>Popular Electricity</i>	1.50
<i>Punch [18/6]</i>	4.40-5
<i>Life</i>	5.00
<i>Rudder</i>	1.00
<i>Spectator</i>	6.25-8
<i>Travel</i>	3.00
\$35.75	

Special list (30)	
<i>Aeronautics</i>	\$3.00
<i>American Architect</i>	10.00
<i>American Photography</i>	1.50
<i>American Poultry Journal</i>	1.00
<i>Annals of American Academy</i>	5.00
<i>Bird Life</i>	1.00
<i>Ban Tan</i>	3.50
<i>Country Life in America</i>	4.00
<i>Engineering Magazine</i>	3.00
<i>Far East and Stream</i>	3.00
<i>Gleanings in Bee Culture</i>	1.00
<i>Kritik's Magazine</i>	2.00
<i>Keramic Studio</i>	4.00
<i>Manual Training Magazine</i>	1.50
<i>Missionary Review of the World</i>	2.50
<i>Musican</i>	1.50
<i>National Municipal Review</i>	5.00
<i>Political Science Quarterly</i>	3.00
<i>Printing Art</i>	3.00
<i>Yachting</i>	2.00
\$60.50	

NORTH DAKOTA SUMMER COURSE IN LIBRARY METHODS

THE University of North Dakota will offer as a department of the summer session, June 22 to July 31, a six weeks' course in library methods for the benefit of teachers or others who have the care of school libraries. The subjects usually included in a course of this kind will be covered. Instruction will be given by the following: Mrs. Minnie C. Budlong, secre-

tary and director of the North Dakota Public Library Commission; C. W. Sumner, librarian of the University of North Dakota; Miss S. Blanche Hedrick, assistant librarian of the University of North Dakota; Miss Russell Edwards, cataloger.

This is the third year that the University of North Dakota has offered a course of this kind, and it is expected that a number of teachers will avail themselves of the opportunity of taking the work. Seven teachers were enrolled in the work last year.

LIBRARY INSTRUCTION AT PRATT INSTITUTE

AN account of what has been accomplished in one effort to instruct students in the use of a library may interest some who have a like problem to solve. This instruction at Pratt Institute is given to nearly two hundred first-year day-class men in the School of Science and Technology, and the Applied Science Department of the library is the laboratory. The School of Science and Technology is one of the five schools of which the institute is composed. It embraces day courses in mechanical and electrical engineering, industrial chemistry, machine work, and in carpentry and building, and evening courses in corresponding subjects, to which are added some of the trades.

Pratt Institute Free Library occupies a separate building, across the street from the Institute. The Applied Science room of the library is a reference and reading room for the general public, and at the same time is the reference library and reading room of the School of Science and Technology, there being no departmental libraries in the school.

The courses in the school being only two years in extent, the time of the students is very fully occupied with the schedule of studies. It was, therefore, not easy to obtain time for even a short assignment for library instruction. Formerly it was the custom of the head of the department to obtain permission to address the students in their class rooms at the beginning of

each year. This led in later years to visits of sections numbering thirty or forty men, with an instructor, to the library, where they were talked to and shown around the department for half an hour. The co-operation of the school having been enlisted to this extent, the time seemed ripe last year for some systematic library training for the men. The advances of the library were cordially met and an arrangement was made by which the school was to assign each first-year man to five hours' work in the library. This is two hours' regular laboratory time and three hours usually required to prepare reports, but necessarily the whole five hours are spent in the library, as the report consists of a short bibliography.

The men come to the Applied Science room in groups of five, each man bringing a printed laboratory assignment slip on which his instructor has written the subject of his report. The following subjects are chosen at random from last year's work: low temperature measurements, unipolar motor, search lights, annealing of glass, burners for heavy oils, effect of different paints on the efficiency of radiating surfaces, light standards, design of friction clutches, efficiency of worm gear, applications of the gyroscope, block signals, Humphrey pump, lighting precaution in mill construction, tan bark as boiler fuel, use of stranded wire in winding armatures, gas engine ignition, refrigeration of public buildings, gas burners for the laboratory, thermit, construction of ozonator, method of making aluminum splices, autoclaves, and so on through over one hundred and fifty subjects relating to work in the physics, chemistry, and electricity laboratories, and in the shops and drafting rooms.

An index card is made out for each man on which is recorded his name, the subject of his report, and the time spent on the work, the time being entered at the beginning and end of each visit to the library in connection with the assignment.

The instruction begins with a short talk on the many kinds of books which go to make up a library, and on the necessity of having some systematic method of arrang-

ing them in shelves in order that confusion may be avoided and books readily found. This leads up to the explanation of the Dewey decimal classification, the practical working of which is demonstrated by reference to the shelves, the 500 and 600 classes with their subdivisions being chosen as containing the books which the men would need to use in searching for material for their reports. After this object lesson they are taken to the catalog case, where the arrangement of cards is explained, and they are given some exercise in using it—finding books by author and subject heading, noting call-numbers on slips and thereby finding books on the shelves, or obtaining books by presenting call-numbers at the circulating department.

Technical periodicals are then inspected, the features of the leading ones being explained, which leads to methods of searching for matter in bound files of periodicals. The *Engineering Index* with its annual cumulation, the *Industrial Arts Index*, *Chemical Abstracts*, and the individual periodical indexes are examined, attention being called to their various peculiarities of arrangement. The indexes of books are explained, also the value of the literature references which may be found as footnotes or lists in books.

The trade catalog collection and its catalog are then inspected.

A short visit is made to the circulating department, where the men are shown the full catalog and can see that the same system is employed there, and that any one of the 100,000 books in the library, no matter what its class, may be found as readily as are the 3000 technical books in the catalog which they have seen in the Applied Science room. At the same time they are told that the same system prevails in practically every public library which they are likely to use. The men are then taken through the stacks, where they see the arrangement of the various classes of books, after which they are told how to obtain borrowers' cards. This ends the direct instruction, and has used up a considerable portion of the first two hours of the time.

The remainder of the five hours time may

be made up at the convenience of the student and is devoted to the preparation of the report, which is in the form of a short bibliography on a subject which has been assigned by an instructor in the Institute. A printed and ruled card, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ in., suitable for vertical filing in a case, is employed for this purpose. The entries are under four divisions: (a) books, (b) periodicals, (c) trade catalogs, (d) indexes. Form of entry and space given to each item are: (1) call-number, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in.; (2) title, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.; (3) author, $1\frac{1}{8}$ in.; (4) short note, relating scope of reference and any other comment which will guide the person who may be selecting a reference, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.; (5) date, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; (6) vol. no., $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; (7) paging, $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The finished reports are examined and the students are marked on them as on laboratory reports. The reports become library property, are filed, and form valuable reference matter on hundreds of subjects.

The object in giving this instruction to first-year men is that they may become familiar with the library early in their course, and by using it while in the Institute be more likely to continue to make use of libraries in after years.

The library assignment is popular with the men. The only man who did not do the work last year, having been prevented by illness, asked permission to be admitted this year. It is gratifying to notice the independent manner in which these men proceed to consult catalog and indexes, in marked contrast with the helplessness of former classes in this respect.

DONALD HENDRY.

LIBRARY PROGRESS IN NEW YORK STATE IN 1913

ASA WYNKOOP, head of Public Libraries Section of the New York State Education Department, has prepared a comprehensive summary of library affairs in New York state for 1913, which contains some interesting facts and figures.

Reports were received last year at the New York State Education Department from 477 free lending libraries in the state,

showing a total of 4,707,472 volumes in stock and a circulation of 21,530,294. These figures show a gain over the previous year of 13 in the number of libraries reporting, 285,571 in their stock of books, and 1,221,118 in circulation. Since 1893, when the present state system of supervision and aid for free libraries was adopted, there has been a five-fold growth in the number of volumes in free libraries, and a nine-fold growth in public use of the libraries. The per capita circulation is now more than six times greater than in 1893, and notwithstanding the great increase in stock of books, the circulation per volume in stock has almost doubled. There are five times more books, and each book receives nearly twice the amount of use.

In their financial statements for the past year the libraries of the state show a total of \$3,814,875 available for the year's expenses. Of this amount \$1,738,420 was provided from local taxation, \$687,955 from interest on endowments, \$196,447 from the state (including \$136,860 for support and rehabilitation of the State Library), \$79,023 from gifts, \$21,317 from entertainments, and \$1,091,710 from balances on hand and miscellaneous sources. Library appropriations from local taxation were greater by \$116,988 than in the preceding year. The amount expended for books, periodicals, and binding was \$1,030,804, and for library salaries \$1,661,104. Estimating salaries in terms of circulation, it appears that the libraries are paying 7½ cents in personal service for each book issued. This, however, includes libraries where circulation represents perhaps less than half the service rendered.

Of the 52 cities of the state, 46 are now provided with free public libraries, two others have subscription libraries available to all on the payment of a small fee, two provide limited library service through the public-school library, and two provide no public library facilities whatever. The latter, however, Lackawanna and Watervliet, are in a sense parts of neighboring cities, and individuals may obtain library privileges from those cities. There are 24 villages in the state having each a population of 5,000 or above. In all but

three of these free or public libraries have been provided. They have an average stock of 9,174 volumes and an average circulation of 29,651.

The total number of incorporated villages in the state is 456. In 224 of these, or just about one-half, there are regularly chartered free libraries, and in about one-half of the remainder the school libraries provide some free library privileges. Outside of incorporated cities and villages, there are 134 communities or districts which have regularly chartered free libraries, supported in part by district or town taxes, but depending mainly on voluntary contributions, membership fees, and proceeds from entertainments.

Of the total of \$1,738,420 appropriated from local taxes last year for library support, \$1,651,324, or 95 per cent., was provided by the cities. Greater New York provided \$1,232,366, or 70 per cent., of this amount. Reduced to a per capita basis, the figures mean that Greater New York is paying for each unit of population a library tax of 25 cents, Buffalo 24 cents, Syracuse 32 cents, Rochester 14 cents, Utica 34 cents, Mt. Vernon 46 cents, Albany 14 cents, Yonkers 17 cents, New Rochelle 44 cents, Poughkeepsie 43 cents, Schenectady 15 cents, Binghamton 22 cents, Niagara Falls 25 cents, Watertown 26 cents, Troy 8 cents, Auburn 15 cents. The tax per volume circulated in these cities was: Greater New York 8.6 cents, Buffalo 10 cents, Syracuse 12.5 cents, Rochester 30 cents, Utica 14 cents, Mt. Vernon 9 cents, Albany 4 cents, Yonkers 7 cents, New Rochelle 10 cents, Poughkeepsie 12 cents, Schenectady 7 cents, Binghamton 6 cents, Niagara Falls 10 cents, Watertown 9 cents, Troy 6 cents, Auburn 9 cents. It is worthy of note that several of the cities which are paying the highest per capita rate for their libraries are getting a more than corresponding circulation, so that their tax per unit of issue is among the lowest, illustrating the fact that in many cases an increased tax makes for positive economy in results.

One hundred and ten different libraries were benefited during the year by gifts or bequests, each valued at \$100 or more, the largest number of libraries ever thus ben-

ed in a single year. The total amount of gifts and bequests is estimated at \$1,123,291, the greater part of which was for buildings, grounds, or permanent endowments. The larger gifts were as follows: To Columbia University, a building to house the library of architecture and art, costing \$500,000, from S. J. Avery; to New York Public Library, by will of W. A. Spencer, one-half his residuary estate and his private library; to Glens Falls, by will of Henry Crandall, estate worth \$500,000, to be applied at discretion of trustees to public park, Boys' Saving Club, and public library; to Hamilton College Library, \$100,000 for a building from unnamed benefactor.

Of the 110 gifts reported, only three were from Mr. Carnegie, and these represent less than 3 per cent. of the total value of the year's gifts. It is worthy of note also that for every dollar given to libraries by the state, \$32 was given by private donors.

To complete this survey of the library resources and activities of the state, there must be added the statistics of library facilities and circulation provided by the State Library, with its unique department of traveling libraries, which serves as a free library for all the people of the state, particularly for those without other library facilities. Last year small libraries, averaging 41 volumes each, making a total of 45,651 volumes, were sent for local use to no less than 1114 localities or groups of readers. This was a gain over any previous year of more than 250 libraries sent out, and is double the number reported ten years ago.

In the library situation of the state as a whole, the most striking feature is, of course, the rapid development and huge totals shown by the great city libraries. Thus of the total stock of 4,707,472 volumes in all the free libraries of the state, 3,459,359 are in the cities and 2,051,743 in Greater New York alone; and of the total annual circulation, numbering 21,530,294 volumes, 18,300,454 were issued to city borrowers. But when it is considered that 76 per cent. of the population of the state is contained in cities, and that the population outside of

cities is now actually less than it was twenty years ago, the development of libraries in the villages and rural districts of the state must be regarded as even more notable than that in the cities. Thus, of the 477 free libraries shown in the year's reports, 319 are outside of cities, and these have a total stock of books numbering 1,248,113 and an annual circulation of 3,228,840—an average for each of these libraries of 3912 volumes in stock and 10,122 circulation. Of the total gain last year of 1,221,118 in circulation from free libraries, 598,077, or nearly one-half, was from libraries outside of cities, representing only one-quarter of the population.

The full strength of the showing in the smaller towns will perhaps best appear from a comparison with conditions reported in other states having state library commissions or bureaus of recognized efficiency. Thus, Wisconsin is generally recognized in the West and Middle West as a model for other states in its library system and its library propaganda. It has a population almost exactly equal to that of New York outside of cities. In the whole of that state, according to its last report, there were 165 free libraries, 90 library buildings, 987,254 volumes, and a property in library buildings amounting to \$1,764,000. The extra-city population of New York has twice the number of free libraries, twice the number of buildings, a quarter more books, and a greater valuation in library buildings than the whole state of Wisconsin.

Indiana, with a population greater than that of rural New York and a model library law and commission, reports 145 free or public libraries and 106 library buildings, more than one-half the latter being gifts from Carnegie. Both in libraries and buildings rural New York has twice the facilities reported for the whole of the Hoosier state.

California, with a population substantially larger than that of rural New York, and with a model library system, reports for the whole state 124 free libraries supported by city tax, 21 county library systems, 54 subscription libraries, and 60 association libraries, a total of 259, of which

not more than 205 are free. It has 117 library buildings, 80 of which are Carnegie gifts. The total of free libraries and buildings is at least a third less than that of the smaller population in rural New York. Even Massachusetts, which was the first state to establish a state department for library extension, and which boasts a free library for every township, has fewer free libraries in operation in proportion to population than the village and country part of New York.

THE NEW CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY BUILDING

ALTHOUGH the new Connecticut State Library and Supreme Court building at Hartford was finished three years ago and has been in use since that time, it was not formally turned over to the state until Feb. 10 last, when the building commission which has had the construction in hand for ten years, through its president, ex-Senator Morgan G. Bulkeley, presented the certificate of the completion of its work to Governor Simeon E. Baldwin. The exercises attendant upon the ceremony were held in the beautiful Memorial Hall of the building, where are deposited the original charter of the state, and the first constitution ever drawn, with the table upon which Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

The ceremony itself was simple. Around the table in the hall were grouped ex-Governor Bulkeley, who, as president of the building commission made the address for it; Governor Simeon E. Baldwin, who received the building in behalf of the state, and his two associates on the state library committee, which will now supervise the building—Secretary of the State Albert Phillips and Hon. William Hamersley. The members of the building commission, ex-Senator Charles C. Cook, Comptroller Daniel P. Dunn, H. Wales Lines, Willie O. Burr and L. W. Robinson, grouped around the principal actors, while the other spectators stood in an outer circle.

Former Governor Bulkeley in his address reviewed the work of the commission

which was appointed in November, 1903. In 1907 the commission, after having been twice continued, was directed to secure land, contract for and fully complete and furnish a building suitable for the use of the state as a library, supreme court room and memorial hall. The cornerstone of this building was laid on May 25, 1909, and on November 25, 1910, the state librarian, George S. Godard, took charge of the building under the commission. During the three years and more which have since passed the new quarters of the library have been found satisfactory in every respect. The appropriation made for the building amounted to \$1,665,099.22, of which \$1,655,693.04 has been expended, leaving a balance of \$10,006.18 in the hands of the treasurer.

Governor Baldwin received the parchment document containing the formal transferral of the building from the commission to the state, and made a brief address, after which he committed the care of the building to the state librarian.

In accepting the charge Mr. Godard spoke of the interest he had felt in the Connecticut State Library since his boyhood days, and of the pleasure with which he accepted a position in it in 1898, under Dr. Charles J. Hoadley.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS—MID-WEST SECTION MEETING

THE midwinter meeting of the Mid-West section of the League of Library Commissions was held in Chicago December 31 and January 1.

At the opening session, 25 delegates were present, representing 13 states. At the close, the attendance record showed 39 delegates from 15 states; Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Wisconsin. More visitors were present than could be accommodated in the room, all interested in the animated debates. There was not a dull moment in the three sessions, nor a hackneyed discussion. Credit is due the officers, particularly the president, Miss Wales, for the way in which things were

kept moving. No topics were omitted, and no session lasted overlong.

At the first session a letter from State Librarian Winkler, of Texas, asked for a collection of cartoons or other illustrations that could be used in a city campaign for a public library.

Miss Stearns, of Wisconsin, said that this work belonged to the A. L. A., and since the league officers are transient, and the A. L. A. had collections for public library work, it could well do work of this kind.

Mr. Jennings, of Seattle, asked for collections of pamphlets and articles on practical ways for the establishment of a library commission. This was also classed as A. L. A. work.

The general topic was "Co-operation of public educational forces," and the first morning's discussion covered "Extension work and co-operation with specialized schools of the state university."

Miss Templeton, of Nebraska, opened the discussion. She said that library commissions could do little for students while in college, that the work of the commission related more to home study. Its opportunity for co-operation was with university extension work, also in correspondence courses, in developing social centers and lecture courses. Farmers' institutes, demonstration trains, and county agricultural experts gave the library commission opportunity. Where the commission is not represented, lecturers are usually willing to describe the work of the commission and distribute leaflets. These agencies advertise the commission, and leave it free to concentrate on delivery of books. The great difficulty is scarcity of material of the right kind.

Miss Stearns preferred that the commission do its own advertising, and believed that an agent of the commission should attend farmers' institutes, and distribute leaflets directly to the farmers. This is done in Wisconsin and the university and library commission share the expenses.

In Minnesota, representatives of the commission go out under university auspices, but are paid by the commission.

Miss Stearns thought the university agri-

cultural colleges should send out agricultural libraries.

Miss Baldwin preferred that all traveling libraries should be confined to the library commission. Minnesota state schools have special aid to buy books for their special courses, which in time will mean establishment of special libraries, particularly local agricultural libraries.

A paper by Mrs. Elizabeth C. Earl, of the Indiana Library Commission, advocated that the library commission go not too far in the purchase of books for special work. The commission should co-operate only when special work has not special funds. Duplication is unavoidable in the beginning of the work, but the commission should learn what the universities can furnish, and provide only what is lacking.

A thorough discussion of duplication followed.

Miss Bascom advocated that all good material, even that obtained from university libraries, and the historical commission, should be sent through the library commission.

Miss Curtis said that in Illinois the university furnished outlines and directed to the commission for books.

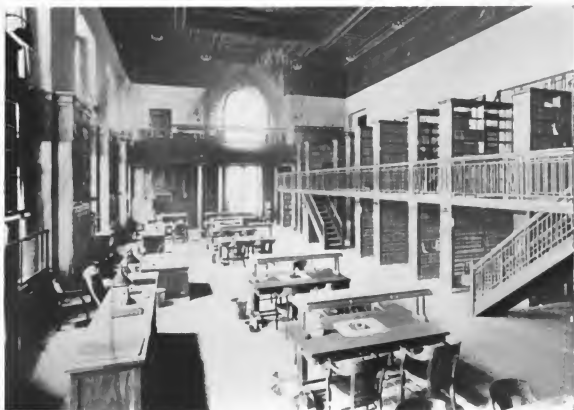
Mr. Kerr said in Kansas there were five places doing extension work, and there was more work than all could do.

Miss Robinson, of Iowa, thought the field should be divided into two parts, the work with special students to be undertaken by the university, and the work with general people by the library commission. University extension should be by the lecture method, library commission by the book method.

Miss MacDonald said that Pennsylvania reduced duplication to a minimum by having the president of the state university a member of the library commission.

Dr. Batt, of North Dakota, thought it would not matter whether it was one book each in two centers, or two copies of the same book in the library commission office.

A committee was appointed to take charge of national publicity for library commission work as an aid in co-operation. This committee is expected to report at the June meeting.



CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY, HARTFORD—MAIN READING ROOM



SECTION OF READING ROOM SHOWING SPECIAL METAL STUDY TABLES



20

The committee appointed by the president was as follows: Clara F. Baldwin, Lutie E. Stearns, Julia Robinson.

A friendly feeling toward aiding in the expense of the A. L. A. exhibit at Leipzig exposition was expressed.

It was voted to send the daily report blanks to members of the commission.

The topic for the afternoon was "Study clubs as a coöperative force," opened by Mrs. Earl, of Indiana. She discussed the work of the study clubs, and dwelt upon the enthusiasm they aroused for library work.

Miss Robinson told of the aid received from study clubs in advertising the commission, and mentioned the 100 traveling libraries given by the state federation of women's clubs. They had also helped pass the library laws in a number of states.

Miss Baldwin said that in Minnesota the secretary of the library commission was secretary of the library and literary committee in the state federation.

Miss Stearns thought that a representative of the state federation should be on the library commission.

A paper on "New civic league work," prepared by Miss Van Buren, of the American Civic Association, was read by Miss Baldwin. She pointed out that civic organizations have lost sight of their greatest asset, the children. The need of service in making loyal citizens was emphasized. Civic campaigns should start from the known—the home plot—and proceed to the unknown—to the state. She asked that the state library commission and librarians coöperate with civic committees to arrange for state-wide campaigns. In Wisconsin, the library commission establishes civic leagues.

The next subject was "Co-operation by the commissions; interstate relations."

Miss M. Clellan, of Indiana, read a paper prepared by John A. Lapp, on "Co-operative library service."

"Messages from new commissions," was opened by a talk by Miss Borresen, field-librarian of the South Dakota Library Commission. She explained the provisions of their law, which places the library work for the state under the state library, with

an interesting summary of the library conditions found in the field work of the state.

Secretary of State Woods, of Illinois, being state-librarian ex-officio, was present by invitation, and gave an account of the conditions in that state, and outlined what he hoped to do in upholding the hands of trained workers in Illinois.

Miss Fernald, of Great Falls, Montana, president of the state library association, told of the efforts to secure a state library in that state.

Miss Bascom reported for the publishing committee on the preparation of study club outlines. After considerable discussion, a committee was appointed to confer on study outlines and report. The president appointed on such committee, Miss Tyler, Ohio; Miss Bascom, Wisconsin; Miss Borresen, South Dakota; Miss Robinson, Iowa; Miss Baldwin, Minnesota; Mrs. Budlong, North Dakota; Mrs. Earl, Indiana; Miss MacDonald, Pennsylvania; Miss Ahern, Illinois; Miss Titcomb, Maryland.

A vote of thanks was ordered sent to Congressman H. M. Towner, of Iowa, and David Lewis, of Maryland, for their assistance in securing the admission of books to parcel post after March 16. A vote of appreciation was also sent to Postmaster Burleson.

At the third session, "Co-operation between the library departments of the departments of state, and the state board of education," was opened by Miss Stearns, who presented the library commission side of the question. Her prophecy that the state board of education would soon control library work, proved the keynote of the morning's discussion.

Dr. Batt, of North Dakota, presented the school side of the question.

Miss Baldwin discussed the result of too many commissions in state government.

Mr. Johnston, new librarian at St. Paul, advocated closer union, the terms of which must depend on individual conditions and boards of control.

Mr. Dudgeon objected to libraries in the control of the schools.

Purd B. Wright believed it to be the logical outcome of the social center move-

ment. He preferred five branches in school houses rather than one central library, but he would make a distinction between the library in the school, and the library under schools. The latter would mean a constant fight with boards of education for funds.

Mr. Locke, of Toronto, thought the most valuable thing would be a generation of school children trained to use libraries. He delighted the audience with an account of a recent library bill, in Ontario, which required that all members of the public library board should be school teachers. The library as an annex to schools is lost in Ontario at present.

Miss Scott, of Indiana, thought the library committee under a school board would receive scant attention.

In New Jersey, a law has been passed to put the school libraries under supervision of the library commission.

In Oregon, the state library supervises all library interests.

Miss Wales, of Missouri, doubted the wisdom of the library commissions arraying themselves against so widespread a movement for consolidation. The most desirable solution, she thought, would be one head for all educational departments.

Dr. Batt favored not one man as head, but three or five, one of whom should be a representative librarian.

Miss Stearns was to finish the discussion, but she said the matter had been summed up by Miss Wales, and that nothing could be added to the suggested solution.

Miss Julia E. Elliott outlined a plan for organizing school libraries by mail. She thought the total expense would be about the same as hiring a librarian at \$75 a month. She asked for suggestions for the use of standard or commercial size cards, for modification of cataloging rules, and other details of the work.

Miss Bascom reported for the committee on the preparation of study outlines, saying that after discussion, it had been found impracticable to ask commissions to contribute toward the salaries of a specialist to prepare outlines. The H. W. Wilson Company was considering the preparation of such outlines, and it seemed advisable to co-operate with the firm. The report

was referred to the publishing committee for action.

It cannot be said that any consensus of opinion followed all these animated discussions. All sides of the question were presented with enthusiasm. If there was a majority opinion, it was that duplication should be avoided, but each department was willing to leave to some other agency the honor of withdrawing from the field.

The full discussions cannot fail to result in a better understanding and continued progress in efficiency and economy of administration.

MRS. MINNIE C. BUDLONG, *Secretary*.

American Library Association

At the meeting of the publishing board of the American Library Association, in Chicago, Jan. 2, it was voted that such members of the Association as wish to do so be invited to suggest another name for the A. L. A. Booklist. Suggested names may be sent to the secretary, who will duly transmit them to the publishing board for their consideration. George B. Utley, secretary, American Library Association, Chicago.

Notice—In preparing a pamphlet on library publicity for the American Library Association the undersigned suggests that samples of printed advertising and items of publicity methods be sent to the following address: Charles E. Rush, Librarian, Public Library, St. Joseph, Mo.

Library Organizations

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

On Jan. 22, 1914, the eighty-third meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at Somerville.

An innovation in the order of procedure was noted. The morning session, held immediately after the inspection of the new building, was devoted to round tables. The afternoon session was opened by President Hall, who after expressing Dr. Durrell's regret at not being able as president of the board of trustees of the Somerville Library, to welcome the Club, proceeded with the business.

The round table conducted by Mrs. Coe and Miss Williams brought out many new

features in regard to both classification and reference work.

Miss Williams said that the object of the reference department of the Somerville Library is to prove that all books are reference books in the broader sense of the word; that they are different in degree, not in kind, from other books. In working out her idea she has found that "reference and information work has at least three different aspects: social, the effort to create the proper atmosphere, guidance in the choice of light reading; serious research; and suggestive and instructive work." In order to socialize the books: first, one half of the "reference books" formerly so called, have been put into the circulating department of the library (there is no reference room at Somerville); second, general reference books have been put into one section by themselves; third, reference books dealing with specific subjects have been put at the beginning of their classes with the circulating books, *e.g.* all 600 reference books go at the beginning of Useful arts.

The results of such an arrangement after two weeks' test at Somerville have been encouraging. There is, of course, a demand on the part of the public for the circulation of reference books. This has been complied with without ensuing disaster. Miss Williams recognizes the fact that the working out of such a scheme will differ according to the individual needs of each library. She made some helpful suggestions as to carrying the work on, indicating that a special loan system for charging reference books would be necessary, also that to keep a list of questions asked and a special loan record would be indispensable from the point of view of the worker. Further details in regard to the work may be had from the *Bulletin of Bibliography*, vol. 8, no. 1, p. 3.

The questions asked Miss Williams proved the interest with which her ideas were received. Were encyclopedias, year books, French and German dictionaries, the Dictionary of national biography, circulated? To which the answer was, yes, if one's resources warranted it. Were *zc. fines* sufficient? Yes, but overdue notices were sent immediately. Were answers to difficult reference questions kept? Yes. Miss Forrest of Milton here pointed out that to keep such answers on colored cards and to incorporate them into the regular catalog was most helpful.

Mr. Belden presided over still another round table on "Ways and means of professional development."

Miss Hooper, librarian of the Brookline Pub-

lic Library, made clear to begin with that she believes nothing of greater help in professional development than the library itself, the rewards of work in such a place she considers tremendous, instead of giving all, librarians receive greater benefits from the people whom they serve than they can ever hope to confer. Mutual understanding and friendliness between fellow workers and between departments will also tend to bring out the best in each individual member of a library staff; "a librarian herself can do much by her own attitude toward her staff to promote this condition, especially through her own friendly relations with them, by avoiding as far as possible the exercise of authority in unessential details, and by respecting individual judgment in her assistants wherever it can be found; no person of original and independent mind and mature judgment wants to work continually in leading strings." Far from considering that high salaries will produce efficiency, Miss Hooper believes that capability in an assistant once proved, the better salary will, or ought to, follow. "As for higher technical training in library methods we value that, but above all else we value character and personal fitness for the work, and the training of school and college education in library methods."

Mr. Shaw of Worcester, Mr. Wellman of Springfield, Mr. Wadlin of Boston, Miss Donnelly of Simmons College, Mr. Fison of Malden, Mr. Tripp of New Bedford, and Mr. Hall of Somerville took part in the discussion which followed. Various opinions as to the function of the library schools and library training were expressed. The schools are the avenue for a great many who would like to enter the work. Again librarians frequently prefer to train their assistants in their own ways. Miss Donnelly in speaking of the ideals of library work, added to the undisputed qualifications of good health, character, good disposition, and intellectual gifts which are necessary in the make up of the best library assistants, accuracy, ability to work without supervision, *i. e.*, to take a suggestion and to develop it, and ability, not only willingness, to be shifted around and thus to develop into an all-round person. Other opinions varied from "it is a question of money when you get right down to business," to "the whole situation resolves itself round the books." Mr. Hall's suggestions were practical, looking as they did toward the circumstances under which the best work on the part of assistants is possible: he would have labor and hours of labor at-

tractive, and he would have some sort of retirement system for library workers, as well as for teachers and for employees of the state including those in the State Library. For such an end, in his opinion, the Library Club ought to be represented in the legislature—to make a beginning towards better library laws, better professional standing and inclusion in any general retirement scheme.

"Schools and club work and the public library" was the topic under discussion at the round table conducted by Miss Crain and Miss Lovis.

The program of this section included the names of Mr. Clarke, superintendent of schools in Somerville, Miss Lovis the high school librarian, Miss Thuman of New Bedford, Miss Guerriere, librarian of the Boston North End branch library, and Miss Lockwood of Brookline.

Mr. Clarke to make clear the situation between the schools and the library from the school standpoint asked the question "What are the schools trying to do?" His answer was, Trying to acquaint the child with the various activities of life. For instance, if a child is to know anything of shop practice, it is most desirable that he be allowed to work in the shop as part time on his school schedule. Or if he is to study civics, it is desirable for him really to see demonstrated certain municipal activities. In the same way the library should be a sort of laboratory in which art, literature, history and other subjects are demonstrated through books.

Miss Lovis, the high school librarian, is appointed by the school board from the library staff, and her work is carried on under the library's direction. One half her salary comes from the appropriation for the schools. She spends half of her time in the high school during school hours, the rest of her time in the public library at the disposal of teachers and students. Her duties include visiting the schools to get acquainted with teachers and pupils, discussing with the teachers the kind of illustrative and supplementary material the library can supply in given courses, making suggestions to pupils on outside reading, sending books on deposit, and talking upon how to use the library.

Miss Guerriere outlined the work of her boys' and girls' clubs. However, she is of the opinion that club work is outside the province of the library, since to be well conducted, it needs more time than a library can give. Miss Lockwood agreed that libraries have no time for clubs, nevertheless they have been her best

means of subduing the gangs of boys and girls that have overrun the children's room.

At 2:15, after luncheon served at the high school cafeteria, the afternoon session of the Club was called to order by Mr. Drew B. Hall, president.

The first business to be considered was the report of Mr. Belden for the committee on cooperation. The entire state has been divided into library groups containing from three to twelve libraries in each group. This districting has been done under the direction of the secretary, Miss Hooper, and the office secretary of the Commission. Not long since, a letter was sent to the local secretaries by the Chairman of the Committee, asking for a report of progress. At that time, neither Norfolk nor Essex County had been districted and there were certain sections in the central part of the state still unprovided for. Fifty-five local secretaries are now serving in this work of cooperation and their activities cover the entire state. Thirty letters were received in reply to the letter of the chairman. They may be summarized briefly as follows:

Eight local secretaries, up to the time of receiving the letter, had done nothing. They promised immediate activity, however, and will submit reports of progress at a later date. Five local secretaries had held organization meetings in their own libraries, and seventeen local secretaries reported that they had either written or visited the libraries in their group and that the much desired personal relationship was being developed. In one group bi-monthly meetings have been arranged for the year. This same group has also effected a system of exchange of library periodicals. Another group is to hold a round-table conference once every four to six weeks; another is to hold a conference once every three months. Another says that the libraries are glad of the opportunity to submit reference questions, problems in classification, and cataloging. One of the larger libraries invites the smaller libraries to visit and inspect the books received on approval for a period of a week once each month.

Mr. Wellman of Springfield, made the report for the Committee on the State Library. In considering the possible relation of the State Library to the public libraries of the Commonwealth, the committee agreed that radical innovations involving large expenditures are at present wholly unnecessary. The committee, however, suggested that the State Library might appropriately aid the public libraries by offering to furnish information, par-

ticularly on municipal and sociological questions, which would obviate to some extent the duplication of reference work; and that it also might appropriately offer to lend books to public libraries so far as may seem feasible and expedient, supplying particularly books which the little library is unable to own, and especially expensive or comparatively little-used books. Many such books are so seldom used in the small libraries that a single copy available at the State Library would suffice. On the other hand, the same book is often used in a large library too frequently to permit of its being loaned to the small library.

After finishing his own report Mr. Wellman read a minority report in the form of a letter received from Mr. Ballard of Pittsfield.

The report of the committee was accepted, and the chair then appointed the following persons to act as this committee for the coming year:

Mr. George H. Tripp, Public Library, New Bedford, chairman; Mrs. John Lawrence, trustee, Public Library, Groton; Miss Katharine P. Loring, trustee, Public Library, Beverly; Mr. Robert K. Shaw, Free Public Library, Worcester; Mr. John G. Moulton, Public Library, Haverhill, secretary, Massachusetts Library Club.

A report on periodicals was made by Mr. Tripp of New Bedford, and following it resolutions were adopted endorsing the action of the state board of library commissioners in requesting an increase in its appropriation from \$4000 to \$10,000 for the aid of free public libraries, especially in small towns and in those having a large foreign-born population. A committee of three was appointed by the president of the club, with power to enlarge its membership, to further the enactment of the legislation recommended, by enlisting the interest of library trustees, librarians and others, by appearing at legislative hearings, and by all other legitimate means. The members of this committee are: Mr. William W. Bryant, trustee, Cobb Library, Bryantville; Miss Louisa M. Hooper, librarian, Public Library, Brookline; Mr. Robert K. Shaw, librarian, Free Public Library, Worcester.

Dr. Charles L. Noyes, of the board of trustees of the Somerville Public Library, read a parable. In it he expressed his own happy faith in the laws of continuity and of complementariness as they applied to all forms of work, more particularly in this case, as they apply to the work and the workers of the library.

Mr. Shaw, at the end of the afternoon's

program made a motion for a rising vote of thanks to the Club's hosts and hostesses for its delightful entertainment. The motion was heartily carried.

The annual dinner of the Club was held at the Exchange Club, Boston. Mrs. Christobel W. Kidder read "Dolly reforming herself" by Henry Arthur Jones.

EUGENIA M. HENRY, *Recorder*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At the meeting of the executive committee of the New York Library Association it was decided to accept Dr. Schurman's invitation to hold the twenty-fourth annual meeting at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., the week of Sept. 6, 1914. The earlier date will accommodate many of the school librarians and it is expected that this meeting will be a large one.

The secretary was directed to prepare a circular encouraging membership in the Association. This is to be sent to non-members who are library workers in the state.

One hundred and fifty dollars was granted to the committee on institutes to further its work in conducting library institutes throughout the state.

HARRIET R. PECK, *Secretary*.

ROCHESTER DISTRICT LIBRARY CLUB

A meeting of the Rochester District Library Club was held on Tuesday, Jan. 20, at the Genesee branch of the Rochester Public Library. Twenty-one were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The report of the periodical committee was presented by Miss Adams. The call for the report of the committee on sets revealed the fact that there was uncertainty as to the chairman of the committee. In order to avoid future uncertainty, the committee was declared to consist of Miss Eleanor Gleason, chairman; Mr. G. B. Ewell, and Miss Collins. The report of the nominating committee was presented by Miss Gleason. The committee presented the same officers for re-election: president, Mr. Yust; vice-president, Miss Collins; secretary-treasurer, Miss Sayre. Action on this report was delayed for a short time. The report of the meeting of the executive committee containing suggestions as to future meetings was read by the secretary—Feb. 13, March 13, April 10. The date of the May meeting was left open, depending somewhat on the plans of the State Library Institute committee. The following suggestions for topics were pre-

sented: 1, Book reviews; 2, Work necessary to see book through from author to bookseller; 3, Practical talk on binding (with, if possible, illustrations of different methods of treatment); 4, Rochester history; 5, Private libraries in Rochester; 6, Debate on woman suffrage. It was moved and seconded to accept the report of the nominating committee. The question was put by Miss Zachert, and the officers of the previous year were declared re-elected. Following the business session, a paper which comprised an epitome of Emerson's twelve principles of efficiency was read by Mr. Yust. After adjournment a social time was enjoyed and refreshments were served.

On Feb. 13 the club met at the Law Library in the Court House. There were fourteen present. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A communication was read from Mr. Wynkoop, asking the club to conduct the New York State Library Institute for this district. Motion made and carried that the club conduct the Institute. Motion made and carried that details of arranging for this Institute be left to the executive committee. Discussion regarding the suitability of the club's contributing to the A. L. A. exhibit at Leipzig. It was decided that owing to the condition of the treasury it would not be possible to contribute. Mr. Irwin Taylor then gave an interesting talk on the history and work of the Law Library. An agreeable surprise was furnished at the close of the meeting by the valentines and the refreshments which Mr. Taylor generously provided.

ETHEL F. SAYRE, *Secretary*.

MAINE LIBRARY COMMISSION

The Maine Library Commission held a meeting Feb. 6 at the State Library in Augusta, all the members being present. Among other things decided upon, it was voted to send delegates to the annual meeting of the American Library Association to be held during the month of May in Washington, D. C. It was also decided that the summer school should be omitted this year, and it is probable that in its place one or two library institutes will be held in different parts of the state. The chairman of the commission was instructed to confer with the state superintendent of schools in order that coöperation may be secured between the commission and the state department of education. Prof. George T. Little of Bowdoin College read a very interesting

paper, giving a report of the last meeting of the American Library Association. The members of the commission are: Prof. W. H. Hartshorn, (chairman), Lewiston; Mrs. Kate C. Esterbrooke, Orono; Prof. George T. Little, Brunswick; J. H. Winchester, Corinna; H. C. Prince, (*sec. ex-officio*) Augusta.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The third meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club for the season 1913-1914 was held on Monday evening, Feb. 9, 1914, in the auditorium of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Dr. Edward J. Nolan presided, the president, Dr. Cyrus Adler, being unavoidably absent.

After a brief business session, Dr. Nolan introduced the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, who gave a short but very interesting sketch of "Early Pennsylvania literature," showing that James Ralph, about whom very little is generally known, was one of the most distinguished figures in American literature; that "of all Americans, down to the time of the Revolution, Ralph had attained the highest distinction and had done the most work in English literature."

Franklin's place in literature was placed by the speaker in a comparatively low rank, as his claim to distinction rested upon "Poor Richard's Almanac" and his "Autobiography," Mr. Pennypacker claiming that "the witty and pithy sayings in the Almanac were not original," and that the "Autobiography was almost immoral." He said that at the time Franklin was publishing his Almanac, Christopher Sauer was publishing one in German at Germantown, which was much better than Franklin's, he being the first journalist to publish pictures.

At the close, Mr. Pennypacker gave a short history of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and those present availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect this very beautiful building and its interesting contents, which are claimed to be worth between two and three million dollars.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secretary*.

TENNESSEE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Tennessee Library Association held its annual meeting at the Carnegie Library in Nashville, Jan. 13, with Miss Marilla Waite Freeman, librarian of the Goodwyn Institute Library, Memphis, who is the president, in the chair. The librarians were welcomed to the city by Mr. G. H. Baskette, president of the Carnegie Library Board of Nashville and for-

merly president of the Association. Following Mr. Baskette, Miss Margaret Kercheval, librarian of the Carnegie Library, read a paper on "How to simplify our routine in public libraries." Mrs. Pearl Williams Kelley spoke of the simplification of the school libraries. Mrs. Kelley, in speaking of the importance of the school libraries, said that the "three r's" no longer control the child's education; that the modern controlling forces were the "three l's," the library, the laboratory and the lecture. She also said that the child that reaches the high school with no books except his text books is poorly equipped and does not get the best out of his work. "Many high school courses would be more effective," said she, "if some of the pressure of the examinations was removed and library readings substituted."

An interesting talk was made by Miss Jennie Lauderdale of Dyersburg, formerly state librarian, on "The librarian and social movement," and Miss Margaret Dunlap, librarian of the Public Library, Chattanooga, gave a very practical talk on "The city library as a social center." Miss Dunlap spoke of some of the plans that Chattanooga Library management had for making that institution of real social service, among them being to have the literary clubs meet in the library auditorium, and also to have weekly musicales, moving pictures, and other free entertainments that tend to the uplift of the social life.

Speaking on "What the state library can do for rural centers," Miss Mary Skeffington, state librarian, said that the state library was a potent factor in aiding the public forces, and especially was it an essential factor in public education. She spoke of the state library now having circulating libraries in fifty-nine counties, and said that the extension work was yet in its infancy, as it was planned to continue the work until there should not be a community in Tennessee that was not touched by the free circulating libraries.

ARKANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Arkansas Library Association will hold its annual meeting in Pine Bluff early in March. In agreeing on Pine Bluff as the meeting place it was felt that an impetus could thus be given the library movement now being started in that city, and at the same time afford encouragement to several cities in the same section of the state who could not be expected to attend a meeting in Fort Smith, the other contestant for the honor.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The course in Library work with children was given during the first week of February by Miss Clara W. Hunt, of the Brooklyn Public Library. A good collection of children's books, part of them recent purchases for the school's collections and part a loan from Miss Hunt, were on exhibition to illustrate specific points raised in Miss Hunt's lectures.

Recent lectures by visitors and members of the staff of the New York State Library other than those in charge of regular courses in the school have been as follows:

Jan. 19. Caroline F. Webster, library organizer. Organization of small libraries.

Jan. 23. Mary C. Chamberlain, librarian for the blind, New York State Library. Work for the blind.

Jan. 27-28. Hiller C. Wellman, librarian, Springfield (Mass.) City Library Association. Library advertising. (2 lectures.)

Feb. 13-14. Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian, St. Louis Public Library. Some lost arts of librarianship; Art of re-reading. (2 lectures.)

A collection of juvenile books has been begun by the school. A gift of several hundred older American books dating from 1771 to 1878—the gift of the Wisconsin Historical Society—forms the nucleus of the collection. A few others have been given by friends of the school and a fairly representative selection of the best modern juveniles has been purchased. Further gifts of juveniles of any period or kind will be welcomed. To save unnecessary trouble and the possibility of confusion with the main collections of the library, they may be addressed to Miss Woodworth, care of the New York State Library School.

A series of popular lectures on various social and scientific subjects is being given in the auditorium of the State Education Building, which has also become a favorite meeting place for state and local associations devoted to civic and social welfare. Among recent lectures have been an illustrated description of the work of Hampton Institute, a lecture by Director Benjamin Boss of the Dudley Observatory, on "Some attempts to solve the riddle of the universe," and an illustrated lecture by Dr. J. Leon Williams on "Human evolution."

These lectures and meetings are open to all students of the school. The State Normal College has also been conducting a very interesting series of lectures and entertainments, including dramatic recitals, folk-song recitals, and illustrated travel lectures. Through the courtesy of the college, students interested have been given free admission to these entertainments. Several have also been attending a lecture course on Browning given by Dr. William Lyon Phelps, of Yale University.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY
SCIENCE

The annual luncheon of the Graduates' Association was held at the Hotel Algonquin, New York, Wednesday, Jan. 28. There were 95 in attendance, including a full delegation from the class of 1914. These were sprinkled by twos among the company so that each of them met a number of the older graduates. Mrs. Adelaide B. Maltby, the retiring president, presided. Mr. Stevens spoke about the new club house which is in course of preparation for the use of the women students of the Institute. Each school is to have a special room which is being furnished by its graduates. Mr. Franklin F. Hopper, of the class of 1901, told of some of the influences making for library progress in the Northwest. The vice-president presented a résumé of the results gathered by the questionnaire recently sent out to the graduates, a full report of which will be found elsewhere in the JOURNAL. The officers of the Association elected for the ensuing year are president, Miss Anna C. Tyler, of the New York Public Library; vice-president, Mr. Franklin F. Hopper, of the New York Public Library; secretary, Miss Fanny A. Sheldon, of the Brooklyn Public Library; and treasurer, Miss Caroline Chapin, of the Pratt Institute Free Library.

The students have been so fortunate as to hear Alfred Noyes twice this winter, at the meeting of the New York Library Club, and on Feb. 19 when he gave a reading from his own poems at Pratt Institute.

Mrs. Frances Rathbone Coe, class of 1903, of the Somerville, Mass., Public Library, talked to the students on "Advertising the work of a public library" on Jan. 30.

Miss Mary Casamajor, of the Brooklyn Public Library, gave two lectures on the work of the branch library on Feb. 3 and 10. In the first lecture she dwelt upon the relation of the branch library to its community, and in the

second lecture upon the administrative problems of the branch library.

Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick lectured in the Assembly Hall on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 17, on "Some lost arts of librarianship." The members of the Brooklyn Public Library staff were invited to attend this lecture.

ALUMNI NOTES

Cards have been received announcing the marriage on Jan. 20 of Miss Edith E. Hunt, class of 1895, to Mr. Chester J. Randall.

Miss Annie Lyle Lee, class of 1910, head of the circulation department of the New Rochelle, N. Y., Public Library, was married on Feb. 11 to Mr. William Henry Hax of New Rochelle. Mrs. Hax expects to continue her connection with the library, working half-time.

Miss Mary F. Stebbins, class of 1912, Cleveland Training Class, 1913, formerly children's librarian of the Miles Park branch of the Cleveland Public Library, has been made school reference librarian of the Utica Public Library.

Miss Mabel E. Balston, class of 1913, is substituting in the Ethical Culture Library of New York during the absence from illness of the librarian, Miss Ina Rankin, class of 1909.

Miss Mary A. Randall, class of 1913, who entered the Training Class for children's work of the Cleveland Public Library in September, left there in January to become head of the South Side Branch of the Fort Wayne Public Library.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-Director*.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY—LIBRARY
SCHOOL

The juniors have had the following lectures from librarians and others during the past month:

"Baroda libraries," on Jan. 21, by Mr. W. A. Borden, organizer of the Baroda system of libraries, with a supplementary talk on East India life by Mrs. Borden. The lecturers answered many questions afterward at a school tea, and exhibited many of the treasures they had collected during their residence in Baroda.

"Prints," and "Book-illustration," on Jan. 14 and 21, by Mr. Weitenkampf, of the library staff. Afterward the lecturer set the class the problem of naming the reproductive processes illustrated by some twenty pictures selected for the purpose.

"Large library administration," by Mr. Anderson, and "Branch library administration," by Mr. Adams, on Jan. 28 and Feb. 4.

"Poetry and American life," on Feb. 4, by Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson, formerly editor of the *Century Magazine*.

Senior lectures have been as follows:

Advanced reference and cataloguing course: "Literature of ornithology," and "Literature of zoology," by Prof. F. F. Burr, of Columbia University, Jan. 20 and 27. "Literature of botany," by Miss Sarah H. Harlow, of the Botanical Garden Library, on Feb. 3.

School and college library course: The same as above, with the continuation of the "History of printing, and work on early printed books."

Administration course: "Publicity for libraries," by Mrs. Frances Rathbone Coe, of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, and Mr. F. C. Hicks, acting librarian of Columbia University, on Jan. 29 and Feb. 5. Visits to grades 6-8 of the public schools. Presentation of reports on visits to grades 1-8. Problem: Writing of imaginary library report, based on stated conditions of locality and library.

Students attended the meeting of the New York Library Club the evening of Jan. 22, at which Mr. John Collier spoke on "Moving picture shows." Mr. Collier's address aroused much interest, as he proved successfully the existence of a commercial monopoly making it hard to secure enough good films and repetition of good films by schools, churches, libraries, and other institutions desiring to make an educational use of the same.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The School had a most interesting and profitable day on Monday, Jan. 5, when work began after the holiday recess. Mr. E. H. Anderson, president of the American Library Association, and Dr. Frank P. Hill, spent the day at the School, each giving two addresses. Mr. Anderson spoke in the afternoon on "Library administration" from the standpoint of human relations and in the evening on "The work of the New York Public Library," using many lantern slides. Dr. Hill gave two lectures in the morning on "Library service." Tea was served in the afternoon, as a pleasant introduction to the resumption of study, and especially to afford all an opportunity to meet Mr. Anderson and Dr. Hill socially. Dr. William C. Daland, president of Milton College, lectured before the School on Jan. 22, speaking on the subject of "Words and their significance." Dr. T. S. Adams of the Wisconsin

Tax Commission on Jan. 24 gave a valuable discussion of "Books in political economy," and Miss Mary A. Smith of the Madison Public Library gave a forceful presentation of the topic, "Instructing pupils in the eighth grade on the use of the library."

The first semester closed on Jan. 27, with examinations in each subject. On Jan. 29 the students started for their field appointments, which work marks the beginning of the second semester. Following are the appointments, which have been most carefully planned to afford each student the experience needed to supplement both preparatory experience and formal work in the School. Thirty-one libraries have opened their doors as laboratories for 29 students during the two months, and the work as assigned may be broadly classed as indicated in the following lists:

Special Cataloging

Beloit College—February, Miss Congdon.
Boscobel—March, Miss Evans and Miss Hedenbergh.
Chippewa Falls—March, Miss Stockett.
Cumberland—February, Miss Coon and Miss Ingram.
Janesville—February, Miss King and Miss Jacobus; March, Miss King and Miss Hanson.
Kilbourn—March, Miss Lutkemeyer and Miss Kjellgren.
Mayville—February, Miss Emmons and Miss Friedel.
Milton College—February, Miss Sharp; March, Miss Congdon.
Oconomowoc—February, Miss Rice and Miss Hanson; March, Miss Rice and Miss Burt.
Racine—February, Miss Love; March, Miss Cox.
Ripon College—February, Miss Easton.
Shawano—March, Miss Love and Miss Kimball.
Tomahawk—February, Miss Marshall; March, Miss Sharp.
Wisconsin Free Library Commission—Study Club Department, February, Miss Cox and Miss Stockett; March, Miss Bingham and Miss Brown.

As Acting-Librarian

Barron—February and March, Miss Lewis.
Darlington—February and March, Miss Grace.
Stanley—February and March, Miss Wieder.

Assistants for Special Work

Beloit Public—February, Miss Kjellgren; March, Miss Friedel.

New London—February and March, Miss Andrews.

Prairie du Chien—March, Miss Evans.

Prairie du Sac—February, Miss Brown.

Rice Lake—March, Miss Easton.

Waukesha—March, Miss Coon.

Whitewater—February, Miss Evans.

Wisconsin Historical Library—February and March, Miss McGovern.

Assistants in Regular Library Work

Fond du Lac—February, Miss Lutkemeyer; March, Miss Marshall.

Madison Public—February, Miss Kimball; March, Miss Clancy; February and March, joint course students, Miss Angvick, Miss Baker, Miss Clark, Miss Fieldstad, Miss Farr, Miss Muench.

Marinette—February, Miss Clancy.

Oshkosh—February, Miss Bingham; March, Miss Emmons.

Superior—February, Miss Hedenberg; March, Miss Jacobus.

Watertown—February, Miss Burt.

SCHOOL NOTES

Mr. Dudgeon, Miss Hazeltine, Miss Bascom, and Mr. Lester attended the meeting of the faculty of the library schools and the League of Library Commissions in Chicago, Dec. 31 to Jan. 2. Miss Hazeltine was the chairman of the Faculty meeting.

Miss Mary F. Carpenter entertained the faculty, students, and a few friends of the School at her home, on the evening of Jan. 27. The evening was devoted to a dramatic reading of "Disraeli," the drama written for George Arliss by Louis N. Parker. It was pronounced one of the most successful of the series of readings given during the last few years for the School. The parts were read by Mr. Ewing, Prof. Goodnight, Mr. George Bascom, Prof. and Mrs. Beatty, Mr. and Mrs. Dudgeon, Miss Bascom, Miss Humble, Mrs. Koelker, Miss Carpenter, Mr. Lester, Mr. Schatz and Mr. Turner.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Laura F. Angell, '07, was married on Jan. 28 to Mr. H. H. Henry. Miss Angell had been librarian of the Aram Public Library, Delavan, Wis., since its organization in 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Henry are to make their home in Lincoln, Ill.

Miss Lydia E. Kinsley, '07, accepted an appointment in the branch library system of the Detroit Public Library on Jan. 1.

Miss Lucile Cully, '08, librarian of the Pub-

lic Library, Kewanee, Ill., was married on Dec. 17, to Mr. E. G. Taylor. Their home is 403 South Chestnut street, Kewanee.

The classmates of Miss Alice S. Wyman, '10, will learn with sorrow of the death of her mother in November.

Miss Bessie H. Dexter, '11, resigned as children's assistant in the branch system of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to accept a similar position in the Public Library of Detroit.

Miss Marion E. Frederickson, '13, became acting reference assistant in the Gilbert Simmons Library, Kenosha, Wis., on Jan. 1.

Miss Margaret E. Bucknam, formerly a joint course student in the class of 1914, was married on Dec. 25, to Mr. M. C. Sjoblom.

Miss Genevieve Mayberry, Summer School 1908, was married on Nov. 29, to Mr. George B. Averill, Jr. Their home is in Milwaukee. Mrs. Averill was librarian of the Farnsworth Public Library, Oconto, Wis., at the time of her marriage. Mr. Averill was formerly librarian of the Madison, Wis., Public Library.

Miss Harriet L. Kidder, Summer School 1913, became assistant librarian in the University of Montana, Missoula, in November, 1913.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

NEWS NOTES

Library work with children has received emphasis in the school during the past month because of the lectures given by Miss Caroline Burnite, director of children's work of the Cleveland Public Library, on the "Administration of children's rooms," and by Miss Effie L. Power, head of the Children's Department of the St. Louis Public Library, on "Literature for children."

The director began the new course on "The public library and community welfare" with an introductory lecture, Feb. 10, on "The new spirit of social and community responsibility." There will be weekly lectures in the course by the director and visiting lecturers, some of the subjects being: Inter-relation of organizations and agencies for community betterment; National organizations, foundations and publications; The library's place in the scheme; Organization and supervision of boys' and girls' clubs; Work with study clubs, preparation of study outlines, etc.; Recreation as a community necessity; The librarian as a public speaker and civic promoter, etc. Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, was the first visiting lecturer in the

course, Feb. 11, his subject being "The social center idea." His address was received with enthusiastic appreciation, and the informal discussion which followed proved very helpful.

The class had the pleasure in January of hearing a talk by Miss Brenda Franklyn, of London, England, temporarily residing in Cleveland as a miniature artist, on the English militant suffrage movement. As Miss Franklyn is a personal friend of Mrs. Pankhurst, she gave an informing and entertaining view of the subject. Miss Clara L. Myers, associate professor of English at the College for Women, gave a lecture on "The essay" before the class in book selection, in February.

The director entertained the class and faculty at her apartment for afternoon tea on Saturday, Jan. 24.

ALUMNI NEWS

Ethel M. Knapp, '07, formerly librarian of the Mt. Vernon, Ohio, Public Library, is now cataloger at the University of Indiana Library.

Audene Graham, '13, has been appointed librarian of the Owatonna, Minn., Public Library.

Alice S. Tyler, *Director*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Miss Effie L. Power, supervisor of children's work in the St. Louis Public Library, gave her annual course of ten lectures to the school Jan. 26-31. The subjects of the lectures were:

"The beginnings of a literature for children, with special reference to fiction" (2 lectures); "Five great children's classics" (2 lectures); "Standard fiction" (2 lectures); "Popular fiction"; "Administration of children's rooms"; "Organization of a children's department"; "Work with normal schools."

ALUMNAE NOTES

Elizabeth Dexter, class of 1914, has resigned her position on the staff of the Pittsburgh Library to accept an appointment as children's librarian in the public library of Detroit, Mich.

Edith Morley Smith, class of 1904, has been appointed temporary registrar of the Training School, in the absence of Miss Margaret MacDonald.

RIVERSIDE PUBLIC LIBRARY—LIBRARY CLASS

The students in the winter library class which ended Feb. 28, were registered from the following towns: Fenton, Mich.; Freeport, Ill.; Canyon City, Colo.; La Mesa, Cal.; Corona, Azusa, Colton and Redondo Beach, Cal.;

Wabash, Ind.; Bellingham and Olympia, Wash.; Pasadena, Beaumont, Hemet, Escondido and Tuolumne, Cal.; Hinsdale, Ill.; Santa Barbara, Cal.; Anacortes, Wash.; Canfield, Ohio; Visalia and Whittier, Cal.; Greenfield, Ia.; Pomona, Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego, Cal. All students have had previous experience in library work, except one. A long list of teachers and lecturers was engaged for the winter term, two of the most widely recognized in their lines of endeavor being Miss Mary E. Robbins, head of Simmons College Library School, Boston, and Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, of New York. One day of each week was devoted to outdoor work. A study of the program schedule shows that courses and lectures were given on business methods and administration, book selection and supervision, reference service, classification, cataloging, documents, children's libraries, library handicraft, the child and the story hour, periodicals and serials, binding, library law and county system, and the library as a social center.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Recent visiting lecturers have been as follows:

Jan. 29. "Library organizing," by Miss Helen D. Subers, Drexel '03.

Feb. 2. Two lectures on "Order work," by Mr. Arthur L. Bailey, librarian Wilmington Institute Free Library.

Feb. 10. Two lectures on "Library buildings," by Mr. William R. Eastman.

Feb. 13. Two lectures, "Administration of a large public library" and "The work of the New York Public Library," by Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, director New York Public Library.

Feb. 19. "Some lost arts of librarianship," by Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian St. Louis Public Library.

Feb. 26-27. Three lectures, "The story interests of the child at different ages," "The preparation and presentation of the story," "Principles of book selection for children," by Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott.

The director spent Dec. 31-Jan. 11 in attending the Library School Round Table at Chicago and visiting the public libraries of Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. She spoke before the Western Reserve Library School, the Cleveland Training Class for Children's Librarians, the Training School for Children's Librarians at Pittsburgh, and the staff of the Detroit Public Library.

CORINNE BACON, *Director*.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

With the opening of the second term on the first of February, many of the most important technical courses began. The sophomores and college graduates are being initiated into the decimal classification by Miss Hill; the advanced classes, seniors and college graduates, are studying the history of libraries, three times a week for the semester, under Mr. Bolton, and public documents, twice a week, under Mr. Belden.

Miss Jordan has also begun her course on children's work, required of juniors and open to college graduates, which has two meetings a week through the term.

The chief innovation of the year has been in the teaching of cataloging. The time devoted to it has been increased by fifty per cent., and consecutive courses are given in the sophomore, junior and senior years. Though the work is concentrated in the second term of each year, it practically becomes a "major" in the sophomore, senior and college graduate classes. Miss Theresa Hitchler, as an "efficiency expert," is laying out the courses and giving the instruction.

The Museum of Fine Arts is so close a neighbor that it has been possible to cooperate with it successfully. In addition to the course in the history of art which has been given as a regular part of the school program for some years, by Mr. Greene, in the Museum, this year the connection has been strengthened by an arrangement between the Museum and the college, which resulted in the following series of lectures:

Feb. 5. Mr. Foster Stearns. "The library of an art museum." Given in the Art Museum Library.

Feb. 12. Mr. Carrington. "The care and mounting of prints." In the print room.

Feb. 19. Miss Turner. "The photograph department." In the photograph department.

The only visit of the month has been to the Library Bureau.

Miss Maud Campbell's lecture on "Work with foreigners," was one of the most stimulating of the year, one where the fifty minute period necessitated by the college schedule was all too short. The school is greatly indebted to the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission for its loan of Miss Campbell and Miss Brown to give to the students an idea of what the commission's work really is.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

Reviews

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF IRELAND. Bibliography of Irish philology and of printed Irish literature. Dublin, 1913. 307 p. O.

To the conscientious and diligent student who desires to be thoroughly informed as to his specialty, a systematically arranged bibliography is an invaluable aid and one for which he is always deeply grateful. Those interested in Irish literature, whether ancient or modern, have heretofore been at a loss for such a systematic guide. This lack has now been admirably supplied by the publication with the authority of His Majesty's Stationery Office by Messrs. Brown and Nolan of Dublin of a work under the above title. As implied, a list of manuscripts in which the libraries of Trinity College, the Royal Irish Academy, the University of Oxford, and the British Museum are so rich, is left for a future work.

The book is based on the card catalog in use by the readers in the National Library, Dublin. This, of course, is confined to a record of the publications in the library, but its usefulness was so manifest that the trustees, on proper representation, authorized the enlargement of its scope so as to serve the needs of scholars everywhere. In view of the active interest in the Celtic revival, the publication is specially timely, although writers of the present century advancing and contributing to the movement are not included. The general list, however, is carried to the end of 1912. It is hoped that the extensive literature connected with the later cultural activities in Ireland may furnish material for another volume with equally beneficial results.

The catalog is issued under the direction of T. W. Lyster, the accomplished librarian of the National Library, the entire compilation of the bibliography being in charge of his associate, Richard Irvine Best, who contributes an informing introduction explanatory of the scope and plan of the work.

The modern Irish period is not treated with the same detail as the earlier, the articles in the weekly illustrated *An Claidheamh* and other current periodicals, for example, having been reluctantly omitted. The printed books of preceding centuries are, however, recorded with gratifying richness and detail.

Tracts in Latin are only recorded when they are translations from the Irish. Early translations into Irish from other languages which have an historic and linguistic interest are given, but recent translations are omitted.

The unavoidable complexity of the literature section is simplified by the alphabetical arrangement of the elaborate general index. This section is divided into tales, poetry, ecclesiastical tracts, and history, while the philological portion includes periodicals, dictionaries, etymologies, grammars, inscriptions and glosses. Manuscripts are only given as aids to the identification of edited texts.

In view of the fact that the so-called Ossianic poetry, although in its present form linguistically late, may have come down from an earlier period, a separate division has been made for it. The beginning of modern Irish poetry is fixed at the latter part of the fifteenth century or, more specifically, at the date of Philip Bocht O'Heniginn's poem on the Day of Judgment, the first printed in Irish.

Many difficult problems in the matters of selection, typography, orthography, and arrangement have been discreetly solved, and the result is a well printed and well bound volume of 307 pages. It furnishes an admirable illustration of how a matter of routine library economy may by intelligence and zeal be made to promote the culture of the world at large.

E. J. N.

PHILIP, ALEXANDER J., *ed.* The libraries, museums and art galleries year book, 1914. London, Stanley Paul & Co.; N. Y., R. R. Bowker Co., 1914. 470 p. D.

A fourth edition, completely revised and brought up to date, of "Greenwood's British Library Year Book." The bulk of the volume is devoted to reference lists of value to students, publishers and librarians.

The opening chapters summarize the work of the Library Association and its branches, of the Scottish Library Association, and of the Library Assistants' Association and its branches. Special emphasis is laid on the educational work of the association. The Education Committee formulates the course of instruction for prospective librarians, endeavors to organize educational facilities and assumes charge of the examination of students. Previous to 1907, summer schools and lectures specially arranged for by the committee were the only available sources of library instruction, but recently, through the efforts of the Association, several important universities and colleges have established courses in librarianship. The Municipal School of Technology has been holding such classes for some time. A list of requirements for candidates for examination is given. A statement of the object of the Association is followed by the new

by-laws. A list of annual meetings from 1877 to 1913 giving the date, place and presidency is appended, with announcements for the coming year.

Similar data is given for the Scottish Library Association and Library Assistants' Association. The last named publishes the *Library Assistant* and other publications of interest, notably a report on the system of standard hours for employment and salaries in relation to income, (Library Assistants' Assn. Ser. No. 4.)

The "chronological list of adoptions of the libraries act," with entries dating from 1848, shows the geographical expansion of public libraries in Great Britain. There follows a directory of the "librarians, curators and assistants in the libraries, museums and art galleries of the country," which gives, among other information, the number of years that the official has served in his present position.

"A subject index to the special collections contained in the libraries, museums and art galleries of Great Britain" will be of great service, particularly to students, teachers, authors and professional men. The student has but to turn to the subject of his interest to learn which libraries and museums contain this class of material. The year book also tells the conditions under which reference works may be borrowed or consulted.

Two "Select addressing lists" follow, one classifying as Section A libraries which purchase books to the amount of £100 or upwards annually, and the other, Section B, the smaller libraries which buy books in appreciable numbers.

The body of the year book is a concise encyclopedia of the libraries, museums and art galleries of Great Britain. Under each entry may be found the important data relating to the history, upkeep, capacity and special characteristics of the institution. The following quotation is representative of the information given:

"**Chipping Barnet, Herts.** HYDE INSTITUTE AND READING ROOMS. Founded in 1889. Tot. inc. £256. Ann. expend.: Books, £10; bind., £3; periodicals, £28; sal. and wages, £75. One cleaner. Vols and pamphlets in stock: 5,200. Books are allowed out of the build. Classn.: Adjustable. Cal.: Classified ms. The Lib. is open to the inhabitants of Menken Hadley and Chipping Barnet. Librarian: Mr. Edmund Arthur Maxwell. Lib. hours, open weekly, 36; newsroom, 28."

Among the encouraging signs shown by this year's returns are the great increase in branch libraries and the improvement in the hours of assistants. While most of the material of this little volume specially concerns the inhabitants

of the British Isles, much of its information will be found available for practical as well as comparative purposes in this country.

Beginning with this edition from its new publishers, the book will be issued annually. The edition previous to this was the third, published for 1911.

M. K., R. M., & D. W.

A literature is the expression on the face of a nation. A literature is the eyes of a great people looking at one. It seems to be as we look, looking out of the past and faraway into the future.—GERALD STANLEY LEE, in "Crowds."

Librarians

BETTERIDGE, Walter R., has resigned his position as librarian of the Theological Seminary in Rochester, N. Y., after twelve years of service.

BLATCHFORD, Eliphalet, president of the Newberry Library of Chicago, died in that city Jan. 25, aged 87 years. Mr. Blatchford was one of the two original trustees of the estate of Walter L. Newberry and was charged with creating the Newberry Library of which he became president. He was a trustee of the John Crerar Library, and identified with many educational and religious institutions in the city.

DULLARD, John P., recently appointed librarian of the state library of New Jersey, has been appointed member of the New Jersey Library Commission in place of the late William C. Kimball.

DUNBAR, Mary E., B.S. Simmons 1911, who has been an assistant in the Mount Holyoke College Library for two and a half years, has received an appointment in the library of Grove City College, Grove City, Penn., and began her new duties Jan. 30. Miss Emma C. Grimes, Mount Holyoke 1905, has taken up the work at Mount Holyoke.

EDMONDS, John, of Philadelphia, celebrated his ninety-fourth birthday Feb. 4. Mr. Edmonds went to the Mercantile Library in the year 1856 and until 1902 served in the capacity of librarian. Since that time he has been as active as possible and aids the financial department of the library whenever he is needed. He is now librarian emeritus.

EHRENFELD, Rev. C. L., at one time state librarian in Pennsylvania, died Feb. 1 at his home in York, aged 81.

FREDERICK, Mrs. Eva Gaudin, has been appointed librarian of the Carthage (N. Y.) Free Library, in place of Miss Lena Dickson, resigned.

GRAVES, Eva W., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, '13, has resigned her position as assistant to the librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, to go to the Seattle Public Library as general branch assistant.

KNIGHT, Marion A., classifier and annotator in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh from 1901 to October, 1913, has recently joined the editorial staff of the H. W. Wilson Company of White Plains. Miss Knight is engaged in editing a cumulated volume of the "Readers' guide supplement" which is to cover the years 1907-1913 in one alphabet, and which will supplement Poole's "Index to periodical literature" of which the last cumulated volume covered the years 1902-1906.

MACALISTER, Agnes H., a graduate of the Drexel Institute Library School in the class of 1906, has been appointed cataloger in the library of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

MILLER, Emily V. D., N. Y. State Library School, '10-'11, resigned as children's librarian of the Walker branch of the Minneapolis Public Library to become reference librarian in the Public Library at Birmingham, Ala.

OSBORN, Elizabeth C. (Mrs. Lyman P.) curator and librarian of the Peabody Historical Society, Peabody, Mass., died at her residence, 55 Central street, Peabody, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, after a brief and painless illness of three weeks. She was practically the founder of the Society, and its curator and librarian since its inception in 1896. She has been a member of the A. L. A. since 1900, and of the Massachusetts Library Club for many years. She is survived by her husband, Lyman P. Osborn, librarian of the Peabody Institute Library of Peabody.

PECKHAM, Dr. George W., died in Milwaukee Jan. 10, following a stroke of apoplexy. Born in Albany in 1845, he served in the Civil War in a Wisconsin regiment. After the war he attended college and completed a medical course at the University of Michigan in 1872. He did not practice medicine, however, but became principal of the high school in Milwaukee, which position he held until 1892, when he was made superintendent of schools. From 1896 to 1910 he was librarian

of the Milwaukee Public Library. He had held office in several scientific societies and was an authority on the life and habits of spiders and wasps.

QUAYLE, Dr. Milo, who has been professor of history at Lewis Institute, Chicago, has been chosen to succeed the late Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites as superintendent of the library of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Dr. Quayle received his degree of doctor of philosophy at the University of Chicago in 1908, and has been at Lewis Institute since. He edited the manuscript diary of President Polk, and his "History of the old North-West" is a standard work on the subject.

REEDER, Charles W., assistant librarian of Ohio State University at Columbus has begun his new duties as chief librarian for the industrial commission. Mr. Reeder will have charge of the department of research and statistics. His appointment is the result of the policy of Governor Cox to make greater use of Ohio State University and its faculty members. Mr. Reeder will divide his time between the university and the industrial commission's offices. Mr. Reeder for several years has been connected with the university and has made a special study of the use of government statistics and documents.

RICE, O. S., clerk in the state library at Madison, Wis., has compiled a "Wisconsin Memorial Day annual" for 1914, in which is included material for the celebration of Memorial Day and Flag Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, and Peace Day. The state flag, in colors, is the main part of the cover design, and a special group of Wisconsin songs, with music, is added at the end of the book.

SANBORN, Henry N., librarian of the University Club, of Chicago, has accepted the position of secretary to the Indiana Library Commission, succeeding Carl H. Milam.

SANDERS, Mary L., resigned her position as children's librarian at Marion, Ind., and was married Oct. 15 to Wilmer Wilson.

SEARS, Minnie E., head cataloger at the library of the University of Minnesota since 1909, has resigned to accept a position in the public library of New York City, where she will be first assistant in the cataloging room of the reference department.

SMITH, Helen M., head of the loan department at the University of Minnesota Library for seven years, has resigned. Miss Smith was graduated from the University in 1906.

She is a member of Delta Gamma sorority. Miss Vivian C. Colgrove, formerly Miss Smith's assistant, will have charge of the department for the remainder of the year. Miss Blanche Young, a graduate of the University in 1912, will become Miss Colgrove's assistant.

SMITH, Ruth A., of Middletown, Ct., has resigned her position as teacher in Killingworth to accept an appointment in the circulating department of the New York Public Library. Miss Smith is a graduate of the Middletown High School and Simmons College summer course for librarians.

SMITH, Theodate L., for several years lecturer and librarian of the Children's Institute at Clark University and holder of degrees from Smith and Yale, died suddenly Feb. 16 in Worcester, Mass. She had been research assistant to Dr. G. Stanley Hall since 1902.

STRONG, Marjorie, has been appointed librarian of the Studebaker Library at Detroit, Mich. Miss Strong is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin Library School in the class of 1911, and has been for some time an assistant in the Studebaker Library of South Bend, Ind.

THOMAS, Professor Allen C., librarian of Haverford College, Haverford, Pa., has announced that at the end of this year he will retire from active work. The college will, however, still retain his services as consulting librarian. His perfect knowledge of the contents of the library and the relative worth of authorities on different subjects, will make his value in this capacity to readers very great. He will have an office in the building and will give an hour a day to the cause. Professor Thomas has been of great service also by his valuable knowledge of editions and prices, which has enabled him to act most efficiently in the purchase of books. Professor Thomas came to Haverford as prefect in 1878. Since then he has filled the chairs of English and of history, and during his whole career of thirty-six years has been librarian. The library contained 9000 volumes when he took charge, and now has 62,000 volumes. A thoroughly modern stack room, to contain about 90,000 volumes, has been completed this year.

WATERS, Carrie, who has been city librarian in San Bernardino, Cal., for a number of years, has been appointed county librarian and has resigned her city librarianship.

WILLIAMS, Mrs. Helen Broughton, who has been librarian at the Athenaeum in Saratoga Springs for the last five years, died Feb. 6.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

A review of the important features of library progress in the United States during 1913 is included in the section devoted to "Libraries" which James I. Wyer of the New York State Library has compiled for the *American Yearbook* for 1913. Topics treated are Buildings, Legislation, Deaths, Appointments, American Library Association, Gifts, Bibliographic enterprises, Bibliography.

New England

MAINE

Biddeford. *McArthur L. Assn.* Emma Hatch, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Jan. 31, 1913.) Accessions 674. Circulation 38,702. New registration 299 (104 French-speaking residents). Salaries amounted to \$1200, new books \$409.30, binding \$207.35.

Oxford. Oxford's new public library was dedicated early in February. The idea of the town's having a public library building originated with Mrs. Kate Starbird, who brought the matter before the members of the Ladies' Guild at a meeting three years ago. Through her efforts subscriptions were started and generous donations were made by the townspeople. Work was begun last August, the plans having been drawn by Harry D. Olmsted of Hartford, Conn. A. W. Walker & Son of South Paris were the builders and the approximate cost of the structure is \$3500. The lower part is constructed with cement blocks while the upper section is half timbered. The roof is shingled and stained green. The vestibule opens into the delivery room. At the left is the reading room, and at the right of the delivery room is the stack room. The books of the Freeland Holmes Library which have been in a room in the rear of Jones' drug store for many years, will be placed in the new building. There will be about 2000 volumes.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Derry. The Adams Memorial Building was destroyed by fire Jan. 13, causing a loss of \$40,000. It was insured for \$18,000. The fire is a mystery, but an explosion, probably of gas, was heard as the flames broke out. The building contained the Opera House, Public Library, Court room and various offices.

Rochester. Jan. 24 was the twentieth anniversary of the opening of the Rochester Public Library. Miss Lillian Parshey has been librarian since the formation of the library. When the library was first opened there were 2429 volumes, donated by the Social Library, the books being from one year to a hundred years old, and Dec. 31, 1913, the books totalled 16,896. The circulation in the first year was 21,936, and the attendance in the reading room 1788. The circulation in 1913 was 56,104 and the attendance in the reading room 12,238. The appropriation the first year was \$2000, and this year \$3500. During the existence of this library the largest gift was \$1000, given by the late Mrs. Jennie Fairington, and the largest number of volumes received, 600 well selected ones, donated by the Free Baptist Sunday School. In Oct., 1905, Andrew Carnegie donated the sum of \$20,000 for a new building, and the present one was built under the direction of the trustees.

MASSACHUSETTS

A bill has been introduced in the House providing that persons residing in a given community may borrow from the libraries in adjoining places. There is also provision in the bill that in case a town or city declines to lend books to non-residents without charge, adjoining communities that want their residents to have access to these books may raise money to pay the expense of borrowing. The bill is in no way compulsory and it is left to the proper authorities to decide whether they shall take advantage of its provisions. The bill is endorsed by the board of free public library commissioners of the state.

Boston. The widow of the late Professor John Eastman Clarke has presented her husband's library to the library of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University. The library is representative, but it is especially strong in mathematics, natural science, and philosophy. The library will be kept intact in a special alcove, and will be known as the John Eastman Clarke Library.

Bridgewater. The will of Samuel Pearley Gates of Plymouth leaves \$3000 to the public library of this town.

Cambridge. The collection of manuscripts and letters of Robert Louis Stevenson, owned by the late Harry Elkins Widener, of Phila-

delphia, a victim of the Titanic disaster, will be presented to Harvard University on the completion of the Widener Memorial Library. Added to the collection, which is said to be the finest in existence, are fifty-seven letters written by Stevenson to Sir Sidney Colvin, and purchased after the death of Mr. Widener by his grandfather, P. A. B. Widener. Many of them range from 2000 to 7000 words in length, and, taken together, they furnish a full record of the author's doings and feelings in the last seven years of his life.

Hopedale. The Bancroft Library has been left a trust fund of \$25,000; \$20,000 more is left to the town of Hopedale, the net income to be applied by the trustees of the Bancroft Memorial Library to any purposes they see fit; \$5000 is left for the Bancroft Library, the income also to be applied by the trustees. The bequests are made by Mrs. Lura Bancroft Day of Milford, the widow of a former director of the Draper Co.

Northboro. By the will of Mary M. Adams of Worcester, the Northboro Public Library receives the sum of \$2000, the income to be used for the purchase of books on English and American history.

Somerset P. L. Frances Rogers, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 138. Circulation 7274. New registration 70. Receipts \$879.09; expenditures \$488.74.

South Boston. A lease has been obtained by the city for the use of the Nolen building on Dorchester street, for five years, and the room is being arranged for a branch library. A library has been needed in this section for some time, and it was through the efforts of the Andrew Square Improvement Association that the library was secured.

Williamstown. Williams College L. John Adams Lowe, lbn. (Rpt.—1912-13.) Accessions 2464; total number volumes in library 74,865. Appropriation \$9090; expenditures \$9094.94.

The greatest need of the library is a new central building, the books at present being scattered in various buildings. The bequest of John Savary, 1855, of \$20,000 providing a fund for the purchase of books, becomes available this year. The collections of book-plates and of Williamsiana grows steadily. The librarian delivered three lectures to the freshman divisions on the scientific use of the library, including the use of the card catalog,

reference books, *Pool's Index*, and suggestions on approved methods of making bibliographies. The results were exceedingly satisfactory.

Worcester. The annual reception given by the directors of the Worcester Free Public Library to its incoming members for the year and the regular staff of the library, was held in the art room of the Elm street building Feb. 11. Librarian and Mrs. Robert K. Shaw received the guests in the larger room, which was decorated with potted palms. Prof. George H. Blakeslee, Charles A. Harrington and Dr. Michael F. Fallon are the three new members of the board in whose honor the reception was given. Coffee and cakes were served.

CONNECTICUT

Greeneville. It has been the custom of the Otis Library to require readers from nearby towns, school children and others, to pay an annual fee of \$1 for the library privileges. For the convenience primarily of pupils from such suburban points, the trustees have authorized the librarian, Miss Cash, to issue six months' tickets for out of town users of books, the fee to be 50 cents.

Hartford. A complete indexed record of legislative papers at the state library relating to crimes and misdemeanors from 1663 to 1788, has been prepared at the library.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Albion P. L. Lillian A. Achilles, lbn. (14th rpt.—1913.) Accessions 454; total number of volumes 11,873. Circulation 34,257. New registration 348.

After a lapse of several years the village grant of \$600 was renewed in 1913, and the sum of \$736 was expended by the library association for permanent improvements, including exterior painting, new electric fixtures at the entrance, new bookcases and card index systems.

Binghamton. W. F. Seward, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 5266; total number of volumes in library, 34,498. Circulation 186,892. New registration 2019; total number of borrowers 17,364. City appropriation \$11,050; state \$100. Expenditures included \$2302.79 for books and periodicals, \$237.10 for binding, and \$6127.27 for salaries.

"Five substations have been established, reporting a total circulation of 4633 for a period of about six months. There were eight spe-

cial exhibits during the year with a total attendance of about 6000, and 30 numbers in the free lecture course. The library contributes a page of library news of special interest to teachers to the school bulletin issued monthly by Superintendent of Schools Kelly. One hundred and fifty-nine traveling libraries were issued to schools, factories, fire stations and substations. In talks by members of the staff in the schools, before mothers' clubs and men's clubs, library opportunities have been called directly and indirectly to the attention of many people. Hundreds of lantern slides were borrowed from the State Department of Education for the use of the library and other organizations."

Buffalo. The Polish library, organized about 20 years ago by the Polish people in Buffalo, is the largest Polish library of its kind in America, according to the last report filed by its librarian, Frank Lukasiewicz. It consists of 15,000 books, bought by the small monthly fees of ten cents during the many years of its existence, there being now over 250 members. The library has direct connection with the Polish libraries and publishers in Warsaw, Posen, Cracow and Lemberg, and receives over 38 Polish publications of America and Europe.

Geneva. For the fourth time a bill has been introduced in the Assembly appropriating \$100,000 for the erection of an administration, library and demonstration building at the state experiment station here. Three Legislatures have passed it and each time the bill has been vetoed on the ground of economy.

Herkimer F. L. Edith M. Sheaf, libn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 370; total number of volumes in library 12,453. Circulation 30,552. New registration 399; total number of borrowers about 4200.

New York City. William H. Riggs, of Paris and New York, who recently gave his collection of arms and armor, the most valuable in existence, to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, has also given his library of books on the subject to the museum.

New York City. The Century Theatre Club, having established a reference library of dramatic literature at the Bloomingdale branch of the public library, has determined to support and enlarge it by giving a certain amount regularly every month towards buying new books.

New York City. The Woodstock branch, second of three new branches of the New

York Public Library, was formally dedicated to the use of the people on Feb. 17, at 8:30 p.m. The opening exercises consisted of addresses by Hon. Frank D. Wilsey, the designated representative of the city of New York, who presided, and Stephen H. Olin, Esq., of the board of trustees, and music by the Music School Settlement. The opening of this branch adds to the library facilities in the Bronx, located as it is on the north side of East 160th street between Forest and Tinton avenues, on a plot 50 feet by 147 feet. The building was designed by Messrs. McKim, Mead and White, and built by the E. E. Paul Co. at an estimated cost of \$118,000, exclusive of the cost of books. It is a four-story building of Indiana limestone with granite base course. The basement is designed in part for a general assembly room; the first floor, for a circulation and reading room for adults; the second floor, for the children's room; the third floor, for two study rooms for clubs and the janitor's apartment. An interesting feature of this branch will be an outdoor reading room in the yard at the rear, reached by a passageway leading from the first floor. The thirty-sixth building erected from the Carnegie Fund, to be used by the New York Public Library as a branch, was opened on Feb. 26, at 8:30 p.m., as the new home of the Washington Heights branch, formally occupying inadequate quarters at 922 St. Nicholas avenue. The new building has been erected about four blocks farther north, at the northeast corner of West 160th street and St. Nicholas avenue, on a plot 51 feet by 100 feet, at an estimated cost of \$125,000, including equipment, but excluding books. Designed by Messrs. Carrère and Hastings as architects and built by the Norcross Brothers Company, this building, a four-story structure of tapestry brick with limestone cornices and trimmings, is similar to the recently opened Melrose branch. The ground floor has been devoted to the children, the first floor set apart for the circulation department for adults, the second floor made ready for reading and reference rooms for adults, and the third floor reserved for two study rooms for clubs and the janitor's apartment.

New York City. The centenary of the birth of Samuel J. Tilden fell on Feb. 9, and was observed in various parts of the state with appropriate exercises. The ceremonies in honor of his memory, arranged by the Tilden Memorial Commission, began Feb. 8, when his grave in the cemetery at New Lebanon, N. Y.,

was decorated and formal church services were held in that town, where Mr. Tilden was born Feb. 9, 1814. In the Assembly Chamber at Albany, exercises were held at which Gov. Glynn presided, while at Carnegie Hall in this city, there was a final meeting, with speeches by Mayor Mitchel, Francis Lynde Stetson, and others. In connection with the celebration the New York Public Library opened an exhibition of books, manuscripts, portraits and views relating to the career of Mr. Tilden, which will continue for a month. Among the objects of special interest are textbooks which Mr. Tilden used at school and at Yale, an engrossed copy of his will, a large number of prints and photographs of Mr. Tilden and his home; a facsimile of a characteristic appeal to Democrats, written by him while a candidate for election to the State Legislature in 1871; several pictures and plans of the library building which was to be constructed by the Tilden Trust, and the record of the breaking of Mr. Tilden's will in the Reports of the New York Court of Appeals. Mr. Tilden planned that the greater part of his estate should be used for a free library in this city, but the courts set the will aside after years of litigation. The trustees finally received a little more than \$2,000,000 from an estate valued at from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000, and this money, with the 20,000 volumes in his private library, his paintings and other objects of art, went to join the Astor and Lenox endowments and books to form what is now the New York Public Library.

New York City. The *New York Times* of Feb. 12 contained a long letter over the signature of Kate Parsons, making an unfavorable comparison of the service in the periodical room of the New York Public Library with similar service in the Boston Library, where less formality is observed in the administration of the room. A second letter on the same subject appeared in the issue of the 18th signed, "A traveler from India," echoing the sentiments of the first writer, and suggesting that a shifting of the periodical division to the room now occupied by the main catalog would make the department more attractive to many readers. The library is also criticised for neglecting to subscribe, for the benefit of the staff, to the various library publications both in this country and abroad.

New York City. In Dr. Leipziger's report of the public lectures given each year by the department of education, there are included a number of extracts from the reports of libra-

rians of branches whose auditoriums have been used in the lecture courses. Reports cover all five boroughs of the city, and in every instance they testify to an immediate increase in circulation of books on the subjects discussed either in the library itself, or in the other lecture centers of the neighborhood.

Poughkeepsie. Adriance Memorial L. John C. Sickley, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 3509; total number of volumes in the library, 51,196. Circulation 103,082. New registration 1700. Total number of borrowers 8264.

Rochester. Theological Seminary L. Walter R. Betteridge, lbn. (12th rept.—1913.) Accessions 878 books and 528 pamphlets.

No attempt has been made to keep an exact record of the number of readers in the library, but its use has noticeably increased and more space has had to be provided for readers. An important work has been begun in circulating books among the pastors of rural churches in western and central New York. Lists of books and pamphlets in the library on the problems of the rural and village church were sent to the pastors with the offer to lend them for limited periods and to pay postage on them one way. About 100 books have been sent out in this way and it is hoped to extend the work to include books on missions, Sunday school work, work with boys, etc.

Rochester. A bill has been sent to Albany to be introduced in the Legislature, giving additional powers to the trustees of the public library. The bill amends the charter of the city so that the library trustees will have power to name their own subordinates and employes and fix their compensation, also to make purchases directly instead of through the purchasing agent. They may also receive gifts for a library fund and manage such a fund.

Utica P. L. Caroline M. Underhill, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 7655; total number of volumes in library, 73,275. Circulation 208,361, a gain of more than 14,000 over 1912. New registration 3965, 1129 being in the children's department. Appropriation \$29,553; expenditures \$29,245.08, of which \$5364.71 was for books, \$1113.05 for binding, and \$14,486.95 for salaries.

From November to May the library was open on Sundays for reference use. After two months' trial, on Sept. 1 a new schedule for circulation was adopted, allowing books

to be drawn for one calendar month, and increasing the number allowed at one time. Much time is thus saved both in the routine work at the library and to the reader. The new branch opened in East Utica in November is well patronized. Deposit libraries have circulated 12,803 books, being located in engine houses, mills and factories, playgrounds, schools and clubs. A student class was formed in October, 1912, and continued its course until May, 1913. All the members are now on the regular staff.

White Plains. The H. W. Wilson Co., which has recently moved here from Minneapolis, kept "open house" Jan. 23. The plant was in full operation and over a thousand guests were shown all the processes in the making of a book.

NEW JERSEY

Beverly. The town is planning to erect a free library building of stone or brick, about 40 x 40 feet. The plans have not yet been drawn.

Hoboken. At the last meeting of the board of library trustees the budget for the year was cut 50 per cent., owing to the fact that \$23,000 of the library funds are deposited in the First National Bank, which recently closed its doors.

Morristown. The Morristown Free Library, on South street, was destroyed by fire Feb. 23. Most of the 50,000 volumes on its list were burned and the others were badly damaged. The rooms of the Morris Academy, a private day school for boys in the same building, were burned out also. The fire started in the basement of the building under the library. When the firemen reached the scene the fire had spread up through the partitions and had reached the second floor, and they could do no more than prevent the flames from spreading to adjoining buildings. The library was constructed of granite, with a roof of slate. The second floor of the building was devoted to use as an auditorium. It had a seating capacity of about 750. The building was constructed in 1878 at a cost of \$65,000. The late George B. Post was the architect. The building was insured for \$50,000. The loss of the library cannot be estimated. It was considered the best in New Jersey as regards historical subjects. Many of the volumes were the only ones of their kind and were considered invaluable. Among them were files of the old Morristown records and of the first newspapers published in the town.

Newark. A Princeton University exhibit was on view the first part of February in the Newark Public Library. Everything pertaining to Princeton from "An account of the College of New Jersey," printed by James Parker, at Woodbridge, in 1764, to Jesse Lynch Williams' stories of campus life was to be found in the exhibit. Rare autographs and manuscripts were an attractive feature. The exhibit remained for three weeks, and was then shown in various centers throughout the state.

Orange. William G. Runkle, who died here Jan. 31, has left \$25,000 to the Orange Free Public Library.

Pleasantville. A Current Literature Club has been formed here under the leadership of Supervising Principal Hartman of the borough schools, and if the people of the town are sufficiently interested in literature a campaign for a public library will be started by the club.

Princeton Junction. A collection of Italian and Hungarian books, with magazines, from the Princeton Public Library, has been placed at Princeton Junction for the use of the railroad men.

Red Bank. The trustees of the Belmar Library are so sure of getting a building from Andrew Carnegie that they have asked for an appropriation of \$1000 with which to buy books.

Somerville. A new children's room has been opened in the public library. A picture collection has been started numbering already several hundred prints, special collections being American history, travel pictures, and great masters and their paintings. Related subjects are mounted on one large board, constituting a ready-made bulletin.

Trenton. A branch of the Free Public Library has been opened in the Columbus School building.

Trenton. A bill appropriating \$1000 for expenses of the state librarian in collecting material on legislation for the use of the members of the Legislature, was passed by the Senate Feb. 9.

Woodbury Heights. A library association has been started by residents, who are collecting books for a public library.

PENNSYLVANIA

Alexandria. William Henderson Woolverton, who died at Augusta, Ga., Jan. 21, has left \$25,000 to the Free Memorial Library here.

Carlisle. The annual report of the Bosler Memorial Library shows a circulation of 22,463 books in 1913, with a total number of 6486 volumes in the library at the end of the year. A new printed catalog has been issued, a duplicate rental collection has been established, and the library has become a government depository for all government documents.

Harrisburg. Exactly 3223 books were taken out of the new Harrisburg Public Library during the first week it was open to the public, and over 2500 persons registered.

Philadelphia. At the ninety-first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mercantile Library Company, a resolution asking the directors to consider plans for the erection of a larger building on the site now occupied by the library, on Tenth street above Chestnut, was adopted. Although no action will be taken on the resolution for some time, it is expected that it will be agreed to, and a larger and more handsome building will be erected. A resolution was also passed requesting the board to purchase books at the request of fifty members. The report of the directors of the company, which was read by John Frederick Lewis, president, showed that 123,216 books were circulated during the year 1913.

Reading. The three proposed branch libraries for Reading are to be located in the school buildings at Douglass and Weiser streets, Fifteenth street and Perkiomen avenue and Spring and Moss streets. The estimated expense of the three is \$1000 annually. This amount is included in a \$12,000 appropriation asked of City Council for 1914. In 1913, for maintaining and conducting the library, the city appropriated \$7700 for maintenance and the salaries amounted to \$3380 more.

MARYLAND

Baltimore. As a subsidiary fund toward the starting of the campaign recently inaugurated by the East Baltimore Neighborhood Association to secure money to buy a lot for an Enoch Pratt Free Library branch in the congested district of the city, six prominent Jewish residents of this city have pledged \$100 apiece. The association expects to raise \$10,000. There are 130 members of the association and each member will personally solicit every person living within a designated radius of four blocks. In this section there are about 5000 Jewish children, and if every child gives five cents toward the fund and every adult 50 cents, the needed amount will be obtained within a very short time.

The South

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte P. L. Mary B. Palmer, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 1203; total number of volumes in library, 7288. Circulation 45,648. New registration 1560; total number of borrowers 5675.

Special effort has been made to extend the use of the library throughout the county. County teachers are allowed to take out as many as 30 books to be kept not longer than eight weeks. Magazines sent in by Charlotte people have been given to county residents. The best books on agriculture have been purchased, and these are read constantly by the farmers of the county. Agricultural magazines are received, and newspapers and moving picture theaters have been used to advertise the library.

Raleigh. Practically all of the work of transferring the State Library to the new building has been completed. All of the books have been removed, and most of them have been placed in shelves in the new quarters.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Latta. The cornerstone of the Latta Public Library was laid on Feb. 4. The sum of \$5000 was donated about a year ago by the Carnegie Corporation for this building, and very soon after a levy of one mill was voted on this school district for the purpose of providing an annual guarantee fund for maintenance. The building committee awarded the contract last November, and the building is to be completed by March 15. Ample library accommodations are provided in the main story for book stands, reading room and librarian's apartments, while the basement provides for toilet and storage purposes. The building is of brick, the face brick being of a rough texture tapestry variety, and the roof will be of slate.

GEORGIA

Dawson. A contract has been signed for the erection of a Carnegie library in Dawson, the contractors being the Shields-Geise Lumber Company, of this city. The location chosen is a desirable one, being on the east side of Main street, just north of the city hall, and on land owned by the city.

Fitzgerald. Steps are being taken to procure funds and a suitable site for a public library. It is hoped to erect a \$20,000 building.

Savannah. Negotiations have been opened with the Carnegie Corporation with a

view to getting the appropriation of \$75,000 which has been made for the erection of a public library in Savannah, increased to \$100,000, that the city may have a building fully adequate to its needs. The suggestion has also been made that the Georgia Historical Society should make a permanent transfer of its book collections to the library when the new building is assured.

Thomasville. The McLean Library has proved a very valuable institution to the country teachers of Thomas county and one that they highly appreciate. At the close of his term of twenty-five years as county school superintendent, Capt. K. T. McLean presented this library to the county to be used by the teachers and pupils of the schools, he having gathered many books of value and interest. A library association was organized and named for him and at a recent meeting the officers elected to serve for this year were: J. L. Lewellyn, president; J. Gorham Garrison, vice-president; P. Wheeler, secretary; J. S. Searcy, treasurer.

ALABAMA

Birmingham. The East Lake branch of the public library system was opened to the public the middle of February. Miss Theresa Hood of Talladega, a graduate of the Atlanta Library School, will be the East Lake librarian. Miss Hood has had two years' experience in New York libraries. The new library branch is located in the old East Lake city hall, and will be opened with about 1000 books. It will make the fifth branch library in the city.

TENNESSEE

Johnson City. The library board of the Mayne Williams Library, has announced that a library building will be erected in the spring in the lot between the new high school building and the Munsey Memorial Church.

Knoxville. The city commission has received the following proposal from the trustees of the Lawson-McGhee Library: The trustees agree to erect on a lot purchased by the city from J. W. Borches, corner of Market street and Commerce avenue, a modern library building costing \$50,000, to be completed Oct. 1, 1916. They propose to sell the old Lawson-McGhee Library building on Gay street to secure funds to erect this new structure. They also propose to give the city a 99-year lease on the new building with the privilege of another 99-year lease. They propose to give to the city all books and equipment of the present

Lawson-McGhee Library. Upon the signing of the contract with the city they propose at once to turn over to the city the present Lawson-McGhee Library, that shall be made a free library until the new structure is erected. In return the trustees ask the city to do the following: To levy a tax for the maintenance of the library, amounting to at least \$5000 per year; to pay all running and operating expenses, the maintenance of the building and the purchase of new books. Also to pay rent on the present building now occupied, which will be \$60 per month, until the new building shall be occupied.

Nashville. The new steel stacks for the state law library have been installed. An effort will be made to secure an appropriation from the next Legislature to introduce the steel stacks in other departments of the state library.

MISSISSIPPI

Laurel. The Carnegie Corporation has granted the application of this city for a public library to be erected at a cost of about \$30,000. The city is to furnish grounds and appropriate \$100 monthly for maintenance.

Webb City. A small group of women organized the Women's Library and Civic Improvement Association in 1910. In April of last year the special tax necessary for the maintenance of a library was voted, and the library will be a reality within the year.

Central West

OHIO

Bellefontaine. Plans for a \$12,000 library at Zanesfield have been completed. The building will be of brick and stone. It was donated to the village by Dr. E. S. Sloan, of Boston.

Cleveland. Alta Branch of the Cleveland Public Library opened early in February in the new building at Mayfield Road and E. 125th street given to the Alta House Settlement and the library by John D. Rockefeller. This library ranks as one of the larger branches of the system and unites Alta House Branch, formerly occupying a room in the old Alta House Settlement building, and Alta Children's Room formerly at 2022 E. 125th street. The library consists of a circulating and reference department and a large children's room, with two club rooms opening off, one of which is for use during the day time as a story hour and girls' club room, while during the evening hours both are for club

use. Alta Branch is in charge of Miss Ruth K. Field as branch librarian. The book collection includes a large number of books in Italian and there will be at least one Italian-speaking assistant on the staff.

Cleveland. The new library and auditorium of the Law School of Western Reserve University, occupying a large portion of the building which recently has been added, was opened Feb. 7.

Findlay. The county commissioners have been asked to call an election for the purpose of voting on a proposition to issue bonds for the purchase of a site for the erection of a county Carnegie library. Mr. Carnegie offers to erect a building to cost from \$35,000 to \$50,000, if the site and maintenance will be furnished.

Massillon. *McClymonds P. L.* Clara Miller, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 1052; total number of volumes in library, 19,529. Circulation 61,184. New registration 1016; total number of borrowers 3086. Receipts \$7402.64; expenditures include \$1411.81 for books and magazines, and \$1680.17 for salaries.

Troy. By the will of the late Cyrus Telford Brown, \$1500 is bequeathed to the Troy Public Library.

MICHIGAN

Ann Arbor. The regents of the University of Michigan are going to be asked to give the university library an addition and an increase in the amount of money which the library now has annually to spend for books for the literary department. In support of the request Librarian Theodore W. Koch points out how soon the room which is now left in the old library building will be filled with the incoming books. An average of 1500 to 2000 volumes per month are added to the library. When the annual report of the library was made for the year ending June 30, 1913, there was a total of 322,040 books in the libraries of the university of which 247,761 were in stacks in the general library building. The library has more than doubled in size during the last eleven years. The new addition will, if allowed, be on the west side of the present stack wing.

Armada. A site has been purchased by the library board for the new library for which Andrew Carnegie gave the city \$8000.

Detroit. The popularity of the Delray branch library station, which was opened Jan.

22, has far exceeded expectations and it has been necessary to have two librarians to care for applicants. Miss Lillian Hodge is in charge; Miss Amelia Poray is superintendent of the library extension department. The books in German, Polish, Hungarian and Armenian have been in great demand. Thursday evening of each week will be reserved especially for the older people of the district. Two hundred books and 100 cards were given out the first week.

Detroit. The library of Clarence M. Burton has been accepted by the Detroit Library Commission, and plans are being prepared to convert the Burton residence on Brainard street, which Mr. Burton will abandon about July 1, and which was included in the gift, into a central museum.

ILLINOIS

Champaign. Announcement has been made that the library of the University of Illinois will be replaced by a new building. The present building, which was erected during the term of Gov. John P. Altgeld, probably will be converted to the use of the College of Law. A tentative site has been selected for the new building.

Chicago. At a meeting of the directors of the Chicago Public Library, plans were laid to attack the agreement between book publishers and dealers by which no dealer is supposed to grant libraries more than ten per cent. discount on net books. Henry E. Legler pointed out the injustice of the agreement, and President A. Lagorio of the library board said the matter would be placed before the proper authorities. At the same meeting, plans were announced for an extension of the branch library system by opening the following branch rooms: Palmer Park, South Chicago, April 1; Seward Park, Orleans and Elm streets, March 1; Stanton Park, Vedder and Larrabee streets, April 1; Summer School, South Kedvale and Colorado avenues, June 1; Irving Park, Irving Park boulevard and Hamlin avenue, in course of erection; Pulaski Park, Blackhawk and Noble streets, Sept. 1; Sheridan Park, Racine street, Broadway and Lawrence avenue, March 1. The Sheridan Park branch will be one of the best equipped in the city. For its fittings \$5000 will be expended by the board of directors.

Evanston. *Garrett Biblical Inst. L.* Rev. S. G. Ayres, asst. lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 5021 volumes, 5531 pamphlets, and 3124 unbound magazines; total number of pieces in

library, 28,099 volumes, 15,309 pamphlets, and 18,133 magazines. Circulation for home use, about 4000; for use in the building about 20,000.

The librarian came to this library in June, 1912, after nearly twenty-five years of service in the library of Drew Theological Seminary. During the year the library has been completely reorganized. Scattered books were assembled and a complete inventory taken, after which the entire library was reclassified according to the Dewey decimal system, and 101,000 cards were written and filed. Student help is used entirely. Author cards have been exchanged with Northwestern University Library. An effort is being made to strengthen the collection of works relating to Methodism and also other denominations.

Lawrenceville. A reading room for men and boys has been started in the Presbyterian church, which is open to the public Saturday afternoons. Whenever the citizens undertake in a larger way to supply the need for a public library, this collection of books will be given to the larger institution.

Rockford. A deposit station was opened in the North Rockford W. C. T. U. building on Jan. 26, in the large reading room on the north side of the building. It contains about 500 volumes from the main library which will be changed occasionally to meet the demand, and about 700 volumes of the library belonging to the W. C. T. U., which will be a permanent part of the collection. It is more like a branch than a deposit station, and will furnish some facilities for reference work for the school children of the community. It will be open Mondays and Thursdays from 3 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. Miss Franc Judd of the library staff will be in charge.

Streator. According to the annual report of the librarian, Mrs. A. P. Wright, the circulation of books in 1913 was 5678 less than in 1912. Every line of reading showed a marked decrease, except sociology and periodicals. In the sociological line, there was an increase in number of books from 429 in 1912 to 552 in 1913. With the periodicals, there were 1820 taken out in 1912 and 1948 in the year just closed.

Waterman. Clinton township library committee has let the contracts for the new Carnegie library and work will begin as soon as the weather will permit.

INDIANA

Hobart. Word has been received that Andrew Carnegie will donate \$16,000 for a li-

brary building if Hobart will raise \$1,000 annually for maintenance.

Richmond. Several committees have been appointed by the Commercial Club, Earlham College, and other organizations to work together for the popularization and improvement of the Morrisson-Reeves Library. A campaign of general publicity is to be conducted.

Warsaw. Warsaw club women have started a movement that is expected to result in the founding of a Carnegie library. The present library is operated in connection with the public schools.

Waterloo. The new library building donated by Andrew Carnegie to Waterloo and Grant township was formally opened and dedicated Jan. 26. The building with its present equipment cost \$9000.

The North West

WISCONSIN

Madison. The state department of public instruction has completed the compilation of a new township school library list which will be in force two years beginning with April 1. The state superintendent of public instruction, the secretary of the Free Library Commission and the attorney general constitute a commission which is to pass upon bids for supplying the books for the two-year period mentioned. There will be about 1450 titles on the new lists.

Milton. Milton College L. Mabel Maxson, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending July 9, 1913.) Accessions 367; total number of books now in library, 9390. Circulation 4449. Total registration 306. Receipts \$384; expenditures \$373.51.

Milwaukee. Mrs. Lydia Ely's celebrated autograph collection, a book that was purchased by the late Capt. Fred Pabst for \$8000, has been presented to the public library by Col. Gustave Pabst, his son. Mrs. Ely obtained signatures of many great men of America and in a number of foreign countries, each adding a line or two adapted to the occasion. The task was undertaken by Mrs. Ely for the purpose of raising money for the erection of the soldiers' monument, standing at Grand avenue and Tenth street. The \$8000 paid for the autographs completed the necessary fund.

MINNESOTA

A municipal reference bureau has been organized by the general extension division of

the University of Minnesota. It will act as a clearing-house for information and ideas concerning municipal problems, and its information will be at the disposal of all cities in the state. The faculty of the Law School, the College of Engineering, and the department of Political Science will cooperate with the bureau in supplying authoritative information.

Cloquet. In the absence of a bookstore in the town, the library at Christmas time ordered a select list of books for children. From these orders were taken or the books were sold outright, those remaining unsold being added to the children's collection.

Detroit. The Carnegie library building was formally opened to the public Nov. 14.

Duluth. The West End branch of the public library, at present located in the Mohaupt building, 2022 West Superior street, will be moved March 1 to 20 North Twentieth avenue West. The change is being made on account of the poor location and in the hope that more adults as well as children will become patrons. The library will occupy the street floor. A large reading room will be provided for.

Graceville. The village council has voted to accept a gift of \$6000 from the Carnegie Corporation, and has agreed to make the necessary annual appropriation of \$600 for its maintenance.

Granite Falls. A \$5000 Carnegie library building will be erected next spring.

Minneapolis. The new Franklin branch library is nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy in April. All the Scandinavian books will be shelved at this branch as it is situated in the center of a large Scandinavian section. The Minneapolis Library has one of the largest collections of Scandinavian books in the country, about 60,000 volumes. At this branch a reading room will be set aside especially for this literature. The library now subscribes for eight Scandinavian magazines and about a dozen newspapers. This branch was built at a cost of \$40,000 and is one of the four buildings provided for by the Carnegie gift. On the upper floor will be a large general reading room, the special Scandinavian reading room and the stacks for books. On the lower floor will be the children's room and a neighborhood club room with a seating capacity of about 75. This room will be for the use of neighborhood clubs and societies

for meetings. Two porches are being built for summer reading rooms.

Minneapolis. The state law library at the capitol now contains 74,354 volumes, according to the report submitted by Elias Lien, state librarian, to Governor A. O. Eberhart. There were 2339 volumes added during the year, of which 974 were purchased. During 1913 the library spent \$5281 for books and bindings and \$6316.66 for salaries. Mr. Lien says that the library is badly crowded in its present quarters and that room is needed, especially for a reference library.

Minneapolis. A business library is to be established downtown, within the easiest reach of business workers, and organized to provide them with the information they seek at the earliest possible moment. The exact site has not yet been selected, but it will probably be in one of the downtown office buildings.

Minneapolis. A civil service examination for boys of high school age who want to work part time as pages in the public library, was held Jan. 31. The superintendent of schools is cooperating with the civil service commission.

Minneapolis. When the new form of government goes into effect next June, the public library will be grouped with the public schools under a commissioner of education, one of the six departments of the city government.

Ortonville. The Carnegie Corporation has offered \$10,000 for a library building and the council has made the required tax levy.

St. Paul. It is announced that Dr. William Dawson Johnston, who assumed the duties of chief librarian in the St. Paul Public Library Jan. 1, will receive a salary of \$4500 a year. This represents an increase of \$700 over the salary paid the librarian in St. Paul in the past.

St. Paul. The board of directors of the public library have advertised for bids on the erection of the superstructure of the new library building.

Sauk Center. The Sauk Center Public Library which, as the Bryant Library Association, is one of the oldest in the state, is the first to consolidate with the school library under the new law passed last winter. The school library of over 1500 volumes has been turned over to the public library to be accessioned and cataloged and administered by the librarian of the public library.

Virginia. A story hour has been started which is proving so popular it is difficult to accommodate all the children. Class-room libraries have been placed in five school buildings.

IOWA

Burlington. Miss Miriam B. Wharton, the librarian of the public library, is making special efforts to gather for the library as much material as possible relating to the city. She is getting together municipal, county and school reports, and suggests, that there must be much material in the possession of residents, which would enrich a department of the public library devoted especially to Burlington.

Des Moines. A branch of the public library will be installed in the Y. W. C. A. building this year.

Des Moines. An office room has been partitioned off from a part of the east vestibule of the main library, and ten new steel book-stacks have been installed in the reference room, almost doubling its capacity. Other changes are planned for the building but have been postponed for the present, owing to the expense.

Dubuque. A branch library has been installed in the Audubon School.

NEBRASKA

Fairfield. The new Carnegie library at Fairfield was dedicated Jan. 15, with appropriate ceremonies and in the presence of a big gathering of citizens. The new building was completed at a total cost of \$7800.

The South West

MISSOURI

Columbia. The University of Missouri is to have a library building costing \$200,000, exclusive of all interior fixtures and books. The letting of the contract to J. W. Wilson & Son of St. Louis has been announced by Albert Ross Hill, president of the university, to the board of curators. At present only the central part of the building, excluding the wings on either end, will be constructed. The dimensions of the structure will be about 200 by 175 feet.

Kansas City. A class of five library apprentices, selected out of fourteen, who filed applications and took the examinations, started work at the public library on Feb. 9. The examination was based on high school work and general reading. One of the five highest

received a grading of 98, the highest mark received by any library apprentice since the administration of Purd B. Wright as public librarian. The object of the apprentice class is to train library assistants specially adapted to work in the Kansas City libraries. The members of the class are Misses Elizabeth Ware, Rachel Kincade, Mary McBeth, Mrs. J. B. Bennett and Mrs. T. J. Hearn.

Macon. An interesting expedition has been planned by school and business men of Macon and Adair counties for the early summer, to motor to the Indian mounds in Northern Missouri to collect relics for the Macon Public Library.

Mexico. The board of directors of the Mexico Free Public Library have accepted the building from L. M. Lake, the contractor. The building cost \$12,500, which came from the Carnegie Corporation. The site was donated by Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Llewellyn. The Federated Women's Clubs of Mexico have maintained a library here, and its books will be moved to the new building.

St. Joseph. For the purpose of showing stereopticon slides which have been purchased by the library board and which will fit any standard machine, a new stereopticon has been presented to the library by a St. Joseph citizen. The new machine is a small affair, which can be packed in a single case and easily carried about, but it is equal in power to the best of the standard machines. It can be used anywhere where an electric light socket is available. Both the machine and slides are to be loaned free to responsible persons. They can be used for home entertainments, but are especially valuable in giving public lectures.

St. Louis. Afternoon tea has been introduced in the Central Public Library. Each of the 100 employees in the library building gets ten minutes off, between 3:30 and 4:30 p.m. each day, to visit the staff lunchroom and enjoy a cup. The expense is met by contributions from friends of the institution. Outside guests are not invited, and while cheerful chatting over the tea cups is encouraged, the affair is not a social function, and its purpose is to freshen up the staff and heighten efficiency.

St. Louis. The annual report of the Catholic Free Library, 217 North Sixth street, shows that 20,100 books were borrowed from the library in the last year. The number of volumes now on hand is 7552. Two hundred newspapers and current periodicals are re-

ceived and files kept for the reading public. Adults borrowed 13,400 volumes in the last twelve months, and children 6700. Of these books, 4467 were of fiction. The library was open for circulation 300 days.

Savannah. L. R. Williams, an attorney of Savannah, has received a check for \$1000 from E. V. Price, living in Chicago, who was born and raised here, to be expended on the public library. Last November when he was here Mr. Williams noticed that new books were needed and the gift is the result. When the library was built a number of years ago he subscribed \$20,000 for the building. Later he made an endowment of \$15,000.

ARKANSAS

Harrison. The Library Board of the Harrison Public Library is arranging to keep the library open in the afternoon and evening as a public reading room. The structure was built by the efforts of the women of Harrison, and the library has been supported by them without assistance since 1905.

Little Rock. The Little Rock Musical Coterie has decided to give the organization's musical library to the Little Rock Public Library, to be known as the "Musical Coterie Library." The library will be added to from time to time.

Little Rock P. L. Dorothy D. Lyon, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 2193, exclusive of two private libraries bequeathed. Circulation 68,340. New registration 1896; total number of borrowers 7896. Expenditures \$5874.76.

The building committee reports that the cost of the library building was \$88,000, and that there remains in the fund a balance of \$100, which the board directed the committee to return to Andrew Carnegie with the thanks of the board.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans. Henry M. Gill, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 10,978; total number of volumes 127,199. Total circulation 447,397. The circulation of the branches was as follows: Royal, 65,785; Canal, 62,149; Napoleon, 61,052, and Algiers, 33,270. Number of visitors to reading room, 76,000. Expenditures \$44,395.

During the past few months there was kept a special rack for books dealing with subjects being presented at the local theaters, as well as with topics under discussion in the newspapers. When an attraction is advertised for one of the New Orleans theaters, the books

on the subject are placed on these shelves. Mr. Gill reports that these books have been "literally grabbed up" by the public. Five months ago a stamp club, composed of boys and young men, was organized. The members meet regularly and discuss and exchange foreign and domestic postage stamps. Any person interested in the collection of stamps is invited to attend these meetings.

TEXAS

Dallas. Miss Rosa M. Leeper, librarian of the Dallas Public Library, has received notice that plans for the Oak Cliff branch of the Dallas Public Library have been approved by the Carnegie Corporation. The contract will be let as soon as possible. The building will be located on Turner plaza in Oak Cliff, and is to cost \$25,000, including the equipment.

Sherman. The plans and specifications for the Carnegie library for Sherman have been accepted. This building will be fireproof, of reinforced concrete and brick, and will cost \$20,000. The plans were drawn by John Tulloch of this city.

Pacific Coast

CALIFORNIA

Auburn. A strip twenty-one feet long and two to three feet wide, was ripped off the roof of the Carnegie Library building by high wind Jan. 14. Fortunately the location of the damage did not affect the books. The wind also tore off the cap of the chimney.

Bakersfield. The twenty-fourth branch of the Kern County Free Library has just been opened at Caliente, with Miss E. C. Williams, the teacher at Caliente, in charge.

Chula Vista. The report of the number of volumes in the public library is as follows: Fiction, 1997; non-fiction, 258; juvenile, 632, and 1 magazines, 944. The library is affiliated with the state and county libraries and is able to obtain any book desired by patrons. The quarters have been enlarged and the building is now fitted to hold civic meetings.

Long Beach. The new library commission has decided an enlargement of the present building in Pacific Park, a gift from Andrew Carnegie, must be made to accommodate the rapidly increasing reading public. The directors have decided on building a wing to the present building, and will ask the assistance of Mr. Carnegie in financing the scheme. While no specific amount has been named it is

expected that from \$15,000 to \$25,000 will be asked. The original gift to this city in 1908 was \$30,000.

Long Beach. Free P. L. Victoria Ellis, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1913.) Total number of volumes in library 28,194. Circulation of books, main library 220,645; branches 34,548; circulation of pictures, 24,949; grand total 280,142. Total registration 19,524. Receipts \$22,611.24; expenses \$21,996.67.

Los Angeles. A survey of the work done in Los Angeles, showing how the facilities of the library are being made increasingly useful to the 500,000 people spread out over 100 square miles of territory, is described by Will H. Fischer in an illustrated article in *The California Outlook* for Jan. 17, called "The practical service of one public library."

Montebello. A free library was opened here Feb. 3. The books are furnished by the county and after being maintained by the ladies' club for one year, the institution will become a part of the free circulating library system supported by the county.

Riverbank. A branch of the Yolo County Library was installed here in January. Mrs. M. Powell is the librarian.

Santa Monica. Plans are being made for an outdoor reading room in connection with the public library.

UTAH

Richfield. Dedication of the Carnegie library took place here in January. The library was built through the donation of \$10,000 by Andrew Carnegie. The building is of brick and is situated in the center of Richfield in close proximity to the schools.

IDAHO

Caldwell. The exterior work on the library building is now complete and the board is confronted with the problem of furnishing the library and purchasing additional books. Under the terms of the contract with the Carnegie Association, the city is required to raise by taxation \$1250 annually for the maintenance of the institution. At present about half this amount is being raised. It is the policy of the board to keep expenses down as much as possible and to use the surplus for the purchase of additional volumes. It is now suggested that a portion of this maintenance fund could be diverted to advantage to the purchase of fixtures for the new building,

and the question of the legality of diverting the money for this purpose has been referred to the city attorney.

Nampa P. L. Mrs. Yant, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 486, making the total number of volumes about 3000. Circulation 14,757. There were 33,338 visitors to the building.

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

William Prideaux Courtney, an English bibliographer of note, died Nov. 14, 1913. In collaboration with Mr. G. C. Boase he published the "Bibliotheca Cornubiensis," a catalog of the writings of Cornishmen and of works relating to Cornwall. A work of great value to English librarians was the "Register of national bibliography" in two volumes, published in 1905, with a supplementary volume published in 1912. He also published "The secrets of our national literature," a work on the literature published anonymously or under pseudonyms. He had contributed many articles to the "Encyclopedia Britannica" and the "Dictionary of national biography," and at the time of his death had in preparation a bibliography of Johnson, which the Oxford University Press was to publish.

Sir William H. Bailey, who had been a member of the Library Association since 1879 and was elected its president in 1906, died suddenly in London the 21st of last November. At the time of his death he was a governor of the John Rylands Library and an honored member of many societies and institutions.

The fourth International Easter School under the auspices of the Library Assistants' Association will be held in London April 10 to April 13, with headquarters at the Thackeray Hotel, Great Russell Street, near the British Museum and in the heart of the city. There will be visits to Buckingham Palace Road Library, Fulham Central Public Library, British Museum Library, and an excursion to Oxford to visit the Bodleian and other libraries there. There will also be various excursions to points of interest in and near London, and a reception by the Library Association at Caxton Hall, Westminster.

The proceedings of the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Library Association at Bournemouth, Sept. 1-5, 1913, have been printed in full in the December number of the *Library Association Record*.

The December general meeting of the Library Assistants' Association was held at the Hammersmith Central Library Dec. 17. The principal paper was by Mr. H. M. Cashmore, deputy chief librarian of the Birmingham public libraries, on "A provincial point of view," which dealt principally with the education of the assistant and incidentally with the speaker's disapproval of the L. A. examination syllabus and its effect, intentional and otherwise, on the assistant.

Birmingham. The Carnegie Library at Northfield, Worcestershire, six miles south of Birmingham, on Feb. 12 was destroyed by fire set by an "arson squad" of militant suffragettes. All the books were burned and only the shell of the building was left standing. Papers were found strewn around the place bearing the words: "To start your new library" and "Give women the vote."

Nottingham. With the approval of the Nottingham city council the public libraries committee applied to Andrew Carnegie for assistance in defraying the cost of branch libraries. In reply the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, to whom Mr. Carnegie has transferred the funds rendered available by him for providing libraries, have intimated that they will provide the sum of £15,000 to cover the cost of the building of four complete branch libraries and reading rooms ready for occupation, on condition that the library corporation will undertake to provide sites from sources other than the library rate, and a sum of £1150 per annum for the upkeep of the libraries. The offer has been accepted and the libraries committee, after visiting all the district libraries and reading rooms, and giving careful consideration to the whole question of district libraries, have advertised for the four sites for the projected libraries as follows: (1) The Meadows District; (2) Bulwell (High-bury Vale, east side of Midland Railway); (3) Between Old Basford and New Basford; (4) Carrington and Sherwood District.

Nottingham P. L. J. Potter Briscoe, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1913.) Total number of volumes in library 142,558. Circulation 602,816 volumes against 615,698 during the previous year. Total attendance for all purposes at the central and branch libraries was 2,274,424 against 2,376,551 the previous year.

Plymouth F. L. W. H. K. Wright, lbn. (36th rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1913.) Accessions 2316 volumes; total number of volumes in library 67,400. Home circulation 330,152

volumes; books used in reference library 65,241; total 395,393, as against 413,905 in the previous year. New registration 2821; total number of borrowers 99,213.

HOLLAND

Bibliothecaris, the Dutch monthly devoted to library interests, publishes the following figures relative to the use of public reading rooms in a number of cities of Holland during the month of September, 1913. Rotterdam, municipal reading room: 4508 books read, 8138 visitors; annex: 2656 books loaned, 2100 visitors. Library of "Ons Huis": 3705 books loaned. Dordrecht: public reading room, 5120 books loaned; children's department, 2178. s' Gravenhage: 2612 books called for, 6473 visitors. Leyden, public reading room: 3483 books called for, 2150 visitors.

Naarden-Bussum. This town, a suburb of Amsterdam, the home of many Amsterdam merchants, has a library association already numbering 300 members. An annual membership fee is charged, and the accumulation of funds is now sufficient for the establishment of a library, for which municipal and government aid is also promised.

Utrecht. The organization and administration of the University Library at Utrecht is described by Miss To van Rije in *The Library Association Record* for December, 1913. For reference purposes the Utrecht University Library is free to all comers, but to obtain books for home use persons not students and not personally known to the staff, must obtain an introduction. University students form only about one-sixth the total number of users. There are three main catalogs: an alphabetical catalog, a classified catalog, and a shelf catalog for use of the staff only. All additions to the library are entered in the alphabetical catalog under authors' names, according to a special code of cataloging rules. Catalog slips are printed on sheets in six columns, about 11 cm. wide. Those for cutting are printed on thin bank paper, mounted on sheets of thick paper, and bound into small catalogs containing about 200 titles, and held together in a kind of loose-leaf arrangement that makes additional insertions easy. Entries for the classified catalog are mounted on cards and filed in drawers. The shelf list is arranged in the order of the accession numbers. Requests for books are made by filling in the proper form (white for home use, yellow for the reading room, and green for the manuscript department). By filling in duplicate blanks, the

attendant leaves one on the shelf in place of the book, and files two others at the charging desk, one under the borrower's name and the second under the call number. In the old portion of the library the books are arranged in twenty-six classes, each designated by a letter of the alphabet, and a further division is made by size, folios, quartos and octavos being grouped together. In the new portion of the library the books are shelved by size without regard to class, which is only to be learned through the classified catalog. The reading and reference room is open to the public with no formality beyond the signing of a visitors' book. The tables are fitted with drawers provided with locks and keys, and anyone engaged in special work may obtain the use of one of these drawers for the storing of memoranda.

GERMANY

Breslau. Stadtbibliothek und Stadtarchiv [City Library and City Archives]. Dr. Hippe, director of Stadtbibliothek. (Rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1912.) Accessions 5785. Circulation 86,884. Receipts 572.36 Marks; expenditures 16,795.03 Marks (the deficit being covered by municipal appropriation).

Advance is reported in almost every activity of the library. The circulation has increased over 20 per cent. since 1911. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that formerly the library was only open two hours daily for the borrowing and returning of books, whereas during 1912 it was open daily from 9 until 2. During the past year much of the time of the staff of the library was taken up in assisting in the arrangement of the exposition to celebrate the centennial of the War of Liberation.

ITALY

Milan. The People's Library Association has published the results of an attempt to establish a reading room for boys. The chief purpose of this experiment was to keep from the streets boys of from eight to fifteen years. The results of the first two weeks were as follows: 9 readers were eight years old; 22 were nine; 23 ten years old; 71 were eleven years of age; 39 were twelve; 57 were thirteen; 14 were fourteen years old; 21 had reached the age of fifteen. The visitors comprised 256 boys and 20 girls. During these first two weeks 399 books were loaned; of these 177 were books of adventure, 118 novels and short stories, 16 romances, 12 historical and geographical books, 8 on natural science, 4 poetic works, 3 purely literary, 2 theatrical, and miscellaneous 57.

AUSTRIA

Vienna. k. k. Universitätsbibliothek [Library of the Royal and Imperial University]. Herr Himmelbauer, director. (Rpt.—yr. ending Sept. 30, 1912.) Accessions 25,306; total 856,462. Circulation 567,505. Total number of borrowers 293,014. Receipts (calendar year 1912) 112,525 kronen, 47 heller; expenditures 111,410 kronen, 45 heller.

In spite of many difficulties the work of cataloging both old and new volumes is progressing satisfactorily. Many improvements have been made in the matter of shelving, arrangement of volumes, and interior decorations.

NORWAY

Haakon Nyhuus, librarian of the Deichmanske Bibliotek, Christiania, died on Christmas Day, 1913. Mr. Nyhuus began his library career in 1891 in the Newberry Library in Chicago. In 1893 he was made chief cataloger in the Chicago Public Library. In 1897 he returned to Norway where the agitation for public libraries was just beginning. He was appointed librarian of the Deichmanske Bibliotek, and was for years the leading spirit in the development of the whole popular library organization in Norway. He represented his country at the International Congress of Librarians in St. Louis in 1904, was an active worker in the newly organized Library Association of Norway, and was deeply interested in the periodical called *For Folke- og Barneboksamlinger*. He was forty-eight years old when he died.

RUSSIA

Upon the solicitation of the Maria Alexandrowna Institute for the Blind, the Tariff Commission of the Russian Government has removed the import duty on all books in foreign languages that are intended for the use of the blind.

St. Petersburg. On Sept. 8 (old style) took place the laying of the corner stone of the new library building of the Imperial Academy of Sciences. The building is to consist of two connected structures, each five stories high. Every technical improvement found in the most advanced libraries of the world is to be installed. This library is devoted exclusively to the sciences. Consequently there will be only a moderate sized reading room seating about 125 persons. There will be shelf room for 1,200,000 volumes. It is expected that the building will be ready for use in the summer of 1915.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature.

General

Societies, Associations, Clubs, Conferences

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Destructive growth. *Pub. Libs.*, F., 1914. p. 50-51.

An adverse opinion on the expediency of affiliation with the A. L. A., of smaller library organizations that wish to be free from the dues and regulations of the A. L. A. The writer considers the Council too large and its organization too loose to be effective, and invites suggestions for a resolution on the revision of that section of the constitution relating to the Council, the resolution for amendment to be offered at the meeting in Washington.

Polygraphy

TERMS, DEFINITIONS

Why "Non-Fiction?" *Pub. Libs.*, F., 1914. p. 45.

Communication objecting to the employment of the word, on the ground that to the general public there is "something aggressively 'librarianly' and unspeakably dry and dreary" about it, and asking suggestions for a single comprehensive, constructive term to cover this large class of books.

History of Library Economy

LIBRARY BIOGRAPHY

Biographical sketches of librarians and bibliographers: I. Justin Winsor, 1831-1897. William E. Foster. *Bull. Bibl.*, Ja., 1914. p. 2-3.

Among the eminent men who laid the foundations of the modern library movement in this country, Justin Winsor holds an exceptionally distinguished place. He was the first president of the American Library Association and was in turn the chief executive of the Boston Public Library and the Harvard University Library. He had a strong bent for history, and published many volumes on various branches of American history. Mr. Winsor became a member of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library in 1866, and became superintendent in 1868. One of his first acts was the publication of very useful guides for readers, which made the work of the library widely known. Mr. Winsor left

the Boston Library in 1877 to go to the library at Harvard, where he remained until his death in 1897. Chosen president of the American Library Association in 1876, at its first meeting, he served with distinguished ability till 1885, leaving the impress of his strong personality and his organizing mind on all its proceedings.

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

Library in Relation to Schools

SCHOOLS, WORK WITH

How the library began to teach school in East Canaan. Catherine Finnegan. *Pub. Libs.*, Ja. 1914. p. 11-12.

With most of the children from foreign families who had no books, and the nearest library three miles away, the problem was to get the children to want to read. This was done by bringing a box of books to the school and insisting that each child should take a book home. If he could tell something of the story and didn't like it, he was allowed to exchange it for another—but he must tell something of the story first. Then came Library Day, when those children who had read stories related the gist of them, and considerable interest was aroused. This year, each book charged to a child is recorded, so that at the end of the year the teacher will have some record of his year's work outside of school. In five-minute daily readings four books were read last year: "Uncle Tom's cabin," Brooks' "Boy emigrants," "Roy and Ray in Mexico," and "The prince and the pauper."

The Troy (N. Y.) Public Library has arranged with the educational department to credit the pupils for English reading through the summer vacation. Miss Mary L. Davis, librarian, declares the system most successful, and says, "The children pass the summer reading the work required by the regents. They find it a pleasure, reading leisurely and intelligently. I believe they get more from the books than if they perused them in the hurry of class work during the school term."

A branch of the Princeton (N. J.) Public Library has been opened in the high school, the Board of Education paying \$300 a year

toward the salary of an assistant, who is in the school building each day to look after the work of this branch.

The public library and the school department of Somerville, Mass., have arrived at an agreement whereby one of the library staff is designated as high school librarian. The school department pays one-half the salary and will furnish money for the permanent reference books bought for the library room of the school; supplementary reference lists will be furnished by the library for display either in the high school or in the reference alcoves of the library, as circumstances require; and the high school librarian will spend one-half her time in either building so that she may be able to serve both teachers and pupils to the best advantage. Miss Marion Lovis, Simmons 1909, has qualified for and been appointed to the position, her name appearing upon the rolls of both the public library and the school department.

Library Extension Work

LIBRARY EXTENSION WORK

Mechanical arts and the library. *Pub. Libs.*, F., 1914. p. 48.

Editorial comment on the practice growing among libraries of lending music rolls, stereopticon and reflectoscope views, phonographic records, and to a very slight extent, motion picture rolls.

Byways of library work. Sarah Comstock. *Outlook*, Ja. 24, 1914. p. 201-205.

A pleasant account for the general reader of some of the less known phases of library work where the library goes in search of the people, too ignorant or too indifferent to seek it for themselves. The obstacles a library organizer may encounter are touched upon, and many anecdotes are told of the work of Miss Titcomb and her book wagon, of Miss True, the "Horseback Lady" of Iowa, of the automobile library routes through the rural districts of Connecticut, and of the use of city libraries as social and educational centers to interest the young and the foreign-born in the library.

LANTERN SLIDES; FILMS

The general extension division of the University of Minnesota has organized a free lantern-slide bureau. Collections of slides on subjects of interest to high school students are provided and sent out to schools without charge except for transportation and the replacement

of broken slides. Slides are sent in collections of fifty or sixty, accompanied by a typewritten lecture in some cases, but always with from one to three books of reference on the subject. A few moving pictures, mostly of scenes about the university, are available.

Library Development and Coöperation

DEPOSIT STATIONS

Besides its regular branches, the Cleveland (O.) Public Library maintains 33 deposit stations, i. e., collections of books furnished to business firms, factories, public institutions and clubs for the benefit of their employees or members. Of these 33 stations, 8 are in telephone exchanges, 3 in department stores and 13 in factories. The library makes the following agreement with business firms desiring a collection of books for the use of their employees: The library guarantees to furnish a deposit of books relative in size to the number of employees; to rebind and keep the books in order and to exchange them frequently enough to keep the collection live and interesting, in fact to eliminate the "dead wood" at frequent intervals. The business firm, on the other hand, agrees to furnish shelving and a suitable place in which to keep the books; to be responsible for loss or damage and to allow the time of an employee to keep a record of circulation. The circulation of books at these deposit stations for 1913 was 99,772, an indication that these library agencies are supplying an actual need.

Founding, Developing and Maintaining Interest

LIBRARY ADVERTISING

The *Republican-Herald* of Binghamton, N. Y., gives generously of its space to the public library. In a recent issue "The Friday food page" had a write-up, three-quarters of a column long, of the new book "Living on a little." The *Herald* has recently begun the regular publication of signed reviews of books of specialized interest to be found in the library, in a department headed "Briefs on new books."

"The uses of advertisement" in library administration. Walter A. Briscoe. *Lib. Assn. Record*, D., 1913. p. 604-610.

It is the duty of those who have public libraries under their charge to see that the greatest possible use is made of them. By forethought, discretion, and originality it is often possible to secure the insertion of contributed articles in the public press, in which the public library is named as the fountain of

knowledge on all points. Where it is not possible to secure space for long or medium-length articles, "Letters to the editor" is a useful medium. A weekly column under the heading of "Library notes and literary gossip" is serviceable if the feature can be arranged. Neatly printed circulars calling attention to the existence of a branch library near at hand may be distributed occasionally from house to house, using the new residents of the district as an excuse. There has just been introduced in Nottingham a "pseudo-newspaper" entitled the *Lenton News*, illustrated, devised exclusively to advertise the branch library in this locality. It is left at every house, and the cost of printing is borne by a local firm of advertising contractors in return for the advertising space therein. Two sample pages showing the material used are appended to the article.

The *Pittsburgh Sunday Post* recently gave a full page in its magazine section to the information bureau of the Carnegie Library. Several cuts added interest to the article. The librarian says that 45,000 books, new titles and replacements, ought to be purchased this year to keep up the work in a proper manner.

ADVERTISING BOOKMARKS

Two new bookmarks from the Osterhout Free Library of Wilkes-Barré, Pa., have recently been issued. On the top of each is an interesting little view of the library. One has a list of recent additions on electricity, engineering, coal, automobiles, air-ships, industrial chemistry and metallurgy, business, home building and carpentry, farming, Panama Canal, commission government, and house-keeping, with the call number against each title. The other is a simple list of "fifty books every child should know."

COÖPERATION FROM WOMEN'S CLUBS

The attendance at a recent art exhibit in the library at San Antonio, Tex., was greatly stimulated by several of the more prominent women's clubs of the city. Members of the Art Association, Monday Book Club, D. A. R., Wednesday Club, and the Shakespeare Club were present every afternoon to pour tea.

The public library of Dover, N. J., has been interesting itself not only in distribution of books, but in the civic work of the town as well. Early last year the Woman's Club of Dover, whose main object is obtaining a library building for the town, distributed

through the library aster seeds to the school children, promising the reward of a party in the fall when the results were known. The flowers when in bloom were placed on exhibition in the public library for a week and drew many people there. This not only interested a greater number of people in the library, but established a closer bond between it and the children. The party, which was in part a story hour, was a great success, as the children not only took much pleasure in the occasion but showed renewed interest in the books from which the stories were taken.

Libraries and the State

LIBRARY LEGISLATION

The public library movement from the rate payers' point of view. R. T. L. Parr. *Lib. Asst.*, Ja., 1914. p. 4-13.

Paper read before the Library Assistants' Association at the Islington Central Library, Holloway Road, Nov. 12, 1913. Basing his argument on the statement that "the English are not, and never have been, a bookish nation," the writer maintains that in order to secure the desired extension of library work a new method of procedure must be adopted. He suggests that public library authorities, as such should disappear; that the attempt to secure a new Library Act, with higher tax rate, be abandoned; and that the whole library movement be made a branch of the general work of the education committee. "A complete and efficient system of public libraries is a necessary corollary to and satisfactory solution of the problem of public education . . . and I firmly believe that on the total abolition of the separate Library Fund, the separate Library accounts, and the Library Committee, except as a sub-committee of the Education Committee, you have the brightest prospect of reconciling your ambitions with the goodwill of those who provide the money."

LIBRARY UNDER COMMISSION GOVERNMENT

The library in commission-governed cities. *Pub. Libs.*, F., 1914. p. 82.

Possible solution of the place of the public library in commission-governed cities is suggested in the section and accompanying note quoted from "A model charter for Texas cities" by Prof. Herman G. James of the University of Texas. Under this it would probably be grouped with schools in the department of public education.

Library Support. Funds

RAISING FUNDS

Surrounding a placard reading, "What we

need," the Hartford Public Library has posted the beautiful series of exterior and interior views of the Denver branch libraries, recently sent out by the librarian. Here is an idea worth copying where branches are wanted.
—*Bull. Bibl.*

A silver tea was given in the library by the Current Events Club of Northfield, Minn., to raise money for new books. In Olivia, in the same state, a similar idea has been successful, the women of the library board having started a chain of library teas. In St. Peter, also a Minnesota town, the members of the Woman's Literary Club and Sorosis plan to have each member entertain ten friends at a book social, the admission to be 25 cents, and the proceeds to be given to the library for new books.

GIFTS

A tactful effort. *Pub. Libs.*, Ja., 1914. p. 14-15.

Editorial. Realizing that it is not advisable to spend library money for denominational literature, Miss Stevens, librarian of the Logansport, Ind., Public Library, has sent a letter to all church societies in the city asking them to subscribe in the name of the library for one or more denominational periodicals, and to give to the library any used textbooks, lives of missionaries or similar books. A label in the front of each book will state the name of the donor.

BEQUESTS

The bequest of Miss Charlotte C. Cole to the reading room of the public library, Newburyport, Mass., of the sum of \$2000, the income to be added to the salary of the superintendent of the reading room, is puzzling the directors as there is no official of that name now. The librarian has the general supervision of the rooms, with different attendants there at different times during the day. Formerly the place was filled by Miss Martha P. Lunt, a friend of Miss Cole's, and it is probable that she had this woman in mind when the will was made. Whether the trustees can accept the money under these conditions is a question.

Library Buildings

Fixtures, Furniture, Fittings

BULLETIN BOARDS

A suggestion for a bulletin board for periodicals. Mary J. Booth. *Pub. Libs.*, Ja., 1914. p. 11.

As each of the fifteen or twenty most popular magazines are received, a printed sign for

it is posted on the bulletin board under the heading "New magazines" and the name of the month. The signs are posted in the order of receipt. On a certain day each month, as for instance the fifteenth, all signs for the month are removed and a new list started.

Government and Service

Staff

STAFF

Past and present professional training: its results and prospects. W. C. Berwick Sayers. *Lib. Assn. Record*, D., 1913. p. 585-596.

Paper read at the annual meeting of the British Library Association at Bournemouth, Sept. 4, 1913. A discussion of a few of the problems confronting the librarian as an individual professional man.

For some twelve years the Library Association has directed its efforts to the training of librarians, and the general efficiency of the scheme of instruction and methods of examination have increased each year. But of the 500 librarians in Great Britain less than 200 receive salaries of more than £200 a year. This means that a large number of persons are receiving a highly technical training of doubtful value in any other walk in life, and that there are incredibly few positions to which they may aspire. In other words, while a great deal of attention is being paid, and wisely being paid, to increasing the intellectual side of the profession, insufficient attention has been paid to its economic side.

The first factor of the library is the book; the second, the librarian; the third, the building. Too many library authorities seem to consider the third factor as the most important and burden the library with heavy maintenance expenses where the money might be better spent on salaries and books. Likewise the extension of library activity by the opening of more branches than can be adequately served, is deplored. There are scores of assistant librarians in English libraries without any special qualifications for the work, who have no opportunity for advancement and hence no incentive to study, who are in the work simply because they were not told in time that they were not adapted to the profession. Their salaries are inadequate and they have no social position. Many librarians suffer from a similar narrowness of outlook and a similar lack of financial and social standing.

The question is raised why the library does not help its assistants with proper textbooks, as it does apprentices in the trades. Also

why the library usually puts its least mature workers into closest contact with the public. Unfavorable criticism is sure to be aroused, the position is brought into disrepute, and the result is increasing difficulty in obtaining desirable boys to train as junior assistants. In consequence, many women are now being employed, a condition the writer considers not an ideal solution of the difficulty. The real questions to be faced are the relation of library education to the library future; a consideration of the question whether the assistant's prospects may not be materially improved; and whether the Library Association is morally bound to have not only an educational, but also a professional and social standard for its members.

Remuneration, Salaries, Pensions

PENSIONS

To devote the fines collected on overdue books to retiring on a pension employees worn out in the service of the library is a proposition made by the Boston Public Library trustees in their last annual report. The fines at present amount to about \$6000 a year, it is said, and would answer the purpose proposed very well. The report says: "It is manifestly impossible for persons receiving such compensation as they do—the average salary being about \$600 a year—to provide for old age."

Rules for Readers

Days of Opening

SUNDAY OPENING

The Woman's Club of Millbury, Mass., pays all expenses for keeping the public library open every Sunday afternoon during the months from December through March.

Home Use. Loans

FINES

The Hartford (Ct.) Public Library no longer charges fines for Sundays and the four holidays when the circulating department is not open, namely Good Friday, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Administration

General. Executive

EXPENDITURES

An unusual item in the list of library expenditures for 1913 in the public library at Santa Monica, Cal., is one of \$45 to rid the institution of bats, which are said to be even more destructive than mice.

REPORTS AND STATISTICS

The fetish of circulation. *Pub. Libs.*, Ja., 1914. p. 10.

The writer deplores the impression received that a big circulation is getting to be the chief end and aim of many librarians, or at least a big record of circulation. "Juggling with figures is juggling with figures, be the figures of money or circulation. If appropriations come as a reward of circulation and circulations are padded, this is surely getting money under false pretenses. . . . There are many who never stoop to this dishonesty or tolerate it in those whom they control, but the thing is done too often to be winked at. . . . One of the duties, and not an easy one, of a librarian is to make a board understand the aim of libraries is to educate and uplift a people, not to compile circulation statistics."

Treatment of Special Material

PICTURE EXHIBITS

Picture exhibits have been held in several Minnesota libraries. In Coleraine the pictures were for sale, making it possible for the library to secure some pictures for its own walls. In Litchfield the exhibit was arranged by the public school and a small admission charged. Nearly \$100 was received, which will be used to buy pictures for the school. In Mankato a loan exhibition of Japanese prints was shown.

EXHIBITS OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

In the Hartford Public Library, strips of picture moulding placed horizontally from one to two feet apart, at convenient height, are used for supporting exhibits of mounted pictures and photographs. The mounts are held in place by the little tin clips, which hang onto the moulding, and are thus given a rigid support, much better than cords give, no matter how tightly stretched.—*Bull. Bibl.*

PRESERVATION OF HISTORICAL MATERIAL

The preservation of historical records in Holland. Henry A. Sharp. *Lib. World*, Ja. 1914. p. 195-196.

Each of the eleven states of Holland has a provincial depot for the preservation and documentation of local records, that at The Hague being at once the central repository for the whole country, as well as the depot for a specific province. Each depot is in charge of an archivist whose duty it is to collect and index all records in his district, and to make an annual report to the chief archivist. Registers of births, baptisms, betrothals, marriages, deaths, removals, and property are kept.

The Amsterdam repository is also collecting material of all kinds relating to the city and the citizens—magazine articles, photographs of buildings, playbills, and portraits.

Accession

BOOK SELECTION

Generally speaking, all fiction is ordered by Pratt Institute Free Library on approval, the method followed being described in "Helpful hints" in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* for January. Each book upon receipt is assigned to a member of the Library staff for review. This novel reading is wholly voluntary, and is done outside of library time. When a book is approved for acceptance, a note is made by the reviewer according to the following plan: Scene and time; subject; treatment; recommend to? These notes are typewritten, inserted in a loose-leaf note-book and kept in the circulating department for ready reference on the part of the staff. Borrowers may not have direct access to the "Novel notes," but the members of the circulating department employ them constantly to assist borrowers in their choice of reading.

"PROCESSIONS" OF NEW BOOKS

In the Yale University Library, new books received are dated and shelved by themselves, arranged under some 26 separate subjects—a shelf being allowed for each. After one month's exhibition, during which the professors and others interested have examined and gotten acquainted with them, the books take their regular places in the stack. In each division these books, while on view, are shelved in order of receipt, so that the right end volumes are the newest, and the left end volumes are constantly being removed to stack as the thirty-day period expires.—*Bull. Bibl.*

Reference

REFERENCE WORK

Reference work in the Somerville Public Library. M. W. *Bull. Bibl.*, Ja., 1914. p. 3-4.

When the Somerville Public Library moved into its new building the reference work was reorganized. At least half of the old reference collection was made circulating, and the remaining books reserved for reference were divided into two classes. One collection, called "Reference," is shelved in one alcove near the information desk; the books in the other group, called "Alcove reference," are shelved with the books for circulation in the alcoves at the beginning of their various subjects, and at the discretion of the librarian in

charge may be circulated, a special form being used.

Loan Department

RESERVE FICTION

In order that a borrower may not be obliged to leave a post card to secure a work of recent fiction, half of the number of copies of such a work in the Cambridge Public Library are placed on the open shelves for general circulation. The other half, which may be reserved, bear the letter R in red ink on the seven-day label and book pocket.—*Bull. Bibl.*

Binding

BINDING PERIODICALS

The Wilmington Institute Free Library says: In binding periodicals never use leather unless the volumes are to be constantly used; all books should have French joints; it is never wise to stitch sections lengthwise by machine and then sew by hand. Modern methods of overcasting are much preferable.—*Bull. Bibl.*

The Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., describes briefly in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* an inexpensive method of keeping large weeklies. All back numbers of technical periodicals indexed in the *Engineering Index* are kept. Some are bound, others, principally the large weeklies, are cared for as follows: Advertising pages are removed, and the numbers for one month are sewed through three holes stabbed along the back. A piece of bond paper two inches wide is folded to make a hinge and pasted on edge of front and back page over sewing. To these hinges are pasted covers from one of the numbers. A strip of book cloth is then pasted on the back, extending about half an inch over the sides and on this is printed title and date. The same method is used for monthly periodicals, three months making a volume.

Shelf Department

BOOK SUPPORTS

The New Bedford Public Library uses bricks for book supports, but instead of covering them as so many have done in the past, paste-board boxes of grey color are used. These little boxes, the covers of which are just as deep as the boxes themselves, are just the size of a brick. They cost \$8.75 for 500, and the cheapest sort of bricks costing \$1.50 a thousand are used.—*Bull. Bibl.*

"BANNERS" INSTEAD OF "DUMMIES"

In Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, through the first floor of the circulating de-

partment (the open shelves), banners are used instead of dummies for representing all circulating class books shelved elsewhere. Duplicates of circulating books which may be found in the reference departments are also noted in this way. The "banners" are hung at the end of the stacks containing books with the corresponding class numbers. These banners are 27 inches long by 7 inches wide. They are made of binder's board covered with binder's cloth, and, on the principle of the postal card album, each banner allows for the insertion of seven cards. The cards used are L. B. 33 size cards; light weight; commercial ruling; buff; without punch. The class numbers, each noted but once, are entered in large figures to the left of the cards. The book numbers, with location letter written above, are placed well apart to allow room for inserting new numbers when necessary.—*Bull. Bibl.*

FILING CURRENT PERIODICALS

The New Haven Public Library keeps current numbers of periodicals in the reading room by treating them like books on shelves with the backs only showing. This involves placing the periodicals in temporary binders of some kind, with name on the back. It has also been found advisable to divide the shelves into sections perhaps a foot wide by partitions. The saving in space over the common method of displaying periodicals broadside is very great, as well as saving of expense of a periodical case oftentimes. The periodicals may be arranged in three series according to height, with distances between shelves of about 12, 15 and 20 or more inches for the three heights.—*Bull. Bibl.*

General Libraries State and Government

STATE LIBRARIES

State-wide influence of the state library. Demarchus C. Brown. *Bull. of New Hampshire Pub. Libs.*, D., 1913. p. 215-218.

The influences that will make the state library useful to every part of the state may be grouped in the following summary:

The personality, fitness and scholarship of the state librarian; the bibliographical center may well be the state library; the legislative reference for the Assembly and officials; the gathering and preserving of the history and archives of the state along with the encouragement among the people to preserve local historical material; the collecting of newspapers representing the entire commonwealth; the creation of a periodical center in the state

library; close connection with schools, colleges and all kinds of organizations, social, literary, commercial, etc.; assistance for all the state institutions, educational, charitable and correctional; close relation with the woman's clubs; assistance to the farmer and the foreigner in isolated localities; the center for general culture and love of knowledge where every citizen may continue to go to school.

For Special Classes

REFORMATORIES, LIBRARY WORK IN

Reading to get results at the State Training School. Gertrude E. Loehl. *Minn. Pub. Lib. Comm. Lib. Notes and News*, D., 1913. p. 68-70.

To the State Training School at Red Wing, Minn., are sent boys ranging in age from eight to twenty-one years, none of them first offenders, with the instructions to those in charge to better their morals, correct undesirable tendencies, and to create a healthier environment for body and mind. One of the first things for a new boy to do is to order a book, which, owing to the situation of the library, has to be done from a printed slip. The librarian tries to get personally acquainted with every boy, and after winning their confidence, to lead them gradually to better and better books. A system of certificate-giving for the reading of non-fiction books has been inaugurated. A small certificate bearing the name of the reader and the title of the book is given for each non-fiction book read, and when out of fifteen books seven non-fiction ones have been duly noted, a larger certificate, signed by the librarian and assistant superintendent, is presented with a little ceremony that enhances its value in the eyes of the boys. The boys at the printing office make the certificates and also make sets of bookmarks, each bookmark having a list of fifteen titles, seven of which are non-fiction sure to interest any boy.

Reading and Aids

Work with Children

CHILDREN, WORK WITH

The city of Griffin, Ga., should be heartily congratulated over the fact that it is one of the first cities in the United States to have a public library for children only, as a result of the donation of \$7000 made by A. K. Hawkes, of Atlanta, for that purpose. The only obligation fixed upon the city is that a suitable building shall be provided and maintained on a centrally located lot. The building is to

contain, in addition to library facilities, a hall for lyceum courses and suitable motion picture exhibitions for children. The plan is that the motion pictures, library and lyceum shall all be free forever to the children of Griffin. Only such motion pictures shall be shown as are historical, educational and moral in their character.

A library party in Hartford, Conn. *Pub. Libs.*, F., 1914. p. 45.

Description of the annual "doll party" held New Year's afternoon in the children's room of the Hartford Public Library.

A plan for establishing character-building libraries in a number of the public schools of Philadelphia is being worked out. The matter is in charge of the Committee on Elementary Schools of the Board of Public Education, and they propose to begin operations by installing such libraries in three of the downtown schools. If these prove successful they will be gradually extended until all of the schools are supplied. These miniature libraries will contain only books that will aid in developing manly and womanly traits in the boys and girls and that will have a tendency to elevate their moral natures. The books will be approved by a committee of the Board of Education and of prominent citizens interested in education. It is the belief of those who are urging the innovation that once the libraries are started there will be many donations of suitable books from friends of the children.

Bibliographical Notes

"Law, legislative and municipal reference libraries" is the title of an exhaustive manual by J. B. Kaiser, which the Boston Book Co. now has in press. It will make a work of over 400 pages, and is the first book to cover this field.

The attention of librarians is called to two useful lists. The first is a systematic list of German novels and stories arranged according to their main subjects, very closely cataloged under the headings of occupations, of geography, and of history by period, which fills pages 1207-1246 of *Hand-Katalog der neueren deutschen Literatur*, 1911-12. The second is a list of German dramatic literature in *Theater-Katalog von Reclams Universal-Bibliothek*, which gives the plays in alphabetical order of titles with number of characters. This is

often necessary in the selection of plays for the use of colleges and schools.

MR. JAMES WARRINGTON, of Philadelphia, owns what is perhaps the most valuable library of early American and English music, in private hands. He has spent fifty years in collecting material for a "History of the music of the common people of Great Britain and America." This subject has been overlooked or treated in a very inadequate manner by historians. Mr. Warrington has collected books and material for this purpose; books have been indexed, manuscript copies made of such as could not be bought, bibliographies compiled, and as a result the library with its apparatus now contains the most complete account of early American music and is fuller than any other collection with regard to Great Britain. As Mr. Warrington is advancing in years he would like to see the collection in some safe repository, where he could continue and complete his investigations (already far advanced). The collection has been pronounced by competent persons of inestimable value; for there is no doubt, that if dispersed, no such collection can again be formed. It has been formed with the definite intention of having in one place in the United States all the material necessary to the student, and will give to the library securing it precedence in that particular field.

AN index to reference lists published in library bulletins during 1913, compiled by Marion F. Bonner, of the Providence Public Library, is published in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* for January.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

CATALOGUE of the General Theological Library, Boston, Massachusetts; a dictionary catalogue of religion, theology, sociology and allied literature. 313 p.

CLASSIFIED catalogue of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1907-1911. Part vi, English fiction; Fiction in foreign languages. 1913. p. 1733-2020.

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

WOMEN
A list of books for women in the home and in business. Seattle Public Library. 45 p.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AGRICULTURE
Doane, Duane Howard. Sheep feeding and farm management. Ginn, 1912. 3 p. bibl. \$1.

ARGUMENTATION
Gardiner, John Hays. The making of arguments. Ginn, 1912. bibl. \$1.

BACTERIOLOGY
Moore, Veranus Alva, M.D., and Fitch, Clifford P. Exercises in bacteriology and diagnosis for veterinary students and practitioners. Ginn. 3 p. bibl. \$1 n.

BROWULF

Beowulf; edited with introduction, bibliography, notes, glossary, and appendices, by W. J. Sedgwick. 2. ed., rev. Longmans. 9 p. bibl. \$3 n. (Univ. of Manchester pub.)

BRASIL

Castro e Almeida, Eduardo de. Inventário dos documentos relativos ao Brasil existentes no arquivo de marinha e ultramar. Rio de Janeiro, Bibliotheca Nacional, 1909. (In *Anuário da Bibliotheca Nacional*. p. 1-653.)

BRIDGES

Steinman, David Bernard. Suspension bridges and cantilevers, their economic proportions and limiting spans. 2. ed., rev. Van Nostrand, 1913. 10 p. bibl. 50 c. (Van Nostrand's science ser.)

BRIEUX, EUGENE

Woodruff, Eleanor B., comp. Reading list on Eugene Brieux. (In *Bull. Bibl.*, Jan., 1914. p. 5-6.)

CHURCH WORK

Elliott, Ernest Eugene. Making good in the local church. Revell. 5 p. bibl. 35 c. n.

COKE

Belden, A. W. Metallurgical coke. Gov. Pr. Off., 1913. 3 p. bibl. (U. S. Dept. of Interior, Bu. of Mines, technical paper 50.)

COMMERCE

Usher, Abbott Payson. The history of the grain trade in France, 1400-1710. Harvard Univ., 1913. 104 p. bibl. \$2 n.

CRIMINAL LAW

Esmelin, Adhémar, i.e., Jean Paul Hippolyte Emmanuel Adhémar. A history of continental criminal procedure, with special reference to France; translated by John Simpson. . . Little, Brown, 1913. 8 p. bibl. \$4.50 n. (Continental legal history ser.)

DISSERTATIONS, DOCTORAL

Flagg, Charles A., comp. A list of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1912. [Issued by the Library of Congress, 1913.] 106 p.

EGYPT

Catalogue of books relating to Egypt and Western Asia, including items on Barbary States, the Balkans and Caucasus. London, George Salby, 1913. 24 p.

Special list on Egypt. (In *Bull. of Nottingham [Eng.] Library*, Mar., 1914. p. 22-24.)

FRENCH LITERATURE

Hennings, George Neely, ed. Representative French lyrics of the nineteenth century. Ginn, 4 p. bibl. \$1. (International modern language ser.)

GENEALOGY

Genealogies in Maine State Library (continued). (In *Bull. of the Maine State L.*, Jan., 1914. p. 6-16.)

GEOLOGY

Holmes, Arthur. The age of the earth. Harper, 1913. 6 p. bibl. 75 c. n. (Harper's library of living thought.)

GRAMMAR

Green, Alex. The dative of agency; a chapter of Indo-European case-syntax. Lemcke & Buchner, 1913. 4 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Columbia Univ. Germanic studies.)

HEREDITY

Morgan, Thomas Hunt. Heredity and sex. Lemcke & Buchner, 1913. 27½ p. bibl. \$1.75 n. (Columbia Univ. lectures.)

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE

List of popular books on household science. University of Illinois Library. 4 p.

Special list of recent books on housekeeping. (In *Bull. of the Otterhout F. L.*, Wilkes-Barre, F., 1914. p. 70-72.)

HOUSING

Detroit Public Library. Housing and home building. Jan., 1914. folder.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

Leake, Albert H. Industrial education, its prob-

lems, methods and dangers. Houghton Mifflin, 1913. 3 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

KITTREDGE, GEORGE LYMAN

Anniversary papers by colleagues and pupils of George Lyman Kittredge; presented on the completion of his twenty-fifth year of teaching in Harvard University, June, 1913. Ginn, 1913. 6 p. bibl. \$5.

MUNGER, THEODORE THORNTON

Bacon, Benjamin Wiener. Theodore Thornton Munger, New England minister. Yale University, 1913. 6 p. bibl. \$3 n.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

A special list on municipal affairs and allied subjects. (In *Bull. of P. L.*, Lynn, Mass., N.D., 1913. p. 8-12.)

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

Detroit Public Library. Preferential voting-Municipal ownership. Selected bibliographies, 1914. 14 p.

NUMISMATICS

List of works in the New York Public Library relating to numismatics. Part II. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Jan., p. 59-86.)

PAINTING

Crowe, Sir Joseph Archer, and Cavalcaselle, Giovanni Battista. A history of painting in northern Italy. Venice, Padua, Vicenza, Verona, Ferrara, Milan, Friuli, Brescia, from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century. Edited by Tancred Borenius. 3 v. 2. ed. Scribner, 1912. 29 p. bibl. \$18 n.

PENSIONS

Elmer, Mrs. E. O., comp. Reading list on pensions. (In *Bull. of the Philippine L.*, D., 1913. p. 60-63.)

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE

Aekley, Clarence E. An analytical outline of physiology and hygiene; designed to simplify the study of these important sciences. Flanagan. 3 p. bibl. 50 c.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Leacock, Stephen Butler. Elements of political science. Rev. ed. Houghton Mifflin, 1913. bibl. \$1.75 n.

POULTRY HOUSES

A selected list of books on poultry houses. (In *Bull. of St. Louis P. L.*, F., 1914. p. 44.)

PSYCHIATRY

A bibliography of psychiatry. (In *Cong. Record*, Jan. 30, 1914. p. 2733-2735.)

RAABE, WILHELM KARL

Raabe, Wilhelm Karl. Die schwarze Galeere; geschichtliche Erzählung. Edited . . . by Charles Allyn Williams. Oxford Univ., 1913. 3 p. bibl. 60 c. (Oxford German ser.)

RILEY, JAMES WHITCOMB

The complete works of James Whitcomb Riley. . . 6 v. Biog. ed. Bobbs-Merrill, 1913. 58 p. bibl. \$12.

SCOTLAND

Blair, George F., comp. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to Scotland. Part I. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Jan., 1914. p. 11-58.)

SOCIAL SERVICE

Raffety, W. Edward. Brothering the boy; an appeal for person, not proxy, in social service. Griffith & Rowland, 1913. 5½ p. bibl. 75 c. n.

Wisconsin.—Committee of Fifteen. Social and civic work in country communities; report of a subcommittee of the Committee of Fifteen appointed by the state superintendent of schools to investigate conditions in the rural schools of Wisconsin; prepared by County Supt. Ellen B. MacDonald and others. Madison, Wis., Democrat Pr., 1913. 3 p. bibl. (Wis. Dept. of Educ. bull.)

SOCIALISM

Greenberg, David S. Socialist Sunday school curriculum approved by the committee on education and adopted by the membership of the Socialist School Union of Greater New York. Socialist Sch. Pub. Assn., 1913. 5 p. bibl. 35 c.

STOMACH

Barclay, Alfred E., M.D. The stomach and œsophagus; a radiographic study. Macmillan, 1913. 21½ p. bibl. \$3 n.

Bolton, Charles, M.D. Ulcer of the stomach. Longmans. bibls. \$4.20 n.

TAXATION

Material on taxation and assessment in the Municipal Reference Library of New York City. Part 11. Ja., 1914. broadside.

TECHNOLOGY

Binghamton Public Library. Books in the library on building, foundry practice, machine shop practice, plumbing, roads and pavements, steel, civil engineering. 3. ed. Binghamton, 1913. 25 p. Tt.

TUBERCULOSIS

Kelynak, Theophilus N., M.D., ed. The tuberculosis year book and sanatoria annual. v. 11. 1913-1914. G. E. Stechert. 6½ p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

TUNNELING

Brunton, David William, and Davis, John Allen. Safety in tunneling. Gov. Pr. Off., 1913. 3 p. bibl. (U. S., Dept. of Interior, Bu. of Mines, miners' cir. 13.)

VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT

Farwell, Parris Thaxter. Village improvement. Sturgis & Walton, 1913. 6½ p. bibl. \$1 n. (Farmers' practical library.)

VOTING, PREFERENTIAL

Detroit Public Library. Preferential voting. Municipal ownership. Selected bibliographies, 1914. 14 p.

a year, and these being bound 2 volumes to the year made a cost of 75 cents per volume bound instead of \$4.00.

It seems to me that libraries ought to make a stand against being held up by book dealers who are nothing but book brokers carrying no stock of books, and who think only that libraries want these things, and, therefore, ought to pay well for them.

Yours very truly,

F. K. W. DRURY, Assistant Librarian,
University of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill.

ON BOOK PRICES

Editor Library Journal:

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. have placed the "Golden treasury series" on the net list. This "series" is possibly the most attractive library edition for Palgrave's "Golden treasury"; for some anthologies of French and German poems; for the "Death of Socrates," "Apology," and "Phaedo," etc., etc.

As Messrs. Macmillan now charge \$1.00 less 10 per cent.—90 cents; and as the English price is but 2/6 the saving to libraries when importing is from 25 to 33½ per cent., varying with the commission paid their importing agents.

Very truly yours,

O. R. HOWARD THOMSON,
The James V. Brown Library, Williamsport, Pa.

A QUERY

The Library Journal:

I have searched many times for an article which ought to be in the first volume of "Poole" on the Japanese art of arranging flowers. *Harper's Magazine* or *Century* (or *Scribner's Monthly*) should contain it, according to my memory. I can remember the illustrations perfectly—the various flowers sketched in outline and numbered to show the scheme. Can anyone tell where this article is to be found?

L. F. PHILBROOK, Librarian,
Russell Library, Middletown, Conn.

Communications

ON PRICES OF BOUND VOLUMES

Editor Library Journal:

It seems to me that libraries should be warned against the exorbitant prices charged by certain brokers of books for books and periodicals for which they believe there is a strong demand. This library has recently had experiences confirming this opinion.

The late Dr. Thwaites once said that newspapers were worth no more than a maximum of \$10.00 per year, yet this library was quoted a set of the *National Intelligencer* of Washington, 1845-55, 10 years, uncollated, at \$225.00 or \$22.50 a volume.

This price is the more absurd when we take into consideration that a set of the same journal for the years 1826-45 was being offered at the very same time for \$38.00 or less than \$2.00 a volume, and more than this, when it was found that the volumes as offered were incomplete and lacking certain numbers, the price was reduced.

A similar instance occurred this year in regard to the *Real Estate Record*, the back volumes of which were offered by the publishers at \$8.00 a year, some volumes bound and some unbound, when at the same time we were able to secure a run of 24 years, 1880-1903, in a first-class bound condition at \$1.50

Library Calendar

Mar. 12. Chicago Library Club, Chicago Public Library.

April 9. Chicago Library Club, Chicago Public Library.

April 21. Milwaukee Library Club.

May 25-30. American Library Association, annual meeting, Washington.

Aug. 31-Sept. 4. Library Association (English), annual meeting, Oxford.



BANGOR (ME.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

PEABODY & STEARNS, Architects.

CHARLES A. FLAGG, Librarian.

View in second tier of stack room.

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VOL. 39. No. 4. APRIL, 1914

Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
HOME OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, NEW YORK CITY	Frontispiece	THE BI-STATE CONFERENCE AT ATLANTIC CITY.— F. A. H.	100
EDITORIALS	257	COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE RELATIONS	105
The relations of libraries and schools		CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS—FEBRUARY, 1914	105
Special Libraries		A REQUEST FOR SUGGESTIONS	105
Drexel Institute		A NEW INFORMATION BUREAU	109
Civil service and the Illinois State Library		LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS	106
Travel plans for Leipzig and Oxford		Connecticut Library Association	
AIDS AND METHODS OF LIBRARY PUBLICITY.— Everett R. Perry	259	New York State Library Association	
THE CLASSIFICATION OF LITERATURES IN THE UNI- VERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY.—Philip S. Goulding	266	New England Club of Library Commission Workers	
THE FUNCTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU.—S. Gale Lowrie	273	Western Massachusetts Library Club	
SPECIAL LIBRARIES—A REPORT ON FIFTY REPRESENTATIVE LIBRARIES.—R. H. Johnston	280	Milwaukee Library Club	
AN OLD ENGINEERING LIBRARY.—Esther Raymond	285	Ontario Library Association	
THE PASSING OF DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL	285	LIBRARY SCHOOLS	308
THE LEIPZIG EXHIBIT	288	Pratt Institute School of Library Science	
EUROPEAN TOURS OF THE A. L. A.	291	Drexel Institute Library School	
WASHINGTON HOTELS AND LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE A. L. A. CONFERENCE	291	Simmons College Library School	
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES	290	Library School of the New York Public Library	
NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS	290	Western Reserve Library School	
THE NEW PRUSSIAN ROYAL LIBRARY	296	Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh—Training School for Children's Librarians	
REPORT OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR 1913	297	Carnegie Library of Atlanta—Library School	
		Riverside Public Library—Winter School	
		Chautauque Library School	
		Indiana Library Commission—Summer School	
		REVIEWS	314
		LIBRARIANS	315
		THE LIBRARY WORLD	317
		LIBRARY WORK	318
		COMMUNICATIONS	316
		LIBRARY CALENDAR	316

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	PAGE		PAGE
American Book Company	1	Malkan, Hy.	4th cover page
American Library Association	2	Oxford University Press	13
American News Company	1A	Publishers' Weekly	11
Anderson (John R.) Co.	3	Putnam's (G. P.) Sons	16
Baker & Taylor Company	14	Quaritch, Bernard	17
Baker's Great Bookshop	22	Rademackers, W. H.	19
Barse & Hopkins	9	Ruzicka (Joseph)	19
Bonnier (Albert) Publishing House	23	Schulte's Book Store	24
Books for Sale	23	Scribner's (Charles) Sons	29
Booksellers (Directory of)	3d cover page	Situations Wanted	32
Chivers Bookbinding Co.	15	Snead & Co. Iron Works	11
Cupples & Leon	12	Sotheman (H.) & Co.	40
Detroit Pub. Co.	13	Steelert (F. C.) Co.	20
Dura Binding Co.	18	Stevens (F. F.) & Brown	17
Gaylor Brothers	18	Stewart (S. A.)	18
Ginn & Co.	1A	Sully & Kleintzsch	8
Harper & Bros.	5	Terquem, J.	25
Higgins (Charles M.)	15	Tice & Lynch	13
Hinds & Noble	22	Times Book Club	19
Holt (Henry) & Co.	7	Van Nostrand (D.) Co.	6
Hunting (H. R.) Co.	inside front cover	Victor Animatograph Co.	21
Johnston (Wm. G.) & Co.	19	Wagenvoort & Co.	20
Library Bureau	10	Wanamaker, John	14
Library Supplies (Dealers in)	22	White (John B.)	12
McClurg (A. C.) & Co.	16		

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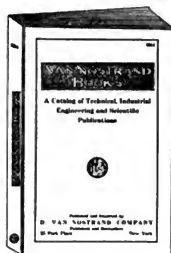
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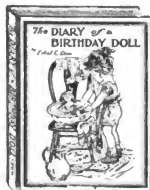
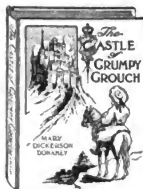
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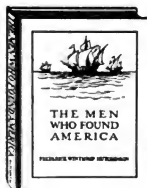
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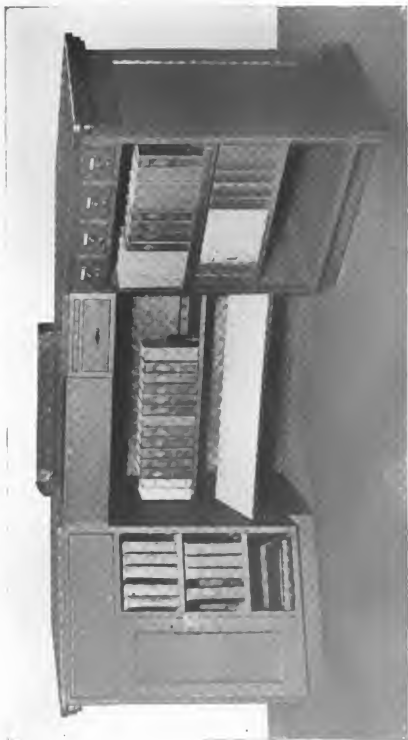
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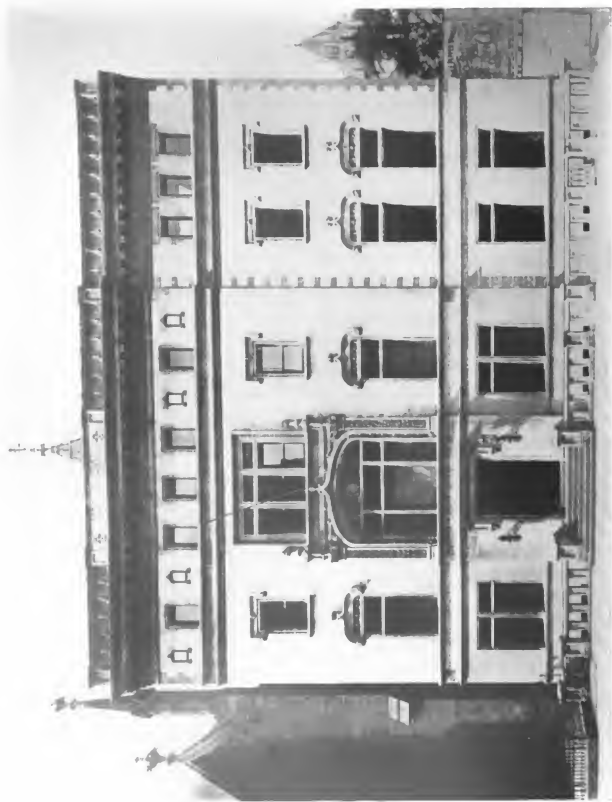
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HOME OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, NEW YORK CITY

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 39

APRIL, 1914

NO. 4

THE April number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL has hitherto been the annual School number, dealing with the relations of libraries and schools and with the development of libraries within the educational system. It has seemed preferable to publish this number in the early fall, at the beginning of the school work, rather than near the end of the school year, that the word from the library profession to the education profession may come more effectively. Now that the public library field has reached such large development, it is within the educational field that library work should have its next large development, and in this progress the LIBRARY JOURNAL hopes to do its part as a journalistic nexus between two kindred professions of the librarian and the teacher. It is the library profession which must do the pioneer work in this field, but the teaching profession has been and will be ready to respond. Teachers are so busy with their general work that they are less likely to give attention to special appeals until these are pressed upon them from outside. The librarian of the public library should therefore feel it his special duty to invite teachers into relation with the public library, and thus, by imbuing teachers with the library spirit, make more possible the development of the library within the schools. Mr. Dana is giving special attention in Newark to relations with the high schools, and other librarians have made their mark and done good service in this field. Librarians should emphasize the need and value of special library training for those who are to have charge of libraries within schools, and to occupy a middle position between the public librarian and the school teacher. The final outcome should be such joint organization, at least within large municipalities, as will carry the spirit and perhaps

the administration of the public library system into practical relation with the educational system throughout normal, high and grammar schools.

ANOTHER field in which library development must increase is that of the special library, as it has come to be called, largely a form of library developed by those connected with business organizations, for whom a special library is the best of working tools. The Special Libraries Association has already done great work in developing this field, and the LIBRARY JOURNAL is endeavoring to cooperate with it in recording present results and showing the way to future achievement. We print in this number a tabulated report of fifty special libraries, from data gathered in cooperation with the Special Libraries Association and tabulated by Mr. Richard H. Johnson, of the Library of the Bureau of Railway Economics at Washington. This table indicates the scope and variety of the special library, but it is only the beginning of proper records. We ask that other special libraries should report their data to us on the same lines, and that the librarians of public libraries should take especial pains to acquaint themselves with the special libraries within their respective bailiwicks, and send at least their names and addresses to the LIBRARY JOURNAL or to the Special Libraries Association. This list as extended will be made a feature of the *American Library Annual*, and should grow in importance as special libraries extend.

ONE of the oldest and best of the library schools will be given up if the Drexel Institute trustees carry through their plan of dropping the Drexel Library School from their activities. The reasons given are not without force, for the Drexel Library

School has always drawn from a field much wider than the local field, and if the Drexel Institute is to confine itself chiefly to the local service of Philadelphia, it is evident that the other departments more specifically answer this test. On the other hand, with the development of its own library system, Philadelphia will have more and more need of trained library assistants which the Drexel school is well qualified to supply. It seems not unlikely that if this school is given up the Philadelphia Free Library system will develop a school of its own, as the New York Public Library system has found reason to do. It is not lack of demand for library training in Philadelphia that will cause the closure of the Drexel school, but the fact that its other and larger activities absorb its funds. The library graduates of Drexel will be sorry indeed that their race is not to be continued, and the library profession will sympathize with them.

AND now it is the State Library of Illinois which is the storm center. There exists in Illinois, as in New Jersey, a state civil service board so over-zealous of its prerogatives that it is doing harm to the very cause which it represents. Illinois is behind the times in having no state librarian except the Secretary of State *ex-officio*; but the present incumbent of that office is a wide-awake and public-spirited official who has seen the need of reclassifying and recataloging the State Library, and he committed that task to the assistant state librarian, Mrs. Fowler. She reported that this could not be done without obtaining better trained assistants for the staff. Secretary Woods supported her in dropping from the staff a Mrs. Baird and replacing her with an assistant of more competence and training. Whereupon Mrs. Baird appealed to the state civil service board, which reported that she was no more incompetent than she had always been, and on this strange reasoning re-

quired her reinstatement with back pay. This, of course, ties the hands of the Secretary of State and the actual state librarian from doing anything effective in the way of reorganization. The state board has also decided that it will hold an examination for all present employes of the state library and decide upon their fitness through a formal questionnaire. We have often emphasized the fact that librarians are especially upholders of the merit system of appointment, but they are equally the opponents of red-tape in the civil service which destroys, instead of promotes, a real merit system. The civil service reform was not intended to protect unsatisfactory employes from dismissal, but to protect satisfactory employes by taking away the political motive for dismissing them and foisting political appointees in their places. The library system should have its own civil service test, depending upon personality as well as scholastic training, and no formal questionnaire, without this practical testing, is adequate. It is to be hoped that the result of the present agitation in Illinois may be to give the State Library a professional state librarian in full authority supported by a sensible civil service method.

THE travel plans for Leipzig and Oxford now present so attractive an alternative that a goodly number of American librarians and their friends should be secured for the double goal. In addition to the regular A. L. A. party via the Mediterranean cities, Mr. Hanson, himself a Scandinavian, has planned a trip via the Baltic, making the wonderful tour through the fjords of Norway and bringing the northern party to Leipzig at the same time and with similar circumstances as the southern party, with "go as you please" arrangements between Leipzig and Oxford and across the Atlantic on the return voyage. There ought to be a round hundred on the two expeditions.

AIMS AND METHODS OF LIBRARY PUBLICITY

By EVERETT R. PERRY, *Librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library*

THE motto of the American Library Association is one whose wisdom and inspiration will ever point the way to new fields and methods of activity. "The best books, for the most people, at the least cost," are the three ideals which have been set before us, and it is the second of them which at the present time is foremost in the efforts of practically every public library in the country. In the selection of books, libraries have attained such standards that in general the careful mother may send her children to the library knowing that their reading will be safe. The approval of the *A. L. A. Booklist* is eagerly sought by every publisher in the country.

The third and last clause of the motto has not yet come in for its share of attention. All that we have for standards of comparison of economy in library administration are a few statistics as to the budgets and cost of circulation in a score of libraries. While the business people have been studying costs and units of performance in stores and factories, it is only within a year or two that library workers have begun to consider this phase of their work with the seriousness which it deserves.

On the other hand, figures of circulation are what count just now. To determine the rank of a library it is now the style to ask, "What is its circulation?" If we read an article on the American public library, in a popular magazine, scarcely anything receives attention but the extent to which the library is reaching the people, the number of books it is placing in homes, shops, schools, and the methods it uses to accomplish these ends. Everywhere the emphasis is on the wider reach of the library and the books.

When the enormous possibilities of a public library and its books in any typical town or city are compared with what has actually been accomplished in that town in the way of making the library a vital part in the life of every inhabitant, it is plain that the necessity for library publicity is an

overwhelming one. If we believe, and we all do believe, that the library should play this vital part in the life of everyone, then we are committed to a never-ending campaign of publicity. In other words, publicity is a necessary and legitimate part of the work of every public library.

If we make a rough analysis of the population in any typical city, we will be impressed by three things especially. First, that less than a fifth of the people have library cards; second, that there is a large percentage of people whom the library can never hope to reach directly in the way of permanent service; third, that the percentage of people whom the library can and ought to serve is much larger than the percentage of people who already use it.

Basing the estimates on rather meager statistics published by various libraries and by the American Library Association, and also on certain census figures, the diagram which is shown on the following page has been prepared. It is only a rough attempt, and is open to criticism. However, it represents the conditions in any typical city with sufficient accuracy to show what we wish to know, namely, the relation between the library and one hundred per cent. of the community. We are accustomed to read, from month to month, articles describing the relations between the library and the people who use it. May we not with equal pleasure and profit find out about the other eighty per cent. whom we do not reach, who they are, where they are, and why they are?

From the total population we must subtract five per cent. to represent those too young to read, and another five per cent. for the class of people who are either illiterate or do not read the languages represented in the library. Then we come to larger classes of people. The first comprises those who are seldom able to leave their homes for various reasons, such as sickness, children, poverty, and the like. Another large class is that of the people

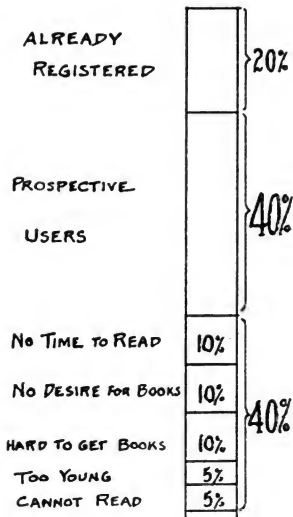
who do little reading of any sort and who care nothing for good books or magazines. Their reading is confined to the daily papers and to cheap story and sporting magazines.

The third large class whom the library can scarcely reach is the people who are too busy. If we should count all the people who say in an apologetic tone, "Well, I like to read, but I can't get time for it," when asked if they use the library, the number would be surprisingly large. In the ten per cent. estimated in this diagram we do not take the word of all those people. There are many of them who really have the time if they only think so. Something else appears more necessary or attractive to them.

On the contrary, we must consider the man of big business, who snatches a half hour once in a while to do some reading. He is very likely to have his own books. He may know that the library has beautiful editions of the world's great books or the latest book on financing a corporation, but he has not the time to go to the library. If he sends to the library once or twice a year for a particular book, we still do not count him one of the library patrons. We must also think of the many persons who work long hours, a regular day's work besides several hours of schooling, for instance. Night school students are an illustration of this. Other persons have several interests which occupy every moment of their time when they are not sleeping and eating. It is a safe statement that one person out of ten throughout the various ranks of society is actually deprived of the time to make proper and convenient use of the public library.

But when we have subtracted these classes of people whom the library cannot reach and the people who are already registered borrowers, we will find that there are still forty per cent. of the population of such a character that the library can under certain circumstances reach them. They are people who read to some extent, and they can find an opportunity to read. The problem is either to attract them to books as a pleasure or to arouse their ambition

for greater knowledge, or to convince them that books have something of a practical money value. This is the first aim of library publicity—to make the library useful to all classes of people who can use it, to make the books connect with people who



are interested in every subject under the sun, to secure the largest number of cardholders possible, the largest circulation of books and the largest amount of study and reading of books either inside or outside of the library. Reference work deserves as much publicity effort as does the mere circulation of books. We need also to be reminded of the fact that the library will be most useful when its shelves are empty, when every book is out being read.

One of the objections to publicity on the part of the public libraries in the past was the matter of library dignity. A good deal was said ten or twenty years ago to the effect that the library should wait for people to come to it, and not make conspicuous attempts to induce people to read. Although the sentiment in regard to the extension of library service has greatly changed during this period, it still remains true that public libraries have a certain standard of dignity which needs to be kept in mind in all publicity work. Library printing should be carefully planned to conform to the best printing standards. Methods which will too greatly depart from precedent must be avoided. There ought to be some distinction between the publicity methods of a public library and those of a department store, for instance.

The size and character of the community have an important bearing on the type of publicity which will appeal to the public. In a small village, where the librarian knows everyone by name, it is commendable to raise book money by a quilting party, and permissible to send out library notices in parcels from the butcher's shop. But in a large city anything of so familiar a nature would create unfavorable comment. In several large cities window displays and moving picture slide publicity have been used with very great success, for beside increasing circulation they have acquainted great numbers of people with the fact that the library is endeavoring to make itself more useful and valuable. Instead, therefore, of detracting from civic pride in the library, they have increased it. The whole spirit of present library work is to bring the library into close contact with business people, professional men, with municipal departments, with working classes, and in fact with everyone. We must necessarily depart from the old exclusiveness and let ourselves become intimate with every person in the community. If the library is doing its work in an effective manner, in a helpful spirit, and in a straightforward, honest effort to be of service, it can scarcely lose any appreciable amount of dignity by

making itself known in whatever ways will benefit the people.

Another aim of library publicity is to benefit the library itself. One of the departments of city government with whose aims and methods the city officials as well as the general population are least acquainted is the public library. Public opinion is vital to the support of a library. If the people are kept posted on the management of the library, with the new features which are being introduced to give greater satisfaction to readers, with the new books that are being added, with the economical administration which we think we are maintaining, the result is sure to be that they will take pride in the library and support it in whatever it wishes to undertake. On the contrary, if publicity gets into the newspapers concerning petty disturbances within the library, and nothing of a sort that inspires the public with confidence, the result is inevitable. Through the aid of this publicity concerning library administration most of the community may be kept very closely informed of what is going on. When the time comes for appropriation bills to be passed the people are well aware of the needs of the library and are sympathetic with its purpose.

An aim of library publicity which needs to be remembered is consistency. Whatever statements are published in the way of advertising new books or new service must be backed up by the service itself. To secure the sort of publicity which will bring a hundred people to the library for a particular book, and then to have only one or two copies of the book, is not only unfortunate but is most harmful in its results, as it is a justifiable ground for complaint. This regulation of supply and demand needs to be very closely followed, even as far back through the processes as the selection and ordering of extra copies. In issuing an extended title list of books on certain subjects it is not always necessary that all the books should be on the shelves when a reader calls for them. It is doubtful if there will be, within a two-week period, more than half a dozen calls for a partic-

ular book from a title list of two or three hundred items, and in most libraries the readers have the privilege of reserving the book if they are not in. In the case of fiction it is difficult to do any advertising consistently, for few libraries are fortunate enough to supply the fiction which is always demanded.

Last of all, publicity in any library should be managed so as to be economical. There are still many people who think that a library is an unnecessary luxury. They certainly cannot understand why the library should advertise its books to get a larger circulation, to cause a greater demand which will require a still greater expenditure and thus a larger burden on the taxpayers. They are the people who do not make a city progress, but must be kept in mind when spending public money. Publicity should be so planned that it will not expend more time than necessary. In some libraries a number of members of the staff are constantly working up lists and sending out publicity which has little result. Lists of books on subjects in which only a few people are interested are seldom a paying proposition. It is better to send a short letter to the few people interested and let them make out their own lists at the library. One form of practical library co-operation which at the present time has scarcely come into use is the inter-library exchange of annotated lists and book notes, and the use of publishers' lists and circulars with library imprint. We find that several libraries in the country may issue a list on the same subject, or bulletins containing notes on the same books, during the course of one year. All of these are about the same in their character. Much money could be saved in printing and in time if many of these lists were published by a co-operative system, so that every library could benefit by the work of one library. Perhaps the time will come when libraries will not think it a transgression to copy the notes of other libraries, or to take notes from other sources without giving credit. We can scarcely think of any profession with higher aims than our own. To secure the greatest good to the greatest number at

the least cost, some method whereby duplication of effort may be avoided is evidently a desirable thing, and any motive which stands in the way of a free exchange of work between libraries is not in keeping with our ideals.

When it comes to practical methods of advertising the library's resources, we need to be constantly on the alert to discover the needs, to find fields which can be worked, and then to decide on the proper medium for accomplishing the result. Nothing can help so much to this end as an acquaintance with the community, the various sections of the town, the various classes of people, the business and industrial interests, the attitude of various individuals toward books. Several libraries have made community surveys, with highly profitable results. Mr. Solis-Cohen, of Brooklyn, has made the most thorough, perhaps, of these investigations, although confined to only one section of the city. These surveys need not be charted or exhaustive. A few days invested in this work or a few hours spent from each week in looking for possible ways of increasing the library's usefulness, will bring in so many various possibilities that the question immediately becomes one of selection. Time and money are limited; shall we have some posters printed to tell the men in the shops that the library is located at Fifth and Broadway and can be of service to them, or shall we take a handful of postcards to the book shelves, and send a notice of each of our mechanical books to the managers of the various factories? We can only decide by studying our book stock and the factories together.

We may discover an area of several blocks in which the residents seem never to have heard of the library. The people are mostly foreigners. Shall we advertise our foreign books, necessitating the purchase of more books, perhaps, or try to establish a deposit station of both English and foreign books in a drug store there? Time and money are the factors in the decision.

Again we should take advantage of organizations to reach large groups of people, especially societies of working men, real

estate boards, study clubs, and the like. This is a possible method of advertising which exists in every community, but which has been little cultivated. To reach the business men we may advertise in their local board of trade bulletin, noting particular books, and we may see some result. Then we may send an individual list to each member. Best of all we can talk for a few minutes before the business men's meeting and show half a dozen sample books. Nothing will convince people that books have practical value so much as to show them an actual book instead of telling about it. However much we may shrink from a talk, or an "address," there are few other methods so profitable as the personal visit, and if the listeners can be induced to ask questions about library methods or particular books, the effort is well repaid. Sometimes arrangements can be made to issue library cards and give out books at these meetings.

There are always broad, standard subjects, in which a great many people are interested, such as music, art, travel, business, housekeeping, or electricity. Lists of these are always timely and give results when properly distributed. Whether these lists shall be annotated, or simply title lists, whether they shall be long lists or only short selected lists, requires the knowledge of supply and demand, and depends on the amount available for printing. It would be rather difficult to analyze the comparative profit from these various forms, and the method of distribution is a much more important element of success than the form itself.

Current events, forthcoming lectures, plays or musical events may be made the occasion for brief newspaper notes or leaflet lists. If the public schools are introducing a course in domestic economy, let the graduate housewives know that they can pursue a course of reading at the public library, or borrow a book of chafing-dish recipes. It will not shock the grocer's customer if the delivery boy hands her a library list on housekeeping. If the circulation of the library is making notable increase, let the figures be given newspaper

publicity along with the bank clearings, as a sign that the town is keeping up in its intellect as well as in real estate.

Newspaper publicity, by almost any test, is the best form that the library can utilize, and should receive continual attention. Where the library can circulate a thousand lists at considerable expense, a six-inch newspaper story will reach many times that number of persons. After the "copy" is prepared for the editor, no further expenditure of time is called for. In nine cases out of ten the newspapers are well disposed to the library and will give it their help. The extent to which they will give up their space is exceedingly variable, however. In general, the smaller the city or town the more space can be had. Newspapers in large cities are seldom willing to publish book lists. The order of preference which they show for library notes is somewhat as follows:

1. News items concerning new policies, methods, or efforts to improve the library.
2. News items as to large increase in library collection or circulation.
3. Short title lists of new additions of recent and interesting books. Some papers will run these lists as a regular feature.
4. Short title subject lists on some topic of current interest, or on a subject in controversy, etc.

Some libraries are able to prepare "stories" which begin as news items of interesting information, and close with names of two or three library books on the subject. Whether the time consumed is repaid in results depends largely on the ingenuity of the librarian. There will be found on investigation in nearly every town a number of regular publications of societies, groups of people of one interest or language, whose existence was not realized. These magazines and bulletins make fertile ground for special lists and articles, for most of those who read them, it may be assumed, are interested in the subjects in question. The mere acquaintance with their editors is well worth while to the library.

When the library issues printed matter of its own its main care should be in methods of distribution. A subject list given

out at the library is a service to those who are already patrons, and may increase the circulation. But the effort of publicity is to introduce new persons to the opportunity which awaits them, rather than to tell present users the things they may learn from the card catalog. To place every piece of library publicity in the hands of some one who will respond is a much more difficult thing than to compile a list. When an attractive list of "business books" has been issued, for example, what will be the cheapest way to put every copy before actual business men? They can be distributed by a boy, from office to office; they can be mailed to addresses taken from the business directory or from the membership list of the board of trade. Sometimes they can be given out at a business men's meeting, or sent with other mail going out from the chamber of commerce office. In one city the various organizations cooperate with the library by allowing the use of their addressograph machines and lists. The item of postage is one which counts up very rapidly, and which should be charged against the publicity funds. The multigraph and other machines for printing inside the library are in use in many large cities. Beside saving money, they are fully as useful on account of the quickness with which lists and notices may be prepared after the need has been discovered. If, in the morning, it is found that a lecture on the North Pole is to be given in the afternoon or evening, a multigraph list can be easily ready for distribution. With these machines also a library can send out letters of information or invitation to great numbers of people, at not much over the cost of postage, whereas the expense of having these letters printed would often seem prohibitive. The work incurred can be done at "odd times," when opportunity offers.

Sending individual post-cards notifying non-users of books which should interest them is a fertile means of reaching new prospects. There is sure to be greater response to what seems like a personal message, but the librarian is under greater obligations to see that the reader receives satisfaction than in the case where printed

lists or circulars are mailed. The post-card method may also be easily overworked, becoming a heavy time-consumer. In that case it should not be used to send notices of new books which will have a naturally large demand, to friends or persons who already use the library.

There are many ways of distributing posters, such as placing them in store windows, tacking them in shops and stores, or public buildings. Posters in the street cars are in use in several cities. The regular rates for this form of advertising are prohibitive, and it is only practicable when the street car company or some advertiser is willing to give up the space to the library.

The motion picture theater has great possibilities as a medium of library extension. An increasing proportion of the films are of an educational and constructive nature, and the "movies" are patronized by young people of all classes, and by the common run of grown-up people. Therefore it is not necessary for library workers to say that the great majority of films are of a sensational, disagreeable and distinctly unelevating character, that the use of the pictures for educational purposes is almost certain to be carried to excess, resulting in a disorganized and undisciplined condition in the minds of children, and that the motion picture habit distracts from reading and study and draws children from libraries. Public opinion actively supports the moving picture; the picture theater is the greatest competitor of the public library, and the very people whom the library serves the least are the mass of men and women who patronize these theaters. Such being the case, it appears that the library has an opportunity here which should be taken up and developed. The library, under fortunate conditions, may secure the cooperation of the theater managers. The more advanced realize that the educational value of the theater is emphasized by cooperation with the library, they are well disposed toward the public library, and if properly approached are willing to be of more or less assistance.

Some of them will run slides advertising the library between their films or at the

end of the program. These slides cost about \$1.50 to prepare. It is necessary to have a card lettered by a sign painter before the glass slide is made. The wording on the slide should be very brief, three or four lines to attract and create a desire to use the library, three or four lines to tell of the location and hours, if necessary. Every word is important. Where the library has a number of slides out, a record should be kept, so that they may be changed from theater to theater every two or three weeks. By placing the following words at the bottom of the slides we have had good success in Los Angeles: "This theater gladly aids library extension." We now have about thirty slides in use, about half of them in the neighborhood of the branch libraries. When films of an educational nature are being featured at a theater the library has another opportunity. If Scott's "Lady of the lake" is on the program, for example, special slides can be run advertising Scott's works, books about Scotland, and the like. In one city the theater and the library worked together in conducting a prize essay contest on "As you like it." While some of the essays were submitted by high school students, many were written by men and women to whom writing compositions was a decided novelty. The library was able to bring them in a pleasant and profitable manner to that which is its aim—the careful study of a great and inspiring author.

Another recent development in library publicity is the use of store windows for the display of books. This is a very effective method, and one which incurs little expense. It attracts wide attention of a constructive sort, and brings new persons to the library. To secure the interest and coöperation of the managers and employes of the store itself is alone worth while, and can generally be accomplished. The most difficult feature connected with window exhibits is to convince the owners of the large stores that they are not setting any precedent which may cause them later regrets. Most of them complain of being besieged with requests for this privilege. In Los Angeles a "Library week on Broadway"

was arranged, in which eight stores contributed parts of or complete windows. The books selected were appropriate to the store in question. The city's largest grocery store showed books on housekeeping, cooking, and the chemistry of foods. The city's largest furniture store showed books of house plans, decoration, period styles, and a group of music scores and books arranged near a piano. One of the department stores furnished figures of a man and his wife reading at the evening table, with their little girl seated on the floor in the foreground, reading "Mother Goose." Around the sides of the space were groups of books on business, mechanics and housekeeping. Appropriate cards in each window served to explain the books and the use of the library. During the week of the display the stores gave out special circulars containing condensed information about the library. Similar exhibits of farm and garden books in a seed store, children's books and other special displays have been made.

After all, the best form of library publicity is that which comes from satisfied readers. It is while making the worthy effort to improve internal methods and reach perfection in the mechanism that we forget to keep our hand on the pulse of the people outside.

The departments which work directly with the public are the means for interpreting the public's wishes, and making the mechanism respond. The information as to what the people are asking for, what they are expecting in choice of books, timeliness of books, convenience in using the library equipment, must be transmitted immediately to the proper source to secure action, if the public is to be satisfied. Word-of-mouth publicity is the most powerful of all, and constructive publicity depends on the reader's feeling that he is receiving good treatment. The public are seemingly glad to endure hard rules, or inconvenient service, if only they think the library staff is doing its best or is working under some handicap. But the favorite complaints—"Never can find it in;" "They are so slow about getting new novels;" "So much red tape to go through," spread with appalling

influence to people who receive no counter-stimulant to use the library, and these complaints can easily nullify any efforts at printed publicity. All departments of the library, therefore, ought to be aware of each other's aims and methods, so that when necessary they can and gladly will depart from routine to meet the emergencies which often arise in dealing with the public, and feel that, whatever their part in the library's work, its goal is the satisfied reader beyond the delivery or reference desk. If the members of all departments are on the watch for news items, book reviews, and other clues by which readers' requests may be anticipated, and if they can see that the information takes the form of "rush" book orders, short cuts through the catalog department, quick returns from the bindery, then the large class of people

who stay away from the library because it is not as prompt as a department store, for instance, will become enthusiastic library patrons. Good service can accomplish more than organized publicity, but the two together are irresistible.

Let us take ourselves to the top of some high office building, where we can see our city spread before us, or climb the hill overlooking our country town. This is our field of endeavor. The library building, with its merry hum of activity, is but the means to accomplish an end. We must forget the routine and see the homes, the shops, and the offices at our feet, reaching into the horizon. We must listen to the sounds of the people at work. Every home, every shop, every office is an opportunity awaiting us, calling for the message of the books.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF LITERATURES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY*

BY PHILIP S. GOULDING, *Catalog Librarian, University of Illinois*

IN the administration of any library, and of a college library in particular, the basic principle must be the convenience and benefit of the users. In no part of the administration is this more necessary than in the arrangement of the books on the shelves, i.e., the classification. The professors and instructors have a right to expect their material to be conveniently arranged, and the library staff, I believe, has the unvarying duty to thus arrange it just so far as possible, even at the cost of certain departures from the schedules in general use in their library, or the cost of reclassifying certain large sections at intervals, as the numbers of the staff and their other duties will permit. Too often, I fear, classifiers and catalogers do not thoroughly appreciate this principle, nor consistently act upon it, and as a result dissatisfaction creeps into the minds of the faculty, spreads with more or

less rapidity, and may develop into open or secret hostility to the library. An effort, or several efforts, made by the University of Illinois Library to carry out this principle in the great field of literature I propose to outline in this brief sketch.

For a number of years there had been a great and serious dissatisfaction with the literature classifications, which followed quite closely the D. C. schedules. The classics faculty objected to the arrangement of the material in their section, because it was not, to them at least, logical or reasonable; it was almost impossible, one of them told me, to find anything without "chasing himself around the section of the stack containing the books a half dozen times"! To others as well it had been unsatisfactory. Classification into forms, poetry, drama, essays, etc., was not really necessary, and was hardly ever anything but confusing. "The D. C. arrangement separates the works of an author if they come under different forms of literature,

* Read in outline only at the joint meeting of the Illinois and Missouri Library Associations, St. Louis, Oct 25, 1912, and here revised for publication.

and in the classics the study is rather of an author than of a literary form. Moreover, most students are unfortunately so unfamiliar with the classics that they would have very little idea what group to look in for the author desired." (I quote from the assistant who has been in charge of the classical department library for two years.) In addition, whenever a new or comparatively unknown author made his appearance, he had to be put into the miscellaneous class, or a great deal of time wasted in ascertaining the exact place to classify his works. As a result the miscellany had begun to show serious signs of overcrowding, with a mass of authors that really belonged elsewhere, and the classics faculty, expecting to find them with their respective subjects, were growing daily more dissatisfied with their section and with the library in general. Some slight attempts had been made to better these conditions, but without much effect, as the task of reclassification, either in making up a scheme or in altering books and records, was too large a one to be undertaken by the force available.

There had also been considerable dissatisfaction with the other literatures, especially in the separation of an author's works by the use of the form divisions as given in the D. C. In this library we had not used the period subdivisions under the various forms, but arranged all poetry, drama, etc., together, thus, for instance, mixing in one alphabet the works of Chaucer, Pope, Dryden, Tennyson and Swinburne. This had been a serious drawback to the classification, as is quite reasonable. Then the collections, history, etc., had followed the individual works instead of preceding, as is so much to be desired. Both of these drawbacks, especially the first, caused well-founded objections on the part of the professors and students alike. It is not right to expect a user of the library, no matter how well accustomed to library methods he may be, to find all of an author's works when they are in half a dozen places, and the works about him in still others. Take Victor Hugo for an example: his works appeared in 841, 842, 843, 846 and 848, while his life was put in the

biography section, and it is hard to see how it could have been put with any one of the classes just mentioned any better than with another. Schiller's poetry in 831, his drama in 832; Lessing's plays in 832, his essays in 834 or 838; Stevenson in both 823 and 824, are but a few examples of the state our shelves had been brought into, and the just causes of the complaints raised by the faculties concerned.

The lack of any period divisions was also a bad thing, although it is very doubtful whether their addition would have remedied the general state of affairs enough to make it worth while. It would have, indeed, grouped the authors to some extent by periods, but would not have done away with the separation of an author's works just mentioned.

To all the criticisms and expressions of opinion of such arrangements, we had hardly any good answer to give, save the one already mentioned—that we had not the force to handle the change, with the library beginning to increase at a much more rapid rate than heretofore, and the problems of its cataloging and classification becoming daily more complicated as well as more numerous. Finally matters were brought to a head by the purchase, in 1907, of the classical library of Prof. Wilhelm Dittenberger, containing over 5000 books and many pamphlets. It was at once seen that here was the time for installing some new plan, if ever it was to be done, and an extra assistant was authorized to take charge of the classifying and cataloging of the collection. Before his arrival, early in 1908, some discussion of the matter was had with the classics faculty, and the sentiment seemed strongly in favor of the arrangement of all works of classical authors, not including collections, in one alphabet each for Latin and Greek, though details were not settled upon at that time. It was also decided to apply the new scheme to the new collection first, thus rendering it usable to the professors and students concerned, and then alter the material already in the library.

After the coming of the new assistant, Mr. Herbert W. Denio, he spent considerable time in roughly arranging the col-

lection and developing the classification. He finally devised the scheme that we have ever since continuously used, with good satisfaction to all who have had occasion to use the classical material. Its main plans are: 870 and 880 for history and general criticisms of the two literatures, including also periodicals and society publications; 871 and 881 for the works of individual authors, 872 and 882 for collections. In the first and last of these no attempt was made to distinguish the different forms—poetry, drama, etc.—all being arranged in one alphabet. In 871 and 881 the book number scheme was, I believe, the original work of the assistant mentioned. It was made up by consulting many different authorities and therefrom obtaining a practically complete list of all classical authors whose works have survived, or about whom there have been criticisms, lives, etc., written, though none of their works have come down to us, such as Socrates. From this list (arranged alphabetically, of course) a numerical table of book numbers was made up under each letter, the numbers being treated as decimals as in the Cutter tables. For instance Cæsar is C2, Cassiodorus C3, Catullus C5, Celsus C6, Cicero C7 and so on, and between Cæsar and Cassiodorus authors such as Calpurnius, Calvus, Capella, Caper are inserted, with such numbers as C24, C26, C27, C275. Of course any authors not provided for in the original scheme may be easily inserted without disarranging the alphabetic order, or using more than three figures. The table was so exhaustively made up, however, that such insertions are seldom needed.

Under the various authors the arrangement is:

1. Complete works in the original, arranged by year.

2. Translations of complete works, arranged by language into which translated, represented by a capital letter following the book number: D for Dutch, D2 for Danish (as being less likely to occur than Dutch), E for English, F for French, etc.

3. Bibliography of complete works, marked with a capital V following book

number and followed by lower case initial of the compiler.

4. Biography of the author, marked W and distinguished as before.

5. Criticism of the author (in general) marked Y.

6. Dictionaries, concordances, etc., etc., marked Z.

7. Fragments, selections, etc., marked X and arranged by year, and translations and criticisms of these.

8. Individual works arranged by special table (12 in Latin for such as Cicero, Ovid and Plautus; and 13 in Greek, for the great dramatists, Aristotle, Plato, Plutarch and the like). If no special table is made for the author in hand, works are arranged by initial of first word of title, using as a rule the Latin title in both languages.

9. Bibliography, criticism and dictionaries of individual works arranged with the work concerned.

The arrangement of fragments, etc., under X and out of alphabetic order, one possible but not actual drawback to the system, was caused by the fact that X was assigned to this use in the classics before it was decided to use V and W for bibliography and biography, and the whole section thus marked. The cases where the present scheme works inconvenience were so few that it was not thought best to change all the X's to bring them into their proper alphabetical place.

Of late there has been some question concerning the writings of the Greek and Latin fathers of the church. Some of these were placed in 281, with other works on the early church, a few more in the main alphabet of 881. The proposition now is to shelve the works of the fathers after the classic authors, by adding a decimal to their respective numbers. Collections and individual works both are to be included here, of all authors who can be called "post-classic" or "medieval," such as the D. C. would place in 879 or 889 as well as in 281.

Some slight modification of the D. C. has been made in the case of Paleography and Epigraphy or Inscriptions, which the classics department wished to have separated,

but they are not of sufficient importance to be dealt with at length.

Some scheme for the better classification of works on economic, social, and legal topics pertaining to ancient nations would be much welcomed. Several have been proposed and one at least actually tried, but none have succeeded entirely, or even enough to warrant continuing them. It would also be an advantage, no doubt, if the language material could be classed nearer the literature, but here also no proposed plan has seemed to precisely meet the situation. Of course, the shelving of the classics collection in a comparatively small room, where all the material is close together, does away with the demand for such a classification, so desirable in a larger collection, or if the departmental library were not in existence.

Regarding the practical working out of the scheme, let me quote once more from the assistant until recently in charge of this departmental library: "In the first place it would be better not to omit the form divisions in 870 and 880 as we did, for it is inconvenient to have histories of the literature mixed up with opuscula. . . . The arrangement of authors in one alphabet proved entirely satisfactory; it never gave the least difficulty. . . . The arrangement might be improved by arranging complete works by editor instead of by date of publication, as the chronological order separates different editions by the same editor, which is particularly unfortunate in the classics, where the editor is of more importance than the date." She also notes that the Collections, now in 872 and 882, would be more useful if classed ahead of the individual authors; most users of the library would look for them there instead of at the end.

The next large section to be attacked was German. This also was occasioned by the purchase of a special library, that of Moritz Heyne, in 1909. It being desired to bring all the works of an author together and yet include some period division, a good deal of thought was given, during several months, to the classification of this subject, but without much result. At last, in the spring of 1910, when a special cat-

aloger had been secured for handling this collection, the suggestion was made by a member of our staff, formerly on the staff of the University of Minnesota Library, that the scheme in use there might be what we wanted. This scheme, which we have adopted practically entire, was installed there by the librarian now in charge, who had also installed it at the University of Missouri, and was obtained by him from the Columbia University Library, where it had been installed by Mr. G. H. Baker. So far as I can ascertain it has been a success wherever it has been used; it has certainly been with us. Owing to a certain combination of circumstances, we were compelled in this case to apply the new scheme to our older material first, leaving the Heyne collection to be done by the new assistant. In brief, the plan is as follows: Under 830 we place all general works on German literature (not including here those literatures included in 839 in the D. C., Dutch and the Scandinavian languages). This is subdivided as follows: .1 Bibliography, .2 Biography, .3 Dictionaries, .5 Periodicals, .6 Societies, .7 Study and teaching, .8 Collections, .9 History and Criticism. Under any of these, but under the last two particularly, a further subdivision is made by subject, by adding the figure for the form division from the D. C., 1 for poetry, 2 for drama, etc., so that a collection of German poetry would be classed 830.81. Legends and folklore are placed for the present in .9 under the second subdivision, folklore societies being 830.69, etc. This is not a perfectly satisfactory arrangement, and we hope to better it some day. Under .92, History of drama, we place also works on Miracle plays, History of the stage in Germany, etc. Though we do not at present use it, a further and very tempting subdivision could be made by adding a period number, of which I shall soon say something, to these two-figure decimals; for instance, Lives of early German poets would be marked 830.211; a collection of drama of the reformation period 830.822; History of modern German fiction, 830.934, etc., etc. As this is merely an extension of our present scheme and not a change, thus involving

comparatively little labor to install, we may some time take advantage of it.

The form of the class and book numbers for individual authors used in this system is, so far as I know, peculiar to the system, though the book numbers are founded upon the scheme used at the New York State Library for Goethe and Shakespeare. Its very peculiarity, however, has rendered it very easy to work with, for the classifier, the shelf assistants or the users of the library, and we have heard no criticisms of it from any source. The works of individual authors are grouped into four *period* divisions: 831, Early to 1517; 832, Reformation and medieval; 833, Classic period, 1750 to 1830; 834, Post-classic and modern, 1830 to the present. This division was finally settled upon after some discussion of the plan and a careful examination of both the D. C. and Minnesota divisions by the head of the German department and some of the professors. The *class number* consists of three figures for the period in which the author to be classified was most active, followed by his two-figure Cutter number, *all on one line*. For anonymous works, the Cutter number is taken from the first word of the title not an article, or from the word or phrase by which it is best known. When the name or the title begins with S, as so often happens in German, we use two figures of the Cutter-Sanborn table as being more compact and convenient to handle. The *book number* consists of a capital letter from the scheme below, followed in most cases by the Cutter number as before, with the same exception for S. This scheme falls naturally into two large divisions, A to H concerning works about the author, I to O his own works:

- A Bibliography
- B Biography
- C Correspondence
- D Critical works (higher criticism)
- E Concordances
- F Lexicons
- H Critical works (minor and textual)
- I Collected or complete works in the original
- J Collected or complete works in translation

K Selections, fragments, etc., including prose of a noted poet, poetry of a noted prose writer, etc., in the original

L Same, in translation

O Individual works

Under A to H, the Cutter number is used, as stated above; under I, J, K and L the arrangement is by editor or translator if given, using the lower case initial of his surname; if no editor or translator can be found, the date of publication is used and a chronological arrangement follows the alphabetical one.

Under O (Individual works) the different works are distinguished by a lower case initial of the title, and by the editor's initial or by date as in complete works. A period separates the initials of the title and of the editor, so that no confusion arises when it becomes necessary to use two or more letters for the work in hand. Translations, criticisms, concordances, etc., of individual works follow the various works treated. Bibliographies of individual works would be marked with a capital V following the indication of the title, though we have not just now many such bibliographies in the library.

An example of the way the scheme is applied to a particular author will help to make it clearer. Goethe's number, for instance, is 833G55, as his work was done during the classic period. Book numbers for various works would be as follows:

Düntzer's life of Goethe	BD92
Gervinus, Goethe und Schiller	DG32
Meisterwerke, ed. Bernhardt	KB45
Egmont, Buchheim ed.	Oe.b
Faust, Thomas ed.	Of.t
Faust, Auster tr.	Of.Ea
Faust, Baumgarten crit.	Of.Yb
Iphigenie, Buchheim ed.	Oi.b

Beyond the period divisions we have thus far used only one class number, 838 for Platt-deutsch. Thus 835 to 837 are available for dialects or for any kindred class for which a special place might be desirable. 839 we have reserved for Dutch, Scandinavian, etc. For Dutch we should probably use 839.3 as in the D. C. The Minnesota scheme subdivides Scandinavian as follows:

- 839.4 Old Norse, Icelandic, Faroese
- .5 Swedish
- .6 Danish and Norwegian to 1814
- .7 Danish after 1814
- .8 Norwegian after 1814
- .9 Gothic

Whether or not we shall ever use this part of the system seems doubtful; there seems at present little demand for it. It would probably work out as well as the German proper.

I am inclined to think that the plan might possibly be improved by bringing the various *forms* of literature which are confined to one *period* division nearer to the individual authors for the period in hand, making, for instance, a collection of early German poetry 831.081 instead of 830.81. This has the old disadvantage of making the general follow the special, but might work out well in practice. The assistant now in charge of this section tells me, however, that there has been no demand for such a change, nor any complaint concerning the separation of collections and the works of individual authors for the same period division. We have not, therefore, seriously considered the adoption of this amendment. I merely mention it as a possibility.

The same assistant informs me that the scheme has one tendency which is sometimes troublesome. In this library we have always been more or less uncertain as to whether it is better to class an author's works all together, regardless of the subject, or to scatter them through the classification as they would naturally fall. The literature teachers naturally have preferred the former plan, but it has had drawbacks in many cases, and the decision has often been difficult. The scheme just presented, the assistant says, tends to accentuate this difficulty, which she generally solves by considering whether or not the author in hand is to be considered as a "classic" or "standard" writer; if he is, she classes his works in the same place, otherwise by subject. Goethe's voluminous works, on a large variety of subjects, naturally are better kept together in almost any library, while some minor writer, little known and seldom referred to, may have his works

scattered with small inconvenience to the searcher. The added criterion as to whether an author did most of his work in the field of belles-lettres—or, as one person said to me, wrote "books on no subject at all"—or whether he is equally prominent in other fields, would be helpful and possibly more final. For instance, at the time of the rise of the Rosicrucian order, there was much literature pro and con, some of it by noted authors; this we have invariably classed with the subject, unless there were a special request to do otherwise, no matter how distinguished the author might be in other lines. There often arises also the question of philosophical works, bought by the Philosophy department, but of which we may have other editions or copies in the German classification because bought for German students. Here we have not attempted to follow any set rule, but have very often classed the added editions or copies with the section most useful to the department purchasing, regardless of the classification of the material already in the library. Generally speaking, however, we class belles-lettres, or pure literature, in the 830's and scatter the other material.

About a year after the reclassification of the German section, a similar plan was submitted to the faculty of the Romance language department, but they seemed, rather strangely perhaps, satisfied with the arrangement of their material, and no change was then made. During the winter of 1911-12, the purchase of a third large library, that of Gustav Gröber, whose work was mostly in their field, brought up the question once more, and it was decided at this second discussion to make up a scheme for this section also. The decision was largely influenced by the presence of several new members of the faculty, who had had occasion to use the German section, and to compare it with the Romance, both being shelved in the same large room. One of them remarked that he could always find without help what he wanted in the German section, while the Romance arrangement was "incomprehensible" to him.

The plan finally adopted for this section is practically the same as that for German, with some minor modifications. Romance

literatures as a whole are classed in 840.01 to .09; by this means the material on this subject is kept with 840, yet precedes the three large groups that compose the field. Here we may use the second decimal when desired, as in German, for period divisions, and the old D. C. form division, as a third decimal, is also possible. Thus: Bibliography of early Romance drama would be 840.0112; Biography of medieval Romance poets, 840.0221; History of modern Romance fiction, 840.0953. Of course no individual authors are classed in this section; each one stands with the specific literature with which he is identified.

Under 840, French, we have five periods: 841, Old and early French; 842, Transition and renaissance period; 843, Classical period; 844, 18th century (1715-1789) and 845, Revolution to the present time. 846 and 847 are left vacant for possible additions in the field of French dialects; 848 is used for Provençal, with .1 for early, .2 for later works. In 850, Italian, we have also five periods: 851, Early to 1375; 852, Classical learning to 1492; 853, 1492 to 1585; 854, 1585 to 1814; 855, 1814 to the present. 856 is used for works in Italian dialects; 857 for Sardinian; 858 for Rumanian, including Wallachian; 859 for Rumansh, Rhaetian, Rheto-Rumanian. In 860, Spanish, we have again five periods: 861, Early to 1400; 862, 1400 to 1553; 863, Golden age, 1553 to 1700; 864, 18th century; 865, 1800 to the present. 866 is used for Spanish dialects, 867 for Catalan, 868 for Portuguese. All the period divisions in this section were assigned after careful consideration and discussion with many members of the Romance faculty, and thus far have proved entirely satisfactory. These gentlemen also gave us valuable aid on questions of dialects, minor languages, etc. While we have not yet put it into effect, I think it might be entirely feasible to use 869 for Spanish-American literatures, if the size of the collection or the amount of its use seemed to require such a number. Decimals for Mexico, Central and South America are available, without making unduly long numbers, as for instance: 869.1 Mexico

.2 Central America and the West Indies

- .3 Brazil
- .4 Argentine Republic
- .5 Chile
- .6 Bolivia
- .7 Peru, Colombia, Ecuador
- .8 Venezuela, Guianas
- .9 Paraguay, Uruguay

Of course a second decimal could be added as the collection grew, if necessary or desirable.

The only change in the book number scheme from the German plan is that D and E are used for higher and minor criticism respectively, instead of using the latter for concordances; F and G are now used for concordances and lexicons, H left vacant; the remaining letters are used precisely as before. An example may be useful under Victor Hugo, whose class number is 844H87:

Life by Brunetière	BB83
Criticism by Gautier	DG23
Odes and ballads	K1897
Dramatic works translated by	
Slous and Crosland	LS56
Hernani, Matzke ed.	Oh.m
Bruner, Characters in	
Hernani	Oh.Yb
Les Misérables, Sumichrast	
ed.	Om.s
Les Misérables, Hapgood tr.	Om.Eh

The "Minnesota scheme" provides also places for English and American literatures. American is given the number 81 only, no period divisions being made; in English the periods are: 821 Anglo-Saxon to 1150; 822 Middle English, 1150-1500; 823, 1500-1700; 824, 1700-1800; 825, 1800 to the present.

I should advocate making American literature 811 instead of 81; the histories, etc., being classed in 810 with subdivisions would then be more easily shelved ahead of the individual works; 81 might easily, in the hands of careless pages or filers, be arranged ahead of 810.

In the English section, I should add a few period divisions, making them a trifle less comprehensive, leaving 829, and perhaps 828, for works in English dialects if the collection ever grew to a size that warranted a separate place for them. I should make 823 cover 1500 to 1625 only; the

Elizabethan period has so many authors that more should not be forced into it than necessary; then 824 for 1625 to 1702; 825 for 1702 to 1745, the age of Anne being again so rich in authors; 826 for 1745 to 1800, and 827 for 1800 to the present. I have not consulted with any one of the English faculty on this subject, and do not know how they would wish the divisions made. It seems likely, however, that this section must be attacked in a year or two, so that these seemingly premature suggestions may not be entirely out of place.

I am not sure that the Minnesota plan would have worked so well with the classics; I am rather inclined to believe it would not. There is no demand here for period divisions any more than for form divisions; the present plan is much more compact and serves every purpose, while the different demands upon the German and Romance sections have been met by a totally different system, which provides, we believe, a place for all that can ever come up, both as regards classification and book numbers. For the same reason I have the opinion that American literature might well be excepted from the Minnesota plan and put under the same general plan as the clas-

sics, unless there were a great demand for period divisions, as seems hardly likely just now. In the other literatures, 890, the scheme to be used will depend, of course, entirely upon the size of the collection and the requirements of the faculty and students. For the majority of libraries I should not attempt any subdivision, either by form or period, having, for instance, Russian 891.7; Hebrew 892.4, and arranging all authors in one alphabet, as in the classics. As the collection grew and the needs of the library demanded, further subdivision could be introduced. These are problems to be settled later; at present we have enough on our hands so that we do not care to try to solve future problems until they become present ones.

Of course our system might not, probably would not, be feasible in a smaller collection, especially in a public library. Even the larger public libraries, and possibly the reference libraries, might not find it any improvement over the D. C. or their own arrangements; but in a collection of any size, in a college library, I am convinced that our plans, as now used and in prospect, would be most easily handled by the library staff, and most satisfactory to teachers and students.

THE FUNCTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU*

BY S. GALE LOWRIE, *Director Ohio State Legislative Reference Bureau*

THE idea of reference libraries, collected and managed for the special use of government officers, is not a novel one to librarians. There is probably no form of special libraries which has received more consideration in recent years. The examples of New York and Wisconsin in adapting the modern library to the use of those who have to deal with great public subjects and must be quickly supplied with accurate and recent data, have been followed in a number of states. The larger cities have also adopted the plan and two of our national political parties have estab-

lished reference departments for their particular uses. Yet notwithstanding the rapid growth of these departments there prevails an uncertainty as to their proper function sufficient to justify an explanation of their organization and work.

The work of a legislative or municipal reference bureau falls into three fields. The first may be termed the work of the library proper, and consists of securing and making available for ready reference such material as may be secured on topics of current interest. The second may be termed, for want of a better name, the division of expert service. Its function is to place at the disposal of the investigator

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not only the most recent and valuable material upon the subject which interests him, but the services of those who by special study and training are qualified to instruct or guide him in his search. The third function is quite distinct from the other two, and is that of the bill drafting department. Its duty is to aid any legislative official to express in concise legal terms the provisions which he is seeking to have formulated into law.

The reference work of such a bureau differs not widely from that of any modern library. As is the case of other special libraries, it has been necessary here and there to develop more highly certain phases of the work. An analysis of the work a library of this character is called upon to do and an attempt to adapt the institution to meet these needs has resulted in a more extensive development in certain fields and a corresponding neglect of phases of library work other institutions might conduct with profit. The chief ways in which the function of a reference library differs from that of a more general library lie in the nature of the material called for and the time which is available to supply it. It is only the subjects of comparatively recent development which interest the average patron. He is after new methods and new devices, frequently of too modern a character to appear in the more permanent literature of the subject. Not yet has this subject found a place in the encyclopedias and bound volumes to which the general librarian would at once resort. Dependence must be placed upon what may be termed "fugitive sources." Magazine articles, newspaper clippings and reports alone offer assistance. Frequently correspondence must be resorted to to secure needed information. Obviously for such a purpose the books and documents with which an ordinary library would be equipped have no place in a library designed for work of this character. Attention is given rather to securing publications more difficult of access, and recourse is had to the shelves of the general libraries with which every community is supplied, for the more permanent literature on subjects of but occasional interest. To secure material of

other sorts, newspapers, magazines and documents of every description are scanned from which to collect articles and comments of special interest.

A second feature in which the demands upon a library of this character differ in a degree from those with which the general librarian is familiar, is the promptness with which the requests for material must be met. There is little time at the disposal of the patron of such a library. Not only does he wish his queries answered promptly, but he must have material presented to him so that the facts contained therein may be mastered in a short space of time. It requires skilled librarians to meet readily the diverse requests which are showered upon them. When material is to be found in indexed books, the task is simpler—more frequently it is to be found only in recent files of papers and periodicals. The uselessness of the ordinary magazine index guide with references to bound periodicals is at once apparent to anyone who has had to resort thereto for a bibliography, and after a weary search through many magazine volumes discovered how few of the articles he has noted contribute anything to his information on the subject. The more satisfactory way is followed of separating from magazines, bound books, or reports such articles as seem useful, and binding them as separates. A quick glance through them will tell their value far more readily than a study of even the bibliography under the old system. The material which may be treated in this way (*e.g.*, newspaper clippings) is frequently not listed at all in periodical indexes.

Most important of all, this material must be located where it is readily accessible to those who wish to resort to it. For this reason the law creating the Ohio Legislative Reference Bureau requires it to be located in the Capitol, and the ordinance creating the Municipal Reference Bureau of Cincinnati provides for its location in the city hall adjacent to the council chamber. In Cincinnati the council chamber adjoins the quarters of the Charter Commission, which open into the rooms of the Reference Bureau.

The use of the reference bureau for

bringing to the aid of public officers not only literature upon the problems which they must solve, but technical and expert aid as well, has not been as fully developed, nor is it so well understood. As with the other features of the reference library idea, it has grown out of the attempt of the bureau to fulfil its function: bringing to the use of the public officers all available information. But consider the problem of a state legislative reference bureau. Who are the patrons of such a library? Principally members of the legislature: farmers, mechanics, doctors, laborers, school teachers, and lawyers. What problems are they called upon to solve? Questions of taxation, workmen's compensation, agricultural credit, state finance, and insurance confront them. What is their education and training in these subjects? The common school is frequently the only institution they have attended, some add to this a business training, and a few have graduated from college and professional schools. Some have long since forgotten how to grapple in hard study with the material with which they must familiarize themselves if they are to master these intricate problems. They are busy men. The time they may devote to these questions is comparatively limited. Flooded with material on any subject, many are as discouraged as before. To master the subject by patient study is for them impossible, at least in the time at their disposal; they need some one to explain to them, as you or I would wish some one to explain to us, many of the phases of these intricate matters. They want to ask questions apparently unanswered in the material before them. They must have help to digest in a limited time this data. This is a need the reference bureau is designed to fill. Time does not permit an adequate consideration of these problems while the legislature is actually in session. The legislative recesses must be utilized for a careful study of these problems. There are consequently, on the staff of the reference bureau, those well trained by graduate and professional study and by experience, in the economic, social and political questions with which they

must deal. Material is secured, data is briefed, and plans are presented for all the questions which can be anticipated. The official has thus for his assistance information as to the probable success or failure of the plan he proposes, knowledge of devices which might strengthen his plan, if it has been tried elsewhere, and a general critical study of his problem. Moreover, he has in his research the aid of one not only trained generally in the subject matter which interests him, but one who has become by special investigation familiar with all phases of the subject.

But assistance of this sort is not limited to that which may be received through members of the bureau's staff. Experts from every field are called upon to aid. This plan has been developed in Wisconsin perhaps more fully than elsewhere, and men of international repute are continually called upon to assist the members and committees of the legislature in their work. On questions affecting labor, Commons and Ely are consulted; on taxation, Adams; on forms of government and political questions, Reinsch and Lloyd-Jones; on public health, Ravenal; on agriculture, Dean Russell; and on conservation, Van Hise. The bureau is the clearing house through which it is made possible for those who need this aid to secure it.

The bill drafting work is perhaps the newest phase of this service. The first conception of work of this character came from England. Any one who consults British statutes is at once impressed with the clarity of their expression and the precision of their diction. This is due in no small measure to the fact that there is a department in the government manned by a permanent staff, which sets forth in legal language the ideas of the framers of the bills. For years, Sir Courtenay Ilbert has had charge of this work, and his services for his government are easily seen in the simplicity and clarity of English statute law. What has been the practice in America? We have looked upon bill drafting as the function of the individual legislator; but comparatively few members are lawyers, and scarcely any have the technical ability and knowledge of the consti-

tution and statutes requisite for the drafting of a satisfactory bill. Two serious results have followed: laws have been passed which are so complicated and of such uncertain diction as to make it impossible to know with any degree of certainty what was the legislative intent in passing the law; and secondly, those who have had the drafting of statutes have been forced to call to their aid those not disinterested in the bill. It would startle many of us to know how many laws in this country have been drafted by paid lobbyists of special interests. The crudity of the laws and the constitution of the state of Ohio is apparent to any one who has time to study them. It was an able body of men who sat in Columbus last year to frame our new constitution, but we wonder how in this age their work could be done in so slovenly a manner. So ambiguous is the language used, that little more than a guess may be hazarded at what they sought to accomplish. The attorney-general's department and the supreme court have almost a legislative function through their power to interpret our constitution.

As a natural solution for these difficulties came the legislative drafting bureau. Here are provided skilled lawyers who are familiar with our constitution and statutes. They quickly become trained by experience in the technique of their profession. To these disinterested assistants the legislators may turn for aid in the preparation of their measures. The exact function of a department of this sort has been little understood. Its work begins when that of the reference department ends. Not until the member of the legislature has reduced his requests to writing is the drafting department allowed to consider them. Its function is merely clerical, although of a highly technical nature. Possibly a clearer conception of the function of a department of this kind may be gathered from a reading of the rules which control the Wisconsin and Ohio bureaus.

"Rules for the Drafting Room"

"1. No bill will be drafted, nor amendments prepared, without specific detailed written instructions from a member of the

legislature or the governor. Such instructions must bear the member's signature.

"2. The draftsmen can make no suggestions as to the contents of the bills. Their work is merely clerical and technical. They cannot furnish ideas.

"3. The Legislative Reference Bureau is not responsible for the legality or constitutionality of any measure. It is here to do merely as directed.

"4. This department cannot introduce bills or modify them after introduction, it is not responsible for the rules of the legislature."

But too much must not be expected of a drafting bureau, however well it may be manned. It cannot guarantee good laws. (a) In the first place it does not draft all the bills introduced into the legislature. Its use is optional with the members. Where it has been established, it usually drafts the great bulk of the measures, but members are not and should not be compelled to utilize it. (b) Secondly, it acts only in an advisory capacity. A bill may be thought useless, but that is no concern of the bureau, it is not asked to pass judgment. It may be unconstitutional—the bureau has done its duty when it renders an opinion to that effect to its author. (c) The author may change the bill after it has been drafted for him; or (d) it may be changed by amendment during its course through the houses. The drafting bureau is not responsible for the final legislative product. It acts in but a clerical capacity and only when called upon. It does not control the introduction of bills or legislative action upon them. Many elements may enter to make the law as enacted far different from that originally drafted. During the past months the state press has noted many "errors" in "poorly drafted bills." An "error" in the judicial bill resulted in the omission of one county and the repetition of the name of another. This was caused by the negligence of a proof reading clerk who was overburdened during the last days of the session. An "error" in the civil service law, which it was thought might allow a mayor to discharge a chief of police, was purposely inserted by a committee of one of the

houses. Another "error" making the public utilities law applicable to interurbans was inserted by those who wish this extension of power.

There is no phase of the whole reference library subject more important than that dealing with the auspices under which a bureau of this character is to be placed. In order that the information supplied by such a department may be trustworthy, implicit faith must be had in the impartiality of the bureau. The department is not to be used as a political weapon. It is a state agency and must serve its patrons irrespective of party or the use to be made of its data. It must supply accurate and reliable facts uncolored by any partisan feeling. Otherwise the bureau becomes a pernicious agency to serve partisan needs. The patron must have faith that confidences will be kept and that there will be no leak through the department. In other words, honesty in its conduct and control is imperative. For this reason it is best to organize bureaus of this character under non-political boards. In Cincinnati the Municipal Reference Bureau is organized under the University Board, and in Columbus the Legislative Reference Bureau is operating under the State Board of Library Commissioners, instead of being organized as a part of the governor's office as at first suggested.

But what of the Ohio Legislative Reference Bureau? What has been its work and what has it done to secure better legislation in Ohio? Last winter the administration went into office in this state with the most comprehensive legislative program with which a General Assembly was ever confronted. Laws required to put into force constitutional amendments recently adopted, platform pledges broad in their scope, and additional measures urged in the governor's message comprised the program. Fifty-six laws had been promised and the range of subjects covered a wide field. It was the determination of the state administration to put on the statute books laws redeeming every one of these pledges. To enable them to carry out these policies, and do it in a scientific manner, aid was sought from the institu-

tion which had rendered such valuable service in Wisconsin, and it was determined to establish a reference bureau in Ohio. There was at that time a reference department under the state library, but it had been too poorly supported and was too much hampered to attempt work of this sort. Consequently the present bureau was created, organized under the library board but independent of the state library.

Already it was the fourth week of the session when the new bureau began its work. Little had been done in preparation for this enormous program. Nor were there at hand members of a staff who were at all familiar with the work such a department should undertake or the best way to do it. Men had to be secured to aid in the drafting of bills, and few men of experience were available. The work of preparing data on these measures should have been begun months before and bills prepared for introduction when the session opened, but we were confronted with an enormous program and with few facilities for accomplishing it. Worst of all we had no quarters. We moved into a corner of the state library. My office was a curtained corner under a stairway. Not two-thirds of the work that might have been done was possible of accomplishment owing to these restricted conditions.

So far as the reference library work proper was concerned we had little material to rely upon, and what there was, was inadequately cataloged and arranged. We secured at once a librarian trained in similar work in Wisconsin, Connecticut, and Minnesota; and secured the data and references called for, when and how we might, throughout the session. We had no staff of trained men who had given the questions of the session the serious thought and consideration they so imperatively demanded. We sought the aid of the State University, and the professors there gave generously of their time to these matters. The state is greatly indebted to Prof. Lockhart for the work he did on the taxation bills, and to Profs. Page and Adams for their assistance in drafting. Prof. Gephart aided us in insurance matters and Prof. Tuttle was frequently consulted.

Without the assistance of Dr. Upson, of the Dayton Bureau of Municipal Research, and Mr. Leach, of the Cincinnati Bureau, the excellent financial program of the session could not have been enacted. Through the agency of the Legislative Reference Bureau, the technical and expert knowledge of these men was brought to the aid of the committees and members of the General Assembly.

The bill drafting work was cared for by a corps of lawyers on the staff of the bureau, and by coöperation with the attorney-general's department and members of the faculty of the law college of the State University. Although late in starting, the bureau drafted nearly two hundred bills, besides amendments to nearly all the important measures. When one considers that it was the administrative measures of a more comprehensive character that were given this bureau for drafting, an idea may be secured of the work accomplished in this field.

That the work of the Legislative Reference Bureau during the session of 1913 was crude and hurried no one will deny, but we had the satisfaction of having accomplished something where nothing was done before. Work for future sessions should be on a different basis. All matters which are to be the subject of legislation should be carefully studied and briefed before the legislature convenes. Tentative bills should be drawn embodying the ideas of the governor and the members of the General Assembly who will urge their passage. When the governor presents to the General Assembly his program of legislation, he should have drafted bills to carry his recommendations into effect, together with carefully prepared data upon them. When this is done, we may expect to some extent the success which attends the English system, where bills are submitted embodying the ideas of the government. Already we are working upon a plan of this sort. We have besides the director a staff of seven persons. There is a librarian, a cataloger, two stenographers, a general assistant, and two men who have been working since summer upon measures for the extra session. When the

General Assembly convenes in special session we hope to have measures for the consideration of the two houses embodying the governor's ideas and in line with the plans he had in mind in summoning the legislature. We are still feeling our way. We are without quarters and are badly hampered because of this fact, but we are willing to stand before the people of the state on the record of the work we are doing.

The reference library movement is a comparatively new one in Ohio and in this country, but it is a movement which is destined to spread. In this development the reference libraries of the state should receive the aid and encouragement of the state commissioners. It is not the function of this body to furnish library facilities for the city of Columbus alone. The state is its field. The idea of the traveling library and the department of library organization are admirable. This work should be greatly extended and encouraged. In addition to this, opportunity is afforded for serving the state in a similar manner through the development of a municipal reference department. It is perhaps only the larger cities which can profitably maintain municipal reference bureaus. Yet there is a great demand for work of this character. Under the new home rule provisions of our constitution, the cities of Ohio everywhere are writing municipal charters. It is imperative that these charters be formulated in the light of the most recent developments in city government. The libraries of this state have a duty to perform in connection with this work in bringing to the aid of these commissioners all possible information.

But many of our libraries have not the equipment, the funds, nor the force necessary for the work which a well managed municipal reference library would do. In this work the state bureau should help. Material should be collected by the state bureau to be loaned the city libraries. It might be prepared as the packet libraries for debates in the modern university extension work, and loaned out as they are called for. In this way a broad field of municipal subjects could be covered, and

a vast amount of material be made available to the libraries of the state.

It is also possible to provide the cities with the expert services found so valuable in connection with the state work. This feature should be connected with the State University. As we now send extension lecturers to smaller communities to bring the university advantages to the people of the state, so might similar experts be sent to communities for consultation on municipal questions.

The drafting function of a reference department can be taken care of in a similar way. Request for drafts of ordinances might be made to the state bureau, which would supply sample ordinances to carry out the purposes embodied in the request. Laws of other cities could be supplied, together with criticism upon their operation. Where it might be necessary to draft entirely new provisions, this work could be undertaken by the state bureau. This is not a new and untried plan which I am presenting. Already it has been in operation in the extension departments of the universities of Wisconsin, Washington and Kansas. A recent pamphlet from the University of California announces the establishment of a bureau of municipal reference. It reads in part as follows:

"The University Extension Division of the University of California announces the organization of a Bureau of Municipal Reference for the use of the citizens of the state, particularly the officials of the municipalities of California.

"The aim of the bureau is to place at the disposal of the cities of the state every resource of the university which may be of aid in raising their standard of government and stimulating their civic progress. . . .

"The Bureau of Municipal Reference, in addition to maintaining an extensive reference library, will also act as a channel of communication between the city officials of California and the experts in municipal administration, finance, public health, engineering and kindred subjects who are now serving on the university faculty. It will

secure their counsel and advice on all questions that may be submitted to them by any city official. Advanced students may also be called upon to perform practical work on those subjects requiring specialized research. The bureau will arrange for meetings of city officials at the University Campus at Berkeley, and will encourage the frequent use of the convention facilities offered by the various university buildings. In coöperation with Bureau of Public Lectures of the University Extension it will assist in providing speakers on municipal matters to localities making the demand.

"All services of the bureau are given free. A charge is made only when it becomes necessary for a speaker or expert to visit a municipality."

This is an entirely practical function for the state to perform, and is a logical development of the work of coöperation between the state institutions now being urged by the governor. It also carries with it immeasurable opportunities for the enlightenment and advance of the communities of the state.

Reference bureaus, whether legislative or municipal, are not agencies for reform, if by reform one means the championing of principles which make for good government; but if reform is to be secured by full information and knowledge of facts, reference bureaus are admirable agencies for this purpose. The day of the cloistered library is past. We must enter into the life of the communities of which we are a part. The function of the library is closely akin to that of other educational institutions, and it has a responsibility to bring to the citizens of its community as complete information as possible on every subject with which it is concerned. The reference library has no other function than this. It has had a special development because it has been called upon to meet special problems. In all cases, however, its function has been the same—to bring to those working on public questions every facility and opportunity to enable them to exercise their public functions in an enlightened manner.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES—A REPORT ON FIFTY REPRESENTATIVE LIBRARIES

ARRANGED BY R. H. JOHNSTON, *Librarian,
Bureau of Railway Economics Library,
Washington, D. C.*

THE Special Libraries Association was formed during the summer of 1909 by a group of members of the American Library Association. Some of them had charge of small financial, commercial, and technical libraries identified, for the most part, with business offices.

Many of their problems could not be met by an association dealing with the broader questions, of interest primarily to the larger libraries. There was some doubt whether an organization of such heterogeneous interests could be made sufficiently coherent to develop any effective organization. And when, in 1911, following action of the Council of the American Library Association, the Special Libraries Association affiliated with the general association this doubt still persisted, since the Council then urged that the young association should become a section of the general body.

In the four years of its existence, however, the Special Libraries Association has grown from fifty or sixty persons to about three hundred. Of its last annual session it was said, "There was no more vital talk at the whole Kaaterskill conference than at its meetings." The association has demonstrated that it has a definite scope. It has done much to develop coöperation between special libraries. It has encouraged membership in and attendance at the meetings of the American Library Association. The Kaaterskill conference showed that the members of the American Library Association are interested in many of the topics discussed by the Special Libraries Association. Hence the affiliation has been of mutual benefit. But until some of the important questions of methods and coöperation peculiar to special libraries have been thoroughly threshed out, or have become problems to the general librarian also, the

Special Libraries Association must maintain its separate organization.

It must not be expected, moreover, that a definition of the term "special library" will be readily formulated. The modern reference library—such, for example, as the Free Public Library of Newark—employs in many cases methods which make it as much a special library as that of the United Gas Improvement Company. On the other hand, many of the most effective special libraries have, to the eye of the general librarian, little of the appearance of a library. Their working tools are manuscript-reports, plates, photographs, or index references to material to be found in libraries in the same city, or even in far distant cities. Almost all special libraries will have some material of this sort, and will besides preserve and make much use of newspaper clippings and magazine excerpts, and will possess what might appear to be a disproportionate number of pamphlets.

While it is not easy to formulate a definition, there is no vagueness when it comes to the purpose of all special libraries, and it is in this purpose that they are united in their organization. Every special library is actively and aggressively interested in the solution of some present-day problems. In the solution of these problems it assists in presenting the material which later finds its way into print and so into the general library. It utilizes the knowledge of the individual expert, the results of special field work, and has ever in mind what is coming rather than what is done and past. But it recognizes that all good building for the future must have good foundation in the present and past, hence the special library also collects and sifts past and present printed material for the use of the active and expert worker, saving him from repeating the errors of the past and putting to his service the performance of other workers in his field. Not all special libraries can accomplish such thorough digesting of current thought and past performance as the library of the United Gas Improvement Company, but such work is the aim and object of every special library. To the general librarian the work of the typ-

ical legislative reference library in its saving of time to the legislator and needless legislation to the people may best illustrate the work and methods of the special library.

While many trained librarians have entered this field, most of the successful special libraries are in charge of men who were experts in their subjects before they became librarians, so that the question whether a special librarian should be first a specialist or first a librarian cannot be settled, and from the vast difference in conditions prevailing in the special library field may never be settled even theoretically, but there is encouragement in the present movement toward providing courses of study for special librarianship.

In January, 1910, there was begun by the association the publication of *Special Libraries*, at first a pamphlet of eight pages, but which, at the end of a strikingly useful life of four years, has reached the dignity of a monthly magazine of forty-two pages. This periodical prints in each number short bibliographies on live topics, directs to sources of up-to-date information, and has become of great value to expert workers in almost every field.

At the joint instance of the editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and the president of the Special Libraries Association the following questionnaire was sent out to quite a number of special libraries, and from the answers obtained the table annexed has been compiled. It was hoped in this way to make available to the library profession information concerning the special investigation being conducted and to form a nucleus for an exhaustive list of special libraries.

QUESTIONNAIRE

THE *LIBRARY JOURNAL* submits the following questionnaire to a list of special libraries, inviting them to reply in time to publish if possible in the July issue of the *JOURNAL* an article dealing with various details of special library work. The data thus received is to be afterwards turned over to the Special Libraries Association. A copy of the *JOURNAL* or reprint of the article will gladly be sent to those who cooperate by answering the questions below:

1. Please state the name of the library,

name of librarian, date of beginning, present number of books, and number of pamphlets.

2. What is the scope and special strength of your library?
3. What were the needs that caused the starting of your library, and what is the trend of questions that come to it?
4. How far do you avail yourself of the other library resources of your community, and have you anything like cooperation in reference work?
5. What, if anything, do you publish or have you published which may be available for distribution, and what are the terms of distribution?

Your reply before June 15, 1913, to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 141 East 25th street, New York City, would be appreciated, for which please find enclosed addressed envelope.

D. N. HANDY, President,
Special Libraries Association.
R. R. BOWKER, Editor,
LIBRARY JOURNAL.

NOTES

The notes which follow will give additional information, grouped for greater convenience of reference under three heads. The numbers used refer in each case to the numbers assigned the several libraries in the tabulation.

A—Published articles describing special libraries

4. *Special Libraries*, Oct., 1912; Sept.-Oct., 1913.
10. *Special Libraries*, Jan., 1912.
11. *Public Libraries*, Dec., 1910; July and Nov., 1912; *Engineering Record*, Mar. 2, 1912.
18. *Special Libraries*, Apr., 1911; Oct., 1912.
29. *Engineering Record*, Jan. 29, 1910; *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Sept., 1910.
34. *Special Libraries*, Mar., 1910.
36. Pamphlet issued by the Museums in 1902. 62 pages.
42. *Engineering Record*, Aug. 24, 1907; *Public Service Journal*, July, 1911; *Special Libraries*, June, 1910.
43. *Special Libraries*, Nov., 1910.
45. *Charities*, Dec. 2, 1905.
46. *Engineering Record*, Sept. 30, 1911; *Special Libraries*, Feb., 1911.
47. Bureau of Education Bulletin, no. 5, 1909.

No.	Name of Library	Location	Specialty
1	American Bankers' Association Library..	5 Nassau st., New York	Banks and banking practice
2	American Brass Company Library.....	Waterbury, Conn.	Metal working
3	American Institute of Social Service.....	Astor Place, New York.	Social service
4	American Telephone & Telegraph Account- ing Library*.....	15 Dey st., New York	Accounting, finance, economics
5	Howard G. Benedict Library.....	Hornell, N. Y.	Mechanical engineering, account- ing, management
6	Boston City Statistical Department.....	73 City Hall, Boston	City reports
7	Boston Society of Civil Engineers.....	715 Tremont Temple, Boston	Engineering, Municipal
8	Boston Young Men's Christian Association..	246 Huntington ave., Boston	Young men; Law
9	Boston Young Men's Christian Union*..	48 Boylston st., Boston	Young men
10	Bureau of Railway Economics Library*..	Munsy Bldg., Washington, D. C.	Railway economics
11	H. M. Byllesby & Company Library*....	Insurance Exchange, Chicago	Engineering; Public utilities
12	City Club of Chicago Library.....	315 Plymouth Court, Chicago	Civic and social subjects
13	A. L. Drum & Co. Library.....	624 Amer. Trust Bldg, Chicago	Engineering
14	Franklin Institute Library*.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	Mechanic arts
15	Gen. Lib. of the Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.	1 Madison ave., New York	Insurance; Sociology
16	B. F. Goodrich Company Library.....	Akron, Ohio	Rubber
17	Independence Inspection Bureau Library..	137 S 5th st., Philadelphia	Fire and accident prevention
18	Insurance Library Association, Boston*..	141 Milk st., Boston	Fire insurance
19	Insurance Society of New York.....	84 William st., New York	Insurance
20	Investors' Agency Library.....	55 Wall st., New York	Corporation statistics
21	Lib. of Assn. of Life Insurance Presidents.	1 Madison ave., New York	Life insurance
22	Library of the Boston Consolidated Gas Co.	24 West st., Boston	Gas business
23	Library of the Edison Electric Illuminat- ing Company of Boston.....	39 Boylston st., Boston	Electrical engineering
24	Library of Engineering Societies*.....	29 West 39th st., New York	Engineering; Technology
25	Library of D. C. and Wm. B. Jackson..	248 Boylston st., Boston	Electrical engineering
26	Lib. of Mass. Pub. Service Commission..	20 Beacon st., Boston	Transportation, hist., charters, laws
27	Library of the A. W. Shaw Company....	Wabash & Madison sts., Chicago	Business
28	Library of the Wisconsin Tax Commission*	Madison, Wis.	Taxation; Finance; Statistics
29	Arthur D. Little, Inc., Library*.....	93 Broad st., Boston	Technology
30	Lockwood, Greene & Co. Library.....	60 Federal st., Boston	Textiles; Architecture; Construc- tion valuation
31	Metcalf & Eddy & Robert Spurr Weston, Engineers	14 Beacon st., Boston	Engineering; Sanitation; Chem- istry
32	National Carbon Company Library.....	Cleveland, Ohio	Chemistry; Electricity
33	New York Tax Reform Association.....	29 Broadway, New York	Taxation
34	New York Pub. Serv. Comm., First Dist.*	154 Nassau st., New York	Public service regulation
35	Official Information Bureau.....	66 Liberty st., New York	Corporations
36	Philadelphia Museums Library.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	Commercial information
37	Public Service Library of New Jersey*..	Newark, N. J.	Public utilities
38	Russell Sage Foundation Library*.....	105 East 22d st., New York	Sociology
39	Social Service Library*.....	18 Somerset st., Boston	Social service
40	Solvay Process Company Library.....	Syracuse, N. Y.	Chemistry
41	Steel Works Club Library.....	Joliet, Ill.	Steel working
42	Stone & Webster*.....	147 Milk st., Boston	Engineering; Finance
43	Studebaker Corporation Reference Dept..	South Bend, Ind.	Technology; Vehicles
44	Throop College of Technology Library...	Pasadena, Cal.	Engineering; Science
45	Town Room.....	3 Joy st., Boston	Sociology; Civics; Economics
46	United Gas Improvement Co's Library...	Broad & Arch sts., Philadelphia	Gas; Electricity; Regulation
47	Western Society of Engineers' Library...	1735 Monadnock Block, Chicago	Engineering
48	U. S. Dept. of Agric. Forest Service....	Portland, Ore.	Forestry
49	Women's Educational and Industrial Union	261 Boylston st., Boston	Women's work
50	Civic Service House.....	112 Salem st., Boston	Civics

* Member of the A. L. A.

Founded	Librarian	Books	Pamphlets	Other Material	Publications
1911	Marian R. Glenn	2,000	12,000	Pictures, banks, etc.	Lists in <i>Jour. Bulletin</i> of Assn. 1
1906	J. H. Madden	600	1,500		None 2
1898	Elsie Strong	3,000	5,000		<i>Gospel of the Kingdom</i> , 75c. yr 3
1910	Elizabeth V. Dobbins	1,125	1,800		Bibliog. on accounting in <i>Spec. Libraries</i> , Mar., 1912.... 4
1906	Private library	800	1,200	8+ periodicals	"Mnemonic symbolizing of stores," 50c. 5
1897	E. M. Hartwell, Secy.	1,200			"Municipal register"..... 6
1848	Mary E. Evans	7,264	2,000		<i>Monthly Bulletin</i> (for mem- 7
	G. W. McHaffey, Secy.	1,500			bers) 8
1851	Richard Ray, Jr.	18,600		 9
1910	R. H. Johnston	21,203 bks. & pamp.	8,000 excerpts		See note..... 10
1909	Louise B. Krause	2,500		Photos & mss.	See note..... 11
1903	D. L. Akers	3,500	15,000		Lists on application..... 12
1906					Limited to own use..... 13
1824	Alfred Rigling	62,523	47,045		"Recent additions," and "List 14
					of periodicals"..... 14
1910	Edith S. Buck	6,000	3,000		"List of additions," spec. bibls. 15
1911	G. Lamson	4,000	10,000		"Syllabus of current literature"; 16
					"Digest of trade conditions"..... 16
1912	R. Louise Keller	1,500 books, pamps. & trade catalogs			None 17
1887	D. N. Handy	6,000	3,000	Photos, eng. pls.	See note..... 18
1904	Maude E. Inch	6,487			Annual bulletin..... 19
1885	Florence Spencer	4,000	150,000	300,000 circa., etc.	None 20
1907	Ida M. Thiele	2,500	1,500	Clippings	See note..... 21
1823	R. C. Ware	2,500			None 22
1906	C. A. Chamberlain	4,000	425	Clippings	None 23
1908	W. P. Cutter	60,000	10,000		"List of periodicals"..... 24
1911	Edna F. Kinn	1,100		30 period. papers & reports	No regular publications. Repts. 25
					of firm available..... 25
1869	Charles E. Mann, Secy.				See note..... 26
1912	D. M. Wright	1,000		1,500 trade catalogs	<i>System</i> , period.; <i>Factory</i> , period., 27
				8,000 photographs	various books 27
1904	Zana K. Miller	3,000			No library publications, but dis- 28
					tribute bien. report of Comm. 28
1886	G. E. Marion	3,000	1,000		"The library as an adjunct to in- 29
					dustrial laboratories." gratis. 29
1913	S. R. Bartlett	650	1,300	Maps 1700; 35 pe- riods.	At present limited to the organ- 30
					ization 30
1907	Ruth Canavan	3,350		Trade catalogs	"Sewerage handbook" (in prep.) 31
1909	B. Dyer	635		55 periods.	<i>Bulletin</i> (weekly)..... 32
	A. C. Pleydell, Secy.	No statistics		 33
1907	R. H. Whitten	4,126	10,946		Commission reports..... 34
1893?	E. W. Shattuck	10,000	30,000	Clippings	Subscriptions 35
1896	J. J. Macfarlane	31,492	52,618		See note..... 36
1911	Mary Banks	5,000 books and pamp.		 37
1893	F. W. Jenkins	10,000	15,000		Bibliographical bulletin, free.. 38
1912	Ethel B. Ketcham	1,200	25,000 pamp. & reports		None 39
	W. L. Neill	1,200 bks. & pamp.	50 journals		None 40
1889	Maud A. Parsons	5,252			<i>The Mixer</i> (period.)..... 41
1900	G. W. Lee	6,500 bks. & pamp.			See note..... 42
1909	Elizabeth Abbott	4,100	3,000		<i>Library Bulletin</i> 43
1904	Gladys Brownson	4,409	1,500	 44
1905	Florence A. Johnson	4,000	10,000 pamp. & clippings		See note..... 45
1903	F. N. Morton	3,000	large number		Private circulation..... 46
1880	J. H. Warder, Secy.	9,000			See journal of Soc'y..... 47
1908	Mrs. G. L. Miller	500	1,000		See note..... 48
1910	Ethel M. Johnson	500	1,800	825 periods. 49
1901	P. Davis	600		 50

Descriptions of other special libraries not included in the table have appeared as listed below:

- Baltimore Municipal Reference Library.
Municipal Engineering, Sept., 1908.
Public Libraries, Dec., 1907.
Public Service, Sept., 1907.
Special Libraries, Dec., 1910.
- Commercial Bureau Co. Trade Library.
Engineering News, Jan. 19, 1911.
- Detroit United Railways Library.
Electric Railway Journal, Nov. 21, 1908.
- William Filene's Sons Co. Library [Boston].
Special Libraries, Oct., 1912.
- Fisk & Robinson Library.
Special Libraries, Jan., 1910.
- Franklin Manufacturing Company.
Special Libraries, Feb., 1911.
- General Electric Company [Schenectady].
Special Libraries, Sept.-Oct., 1913.
- Harvard University, School of Landscape Architecture.
Special Libraries, Sept.-Oct., 1913.
- Minnesota Tax Commission Library.
Special Libraries, May, 1911.
- National Cash Register Company Library.
Special Libraries, Feb., 1911.
- National City Bank Library.
Special Libraries, Oct., 1912.
- New York Municipal Reference Library.
Special Libraries, Sept.-Oct., 1913.
- Prudential Insurance Company Library.
Special Libraries, Sept.-Oct., 1913.
- Randall Library of Social Science.
Charities, June 6, 1903.
- Wall Street Journal Library.
Special Libraries, Nov., 1911.
- Wisconsin Legislative Library.
Iowa Journal of History and Politics, July, 1906.
Yale Review, Nov., 1907.

B—Arrangement of libraries by subjects

Accidents, 17; Accounting, 4, 5, 42; Architecture, 30; Business, 27; Chemistry, 29, 31, 32, 40; Civics, 6, 12, 45, 50; Commerce, 27, 36; Corporations, 20, 34, 35; Economics, 10, 45, 49, 50; Electricity, 23, 25, 32, 37, 46; Engineering, 5, 7, 11, 13, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 34, 41, 42, 44, 47; Finance, 1, 4,

28, 42; Forestry, 48; Fuel, 29; Gas, 22, 25, 34, 37, 46; Insurance, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21; Law, 8; Mechanic arts, 14, 41; Metallurgy, 2, 29; Philanthropy, 38, 39, 45; Public service, 11, 25, 34, 37, 42, 46; Railways, 10, 26; Rubber, 16; Sanitation, 31; Sex hygiene, 45; Social service, 3, 39, 45, 49, 50; Sociology, 3, 12, 15, 38, 39, 45; Technology, 2, 29, 45; Taxation, 28, 33; Telephone, 4, 25; Textile, 29, 30; Transportation, 10, 12, 25, 26, 34, 37, 43; Valuation, 25, 30; Vocations, 49; Women, 49; Young men, 8, 9.

C—Publications by special libraries

10. Monthly bulletins; Special studies on full crew laws; Valuation; Comparative statistics; Comparison of capital values; Railways and agriculture; Railway employees; Bibliography of government ownership, gratis to libraries. Collective catalogue of books on railway economics, 1911, University of Chicago Press, \$3.

11. List of the publications of the company furnished gratis; publications sent free to libraries requesting them.

18. Issues *Bulletin* (quarterly); Lectures on fire insurance, 1911; Catalog, 1900.

21. Proceedings, addresses, briefs, statistics, etc., of its members sent by the library on application gratis.

26. Index of railroad laws (out of print); Index digest of decisions, 1888 (out of print); Index digest of decisions, 1905 (out of print); Index digest of decisions, 1912. Compilations of railroad laws (several editions, now all out of print).

36. Booklets on commercial and industrial matters; *Commercial America*, *America Commercial*, *Weekly Export Bulletin* (by Bureau of Foreign Trade).

41. Catalog of books, excepting fiction; List of foreign books in the library; Lists on special topics in club paper, *The Mixer*.

42. The library and the business man, 1907; The library and its facilities, 1911; Classification of periodical references, 1912; Reference books on public utilities, 1912; various pamphlets.

45. Publications of the library in Twentieth Century Club's monthly bulletin and Massachusetts Civic League pamphlets.

AN OLD ENGINEERING LIBRARY

IN these days of social service the profession of civil engineering ranks high among those forces working for the welfare and betterment of the human race. The civil engineer builds our water supplies, constructs our sewer systems, and looks after the sanitation of our cities. He paves our streets and builds our subways. To aid in every possible way this very useful member of society, the civil engineer, is the aim of the library of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Occupying two floors of the house of the Society at 220 West 57th street, New York City, it now numbers about 80,000 volumes and pamphlets, embracing all phases of civil engineering as well as its allied subjects. The library was founded in 1868, when provision was made for housing 100,000 volumes. Twelve years ago the library was reorganized and reclassified, and has more than doubled in size since that time. Much of its growth has been due to the acquisition of several fine libraries of civil engineers, among others those of William Arthur and William J. McAlpine in the years 1872 and 1873, respectively. In 1901 Henry B. Hammond donated his valuable and handsomely bound collection.

Like every one else, the civil engineer has specialized, so that to-day we have the electrical engineer, the hydraulic engineer, the mechanical engineer, and so on until many different occupations are covered. Not only has this library turned its attention to railroad, waterway, mechanical, electrical, sanitary, and even military and marine engineering, but it has gathered together books on such related subjects as political economy and geology, of which latter it has a large collection, including the reports of the United States and state geological surveys.

The special classification compiled by Charles Warren Hunt, LL.D., secretary of the Society, which incidentally enumerates the various branches of the science of civil engineering, will give some idea of the scope of the library. The main headings only are given:

- A. Railroads.
- B. Street railroads.
- C. Waterways.
- D. Water supply.
- E. Sanitation.
- F. Bridges.
- G. Mechanics.
- H. Electricity.
- I. Gas.
- J. Architecture and building.
- K. Marine engineering.
- L. Military engineering.
- M. Mining engineering.
- N. Roads and pavements.
- O. Municipal reports.
- P. Landscape architecture.
- Q. Geography.
- R. Surveying and drawing.
- S. Society publications.
- T. Periodicals.
- U. Dictionaries and encyclopedias.
- V. Engineering handbooks.
- Y. General science.
- Z. Miscellaneous.

For fifteen years this classification has stood the supreme test of a good classification, of having the books fit into it. In 1897, at the time the Society moved into its present house, it was found that there were 27,000 accessions, and that these were so poorly classified and cataloged that they were not available when wanted. It was decided, therefore, to reclassify and recatalog the library, and to that end different systems of classification were examined. None seemed to be suitable for an engineering collection, so the present one was devised by Mr. Hunt. The scheme was worked out from an engineering rather than a library standpoint, the aim being to arrange the classes so that an engineer coming into the library could easily find what he wanted. One need, perhaps, felt only within the last few years, is for the creation of a division for Industrial economy to include such books as Gilbreth's "Motion study" and Taylor's "Scientific management."

Instead of Cutter numbers a 1, 2, 3 . . . system of numbering is used, thereby bringing the latest books at the end of the class, and effecting a more or less chronological

arrangement, one which is particularly to be desired for scientific works.

There are three catalogs. Instead of one dictionary catalog, an author, a class, and a subject catalog are kept up. This scheme, although it may have its disadvantages, has the great value that while the subject catalog is specific, the class catalog is inclusive, so that one supplements the other. The aim has been not to be brief, but to be thorough, and to this end all books except society publications and periodicals are thoroughly analyzed and cards made in the author, subject or class catalog, or perhaps all three, for all matter of any value or importance whatever. In this way reports made as parts of other reports and published in no other form, and subject matter sometimes found in no other places, are made available. This is one way, perhaps, in which public libraries might advantageously cooperate with the technical libraries, in that most technical libraries have the time for that minute and thorough indexing which is not possible in a public library.

The Library of the American Society of Civil Engineers has been established for nearly fifty years, and has thus been enabled to amass a collection of books many of which are not easily obtainable elsewhere. The library contains complete sets of the reports of some railroads from the day of their establishment down to the present time and the first reports of many others, which are, as far as is known, to be found in no other library, a fact which came to light through comparison with the reports listed by the Bureau of Railway Economics in fourteen other libraries. The library's collection of municipal reports is of considerable value. These include many complete sets of the reports of city and company water-works, city sewerage departments, city engineers, park commissions and boards of health.

The library is for reference only, but is open to the public as well as to members of the Society.

By the compilation of bibliographies of articles in engineering periodicals and books, it is made useful to engineers all

over the country and abroad. Over seven hundred of these bibliographies on a wide range of subjects have been compiled by the library staff. Copies of two hundred of these were sent to Japan and others to Spain. Among the more important is one on the "Valuation of public utilities," containing 1236 references, which has just been completed and published in the *Proceedings* of the Society. These bibliographies have proved themselves almost invaluable as reference tools. Many a time the library assistant feels like the young person who knew the capital of Massachusetts but couldn't find the words to express it. She knows where the material is, but doesn't know how to find it.

The Library of the American Society of Civil Engineers is a library used not for pleasure or recreation but for work, hard and serious work. Men come to it from all over the country for aid, and it hopes in time to fulfill its mission by proving itself invaluable to engineers.

ESTHER RAYMOND, *Cataloger,*
Library of the American Society of
Civil Engineers.

THE PASSING OF DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

In regard to the discontinuance of the Library School at Drexel Institute, the president of the institute, Hollis Godfrey, makes the following announcement:

"It is with regret that the Drexel Institute of Art, Science, and Industry announces the discontinuance of the Library School. The reasons for this discontinuance follow:

"First—It is the belief of the authorities of the Drexel Institute that the three schools—the Engineering School, the School of Domestic Science and Arts, and the Secretarial School—in which the great body of Drexel Institute students are registered, are all that can be carried to the highest effectiveness with the funds of the Institute, and that in consequence these funds must be devoted to the purposes of these three general schools. In this connection it should be noted that of all the

activities of the Drexel Institute carried on in the last five years, the Library School cost the most per capita.

"Second—The numbers in the Library School are small, and with the Drexel Institute a school primarily for greater Philadelphia, there is no prospect for marked increase. As this school for the past five years has enrolled but about 7/10 of one per cent. of the total enrolment of the institute, night and day, and 1 7/10 per cent. of the day enrolment, it is felt that the other activities of the Institute, in which the great body of the enrolment lies, must be developed first.

"Third—The decision has been made that the Drexel Institute shall be primarily a school for greater Philadelphia. As the maximum number of Philadelphia girls in the Library School during the last five years was five, and the average enrolment of Philadelphia girls was less than four, the prospect of obtaining for the Library School an enrolment in any way comparable to the other schools seemed hopeless, without an expenditure of an amount of money which would be quite impossible to consider.

"The Drexel Institute will continue to take a very great interest in its graduates from the Library School, and will do everything in its power to obtain positions for those graduates, and to follow their careers. It will also be very glad to give any possible assistance to other library schools which it may be able to give."

The following brief sketch of the school and survey of its work was prepared by Miss Bacon, the present director:

"The Drexel Institute Library School was organized in November, 1892, with a class of ten students. There were at the time two schools already in the field, the parent school at Albany, and that at Pratt Institute. Drexel has graduated 317 students (2 men, 315 women), who have come from twenty-eight states, from the District of Columbia, Glasgow, Scotland and Kingston, Jamaica, Pennsylvania sending 142 of these. Students have also been received for special courses.

"Entrance examinations were, at the

beginning, comparatively simple, requiring not more than a high school education. There was no test in languages. For some time past examinations have been more difficult and have embraced these subjects: General literature, general history, general information and a reading knowledge of French and German. Students have been urged but not required to get some practical experience in a library before entrance. Graduates of certain colleges have for several years been admitted without examination. About one-third of the last two classes have been college graduates.

"For several years the number of students has been limited to twenty, although two or three exceptions have been made.

"The school has had three directors: Alice B. Kroeger, 1892-1909; June R. Donnelly, B.S., B.L.S., 1910-12; Corinne Bacon, B.L.S., 1912-14. For a short time between the death of Miss Kroeger and the appointment of Miss Donnelly the work was carried on by Mrs. S. C. Fairchild.

"The present staff of instructors includes: Corinne Bacon, instructor in book selection, history of libraries, classification, administration, subject headings and government documents; Mabel W. Brown, A.B., instructor in bibliography, binding, cataloging, reference work and library buildings; Stella T. Doane (Drexel, '08), instructor in order, accession, loan and shelf department work and supervisor of practice work; Carl L. Altmaier, instructor in proofreading and parliamentary law.

"A number of lectures are also given by visiting librarians.

"Certificates have been granted to students who have completed satisfactorily the full year's course. Graduates are filling positions as head librarians, catalogers, library assistants, etc., in public, school and university libraries, from Maine to Oregon, and from Canada to South Carolina. One graduate is head of the only training school for children's librarians; one is doing field work for the New York State Library, one is working for the Maryland Library Commission, and several for the Pennsylvania Library Commission.

"It is hoped that the school may be carried on elsewhere, but no definite plans have been made. An alumnae association was formed in 1899 'to promote social intercourse among its members, to advance the interests of the Drexel Institute Library School and to coöperate in the work of the American Library Association.' The alumni have raised a fund in memory of Miss Kroeger, the income of which is used for lectures for the school. The president of the association is Miss R. Louise Keller, Independence Inspection Bureau, 137 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, and the secretary, Miss Katherine M. Trimble, Drexel Institute Library."

At a meeting of the Alumnae Association of the Drexel Institute Library School and the class of 1914, held at Atlantic City, March 7, these resolutions of appreciation of Miss Bacon's work at Drexel were adopted:

Whereas, The Alumnae and the class of 1914 of Drexel Institute Library School are deeply appreciative of the great service rendered them and the Drexel Institute Library School by Miss Corinne Bacon as director of the school, and

Whereas, Miss Bacon, by her keen interest, deep sympathy and wise judgment, has endeared herself to graduates and students, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Alumnae and Class of 1914 hereby express to Miss Bacon their gratitude, loyalty and appreciation of her successful administration, and be it

Resolved, That the hope be conveyed to Miss Bacon that the school may be continued somewhere under her direction, with the assurance that she has the hearty coöperation and earnest support of alumnae and students.

S. C. N. BOGLE,
I. McC. TURNER,
R. P. WARNER,
Committee.

THE LEIPZIG EXHIBIT

To one who has never had the experience of arranging an exhibit, there can be no realization of the mingled emotions attendant thereon.

After the preliminary proceedings, which include the widespread distribution of notices expressing faith, hope and a request for charity, comes the interval of suspense, during which the persons in charge undergo an assortment of feelings ranging from joy to despair, as the replies to the requests express enthusiasm or indifference.

Then the actual returns come in and the

real fun of the thing begins. That is the stage of the game at present in the work of the Leipzig Committee. Libraries, both large and small, have responded generously in money and material, and there is every indication that the exhibit will be an interesting and creditable one.

The exhibit has been made possible by the hearty co-operation of librarians all over the country. The large libraries have been exceedingly generous in their support and the smaller institutions in proportion to their size and income have contributed in an equally liberal manner. The number of personal contributions to the fund is an evidence of the enthusiasm and devotion of individual librarians to their profession. As an example of the cordial spirit of fellowship which exists among the librarians of this country and their willingness to coöperate in any scheme which concerns library interests, the exhibition is especially noteworthy.

Almost all of the material has been received since March 5th, and many libraries have asked for an extension of time in order that they might complete the charts, etc., in preparation. It is therefore impossible at this time to give more than a suggestion of what the completed exhibit will contain.

Many of the libraries contributing have sent their material beautifully mounted and labeled, thus saving the committee much time and work, and all have shown great care and thought in the selection made. Practically every phase of library work in this country will be represented by photographs, charts, or descriptive matter, and the committee believes that the exhibition as a whole will be instructive and interesting and will give an adequate idea of the present condition of libraries in this country. Especial emphasis will be given to those features which are most significant, and those phases of the work in which this country has been a pioneer will be fully treated.

The space granted the American Library Association Exhibit represents a cross section at the end of one of the exposition buildings, approximately 23 x 97 feet, with

three aisles traversing the section. The diagram of the space shows the arrangement decided upon by the committee.

The partitions between the American Library exhibit and those adjoining will be formed by low book cases with winged bulletin cases above. Inasmuch as the space allotted includes very little wall space, the use of some sort of a bulletin frame was made necessary, and the winged bulletin cases will enable the committee to exhibit a much larger proportion of the material received than would otherwise have been possible.

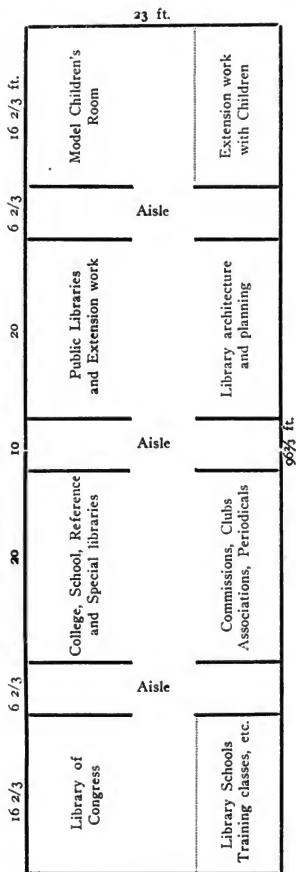
The Library of Congress has prepared a chart 5 x 10 feet showing the growth of libraries in the United States from 1876-1913, which will be an interesting and important feature of the exhibit.

In addition the Library of Congress has contributed photographs of its building and of the series of mural paintings illustrating the Evolution of the Book; an annotated collection of blanks and forms; a complete collection of its publications since 1897; a catalog of all works in the Library of Congress on Bibliography, Library Economy, Printing and Book-binding, arranged both in the form of a dictionary catalog and a systematic catalog. These catalogs are designed to show the resources of the Library of Congress on the subjects named and to illustrate the use of the printed catalog cards in dictionary and systematic catalogs. A number of pamphlets will be sent for distribution.

The library schools have furnished photographs illustrative of their equipment and work, specimens of the forms and blanks used, circulars of information, and outlines of their courses. The Pratt Institute Library School has also loaned the exhibit prepared last year by its students which is described in the December number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

The college and university libraries have made an interesting contribution to the exhibit.

The Johns Hopkins University has sent a carefully arranged exhibit of photographs, plans, blanks and forms with descriptions and annotations in German and English.



Columbia University has furnished charts illustrating their charging system and reference blanks and a set of publications relating to the library.

For the participation of the special libraries throughout the country in the exhibit, the committee is indebted to the president of Special Libraries Association, Mr. D. W. Handy, who took the matter up with enthusiasm and appointed Mr. George W. Lee of Stone & Webster, to bring it to the attention of members of the association. Mr. Lee sent out circulars asking for contributions of money and material and was instrumental in securing returns from a number of libraries. This division includes libraries containing general collections in special institutions as well as libraries instituted for the purpose of supplying books on a particular subject and allied subjects.

Commission work will be illustrated by a series of charts prepared by the League of Library Commissions for exhibition at the N. E. A. last year. The charts show the extension of commission work and the increase of circulation in the last ten years, and photographs show the means by which the people of rural communities are reached.

The work of public libraries will be fully portrayed and the various activities of a modern library in the community will be clearly shown.

A chart showing the municipal support of a number of representative libraries of various sizes, the total circulation, the amounts expended for salaries and books and similar statistical information will afford the visitors from this and other countries an opportunity to make some interesting comparisons.

Maps will show the distribution of branches and delivery and deposit stations in different cities, and the ways in which these distributing agencies are operated will be shown by photographs and the printed forms used in the various divisions of the work.

One end of the space will be devoted to

work with children, a corner being fitted up with shelving, typical tables and chairs, to resemble a corner of a children's room, and a representative collection of books will be shown. A series of photographs and charts will illustrate extension work with children in schools, playgrounds, recreation centers, etc.

Library architecture will be given a prominent place in the exhibit and a large collection of photographs and plans has been brought together.

A model of a typical branch or small library has been prepared to show the relative arrangement of rooms, the provision of reading and reference rooms for adults and children, stack and wall shelving, and the way in which a general supervision of the entire floor may be given from the charging desk with its position in the central portion of the floor space.

The committee has also in preparation a handbook of the exhibit in English and German, which will not only furnish a key to its arrangement, but will give a brief description of each of the activities represented and such additional information in relation to American libraries as it believes will be of interest to the foreign visitor. It will also contain a list of periodical articles on American libraries in German, French and Italian magazines.

The committee congratulates the Association upon securing the services of Dr. Theodore W. Koch of the University of Michigan, who has consented to install the exhibit in Leipzig and who will remain in charge during May; of Mr. Donald Hendry of the Pratt Institute Free Library, who will be in charge in June and July, and of Miss Adelaide Hasse of the New York Public Library, in August and September. The committee believes that their attendance will contribute greatly to the success of the exhibit.

MARY E. PLUMMER,
MARY EILEEN AHERN,
FRANK P. HILL,
Chairman,
Committee.

EUROPEAN TOURS OF THE A. L. A.

Two European summer tours for American librarians are being arranged, both to include the Book and Graphic Arts Exhibit at Leipzig and the British Library Association conference at Oxford, Aug. 31 to Sept. 4.

One party will take the southern route, landing at Naples, and visiting points in Italy, Switzerland, Germany and England. Circulars have been addressed to all members of the A. L. A., and the detailed itinerary was published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for February. For additional copies or further information address F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis street, Fenway, Boston, or Bureau of University Travel, 31 Trinity Place, Boston.

Another party will take the northern route, landing at Christiania, visiting points in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and England. Additional information may be secured from J. C. M. Hanson, of the University of Chicago libraries.

The cost of either trip to end of stay in Leipzig, with transportation to London and return steamer berth is \$370.

WASHINGTON HOTELS AND LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE A. L. A. CONFERENCE

It seems probable that there will be an attendance of at least 1000 to 1200 members of the A. L. A. from outside Washington at the coming conference, May 25-30. In order to be on the safe side, the rooming bureau will be prepared for a much larger number. All of the likely hotels have been circularized, and on receipt of rates accommodations have been inspected by representatives of the bureau, with the idea of not listing any but suitable hotels.

In the tabulated list are included the hotels considered eligible, with approximate numbers that may be accommodated, rates for different accommodations and distances from headquarters. Memorial Continental Hall (where the four general sessions will be held) is about two-fifths of a mile from the New Willard (headquarters), a de-

lightful walk in spring across the White Lot, or one-fourth of a mile from the nearest car line on Pennsylvania avenue. Hotels marked with † are nearer the Memorial Continental Hall than the New Willard, or at practically the same distance.

Some of the hotels have quoted week rates. In many cases the rate for six or seven days is the same. These rates will be furnished by the bureau on application. It is expected that some members will want to spend an additional week in Washington, either in advance of the conference or at its close. Such members will naturally be interested in week rates.

The rooming bureau is also prepared to send members to recommended boarding houses within reasonable distances from headquarters. It has on file accommodations from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per day and from \$6 to \$12 per week. Usually these prices cover in addition to room two meals, breakfast and dinner, but not luncheon. The work of the bureau will be somewhat lighter if members generally will ask to be assigned to hotels instead of to boarding houses. It is earnestly desired, however, that no member shall be kept from attending the conference for lack of accommodations at reasonable prices.

The rooming bureau will be prepared to assign members to their hotels at any time. Information concerning assignments to specific rooms cannot be furnished until nearer the date of the conference. The bureau stands ready to make reservations on request; but members who prefer to communicate directly with the management of hotels should mention the fact that reservations are made for the A. L. A. meeting. All members who make reservations direct, or who expect to stop with Washington friends, or who secure accommodations otherwise than through the rooming bureau are requested to notify the bureau of their plans, so that full advance information may be had at local headquarters of proposed attendance.

In advance of the conference a list of good restaurants of varying grades of expense will be prepared for the information of members in attendance.

The local committee of arrangements,

HOTEL	Single room with bath	Single room without bath	Double bed with bath, each	Double bed without bath, each	2 beds in 1 room, with bath, each	2 beds in 1 room, without bath, each	Distance from New Willard
<i>Bellevue</i> 15th and I sts. (Euro) .. (Amer) .. 100 persons.	\$2.00-\$3.00 4.00-5.00	\$1.50-\$2.00 3.50-4.00	\$1.50-\$2.50 3.50-4.50	\$1.00-\$1.50 3.00-3.50	\$1.50-\$2.50 3.50-4.50	\$1.00-\$1.50 3.00-3.50	$\frac{3}{4}$ mi.†
<i>Buckingham</i> 920 15th st. (Amer) .. 25 persons.	—	2.50	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	$\frac{3}{4}$ mi.†
<i>Cochran</i> 14th and K sts. (Amer) .. 150 persons.	4.00	3.50	3.50-4.00	3.00	3.50	3.00	$\frac{3}{4}$ mi.
<i>Congress Hall</i> N. J. ave. bet. B and C sts., S. E. (Euro) .. (Amer) .. 100 persons.	2.50 4.50	*1.50 *3.50	2.00 4.00	*1.50 *3.50	2.00 4.00	*1.50 *3.50	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. (Capitol Hill)
<i>Continental</i> N. Capitol bet. D. & E. sts. (Euro) .. (Euro) .. 100 persons.	2.50-3.00	*1.50-2.00	1.75-2.50	*1.25-1.50	2.50	—	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. (Bet. Capitol and Station)
<i>Dewey</i> L bet. 13th and 14th. (Amer) .. 20-30 persons.	—	2.50	2.50	2.50	—	2.50	$\frac{3}{4}$ mi.
<i>Driscoll</i> 1st and B sts., N. W. (Euro) .. (Amer) .. 25 rooms.	2.50 4.00	*1.50-2.00 *3.00-3.50	2.00 3.50	*1.25-1.50 *2.75-3.00	—	—	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. (Capitol Hill)
<i>Everett</i> 1730 H st. (Amer) .. 30 persons.	—	*2.50	—	*2.00	—	*2.50	$\frac{3}{4}$ mi.†
<i>Gordon</i> 16th and I sts. (Euro) .. (Amer) .. 200-250 persons.	2.50-3.00 5.00	1.50-2.00 3.00	2.00-2.50 4.00	2.00	3.00 4.50	1.50-2.00 3.50	$\frac{3}{4}$ mi.†
<i>Grafton</i> Conn. ave and De Sales st. (Amer) .. 150 persons.	—	2.00	4.00 up	3.00	4.00-6.00	4.00	1 mi.†
<i>Hamilton</i> 14th and K sts. (Amer) .. 60-80 persons.	4.00	2.50-3.00	3.00	2.50	3.00	2.50	$\frac{3}{4}$ mi.
<i>Harrington</i> 11th and E sts. (Euro) .. 100 persons.	2.00-3.00	*1.50	1.50-2.00	*1.25	1.50-2.00	*1.25	$\frac{3}{4}$ mi.
<i>Knickerbocker</i> N. Y. ave. and 17th st. (Men only.) (Euro) .. 10 men.	2.00	*1.25-1.50	—	—	—	—	$\frac{3}{4}$ mi.†
<i>Lincoln</i> 10th and H sts. (Euro) .. (Amer) .. 25 persons.	— —	1.00 2.00	0.75-1.00 2.00	—	0.75-1.00 2.00	—	$\frac{3}{4}$ mi.
<i>Logan</i> Iowa Circle. (Euro) .. (Amer) .. 50 persons.	1.50 up 3.00	1.00 up 2.50	1.25-1.50 2.50	1.00 2.00	1.50 3.00	1.25 2.50	1 mi. \
<i>Metropolitan</i> 615 Pa. ave. (Euro) .. (Amer) .. 150-200 persons.	2.50 4.00	*1.00-1.50 *2.50-3.00	2.00-2.50 3.50-4.00	*1.00-1.50 *2.50-3.00	2.50 4.00	*1.50-2.00 *3.00-3.50	$\frac{3}{4}$ mi.

* Running hot and cold water in room.

HOTEL	Single room with bath	Single room without bath	Double bed, with bath, each	Double bed without bath, each	2 beds in 1 room, with bath, each	2 beds in 1 room, without bath, each	Distance from New Willard
<i>National</i> Pa. ave., bet. 6th & 7th sts. (Euro)... (Amer)... 300 persons.	2.50 3.50	1.50 2.50	2.00 3.25	1.00 2.25	2.50 3.50	1.50 2.50	$\frac{3}{4}$ mi.
<i>New Bancroft</i> 18th and H sts. (Euro)... (Amer)... 40 persons.	1.50 3.00	1.00 2.50	1.50 3.00	1.00 2.50	1.50 3.00	1.00 2.50	$\frac{3}{4}$ mi.†
<i>New Ebbitt</i> 14th and F sts. (Amer)... (Euro)... 150-200 persons.	4.50 2.50	3.50 1.50	4.00 2.00 up	3.50 1.50 up	4.50 2.50	4.00 1.50-2.00	Across st.
<i>New Richmond</i> 17th and H sts. (Euro)... (Amer)... 50-60 persons.	3.00-4.00 4.00-6.00	*1.50-2.50 3.00-4.00	2.00-2.50 4.00-5.00	*1.25-1.75 3.00-3.50	2.50-3.00 4.50-5.50		$\frac{3}{4}$ mi.†
<i>New Varnum</i> N. J. ave. and C st., S. E. (Euro)... (Amer)... 75-80 persons.	2.00 4.00	1.50 3.00	1.75 3.50	1.25 3.00	1.75 3.50*	1.25 3.00	$1\frac{1}{4}$ mi. (Capitol Hill)
<i>New Willard</i> 14th and Pa. ave. (Euro)... (Amer)... 200-300 persons.	3.50 up	*2.50 up	2.50 up	*2.00 up	2.75 up		
<i>Powhatan</i> 18th and Pa. ave. (Euro)... (Amer)... 50-100 persons.	2.50 up	*1.50-2.00	1.75 up	*1.25-1.50	2.00 up	1.50-1.75	$\frac{3}{4}$ mi.†
<i>Ralrigh</i> 12th and Pa. ave. (Euro)... (Amer)... 500-600 persons.	3.00-3.50	*2.50 up	2.00-2.50	*1.50 up	2.50-4.00	2.00	2 blocks
<i>St. James</i> Pa. ave. and 6th st. (Euro)... (Amer)... 100 persons.	2.50 up	1.00-2.00	1.75-2.50	1.00-1.50			$\frac{3}{4}$ mi.
<i>Shoreham</i> 15th and H sts. (Euro)... (Amer)... 250-300 persons.	3.50-5.00	*2.50-3.00	2.50-3.00	*2.00	3.50-4.00	2.50	$\frac{3}{4}$ mi.†
<i>Winsten</i> Pa. ave and 1st st. (Euro)... (Amer)... 75-100 persons.			1.50 3.00	1.00 2.50			$1\frac{1}{4}$ mi. (Capitol Hill)

* Running hot and cold water in room.

with the coöperation of the District of Columbia Library Association, will furnish in advance or at the time of the conference information concerning cab fares, baggage express rates, street car fares (6 tickets for 25 cents), sight-seeing automobiles, excursions to Mount Vernon, Great Falls, Annapolis, etc. In addition to a handbook of the libraries of the District to be published by the Library of Congress for the District of Columbia Library

Association, a compact map and guide will be furnished to all members in attendance.

A few members have written asking for information concerning the best guide to Washington. As such inquiries are probably typical, it seems desirable to state that the best available guide is Reynolds' Standard Guide. This regularly sells at 25 cents in paper, with 8 cents additional for postage. A special rate has been secured, so that it is possible for the rooming bureau

to mail copies to members for 25 cents, including postage. Please send cash or stamps with order.

Inquiries concerning local arrangements, including rooms, should be addressed to George F. Bowerman, chairman, or Miss Grace E. Babbitt, secretary, the Public Library, Washington, D. C.

PRELIMINARY TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENT

No special rates have as yet been granted our Association for the Washington conference. It is hoped, however, that two cents a mile will be available. In the next bulletin final announcements will be made, but if the special rate expected is not allowed the figures given in this announcement will prevail.

First class passenger fare, all rail, to Washington from various centers will be as below (see also table of cities under Chicago and middle west party):

	One way	Round trip
Baltimore	\$1.00	\$1.75
	(Only 2 days limit.)	
Philadelphia	3.40	6.00
	(10 days limit.)	
New York	5.65	10.00
	(10 days limit.)	
Pittsburgh	8.00	
Buffalo	10.63	
Cleveland	11.00	
Boston	11.15	20.50
	(13 days limit.)	
Cincinnati	13.50	
Detroit via Buffalo	14.35	
Chicago	17.50	
Indianapolis	15.00	
Louisville	16.00	
New Orleans	27.50	
Nashville	19.25	
Birmingham	19.25	
Dallas	35.55	
Atlanta	16.30	

For those wishing to travel together the usual parties will be provided as follows:

NEW ENGLAND PARTIES

From New England a choice of two parties, the principal party leaving Boston via the Fall River line on Sunday, May 24, for New York, and proceeding thence to Washington by rail. Special train will be provided leaving New York between 9 and 10 a.m., the New England and New York parties combining for the purpose of securing enough for a special. Fare from Boston to Washington via this route, \$9.65 one way, \$18 round trip, thirteen days limit. The one way rate of \$9.65 may be reduced

to \$8.52 by those registering with the special party. Staterooms (outside) on Fall River boat will be reserved, room accommodating two persons, \$2. Parlor cars will be provided on train to Washington, if desired, seats \$1.25. Breakfast in New York (75c.) and lunch on special dining car (75c.) will be provided.

Those desiring an ocean trip can leave Boston by the Merchants & Miners Transportation Co. line, Friday, May 22, at 5 p.m., reaching Baltimore Monday morning the 25th, proceeding thence by train to Washington. For 15 or more, fare, including berth in stateroom and meals on steamer, \$12 each way, Boston to Washington.

Those desiring to go by water and return via New York and Fall River line to Boston, can get round trip by this variable route for \$26.15.

Applications for reservations in regular New England party for Fall River line staterooms, parlor car seats, meals en route, and special party transportation should be made to F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis street, Fenway, Boston, Mass., also for reservations in party for ocean trip.

PARTY FROM NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE

A special train consisting of parlor cars, dining car, coaches and baggage car will leave Jersey City via the Central R. R. of N. J. and the B. & O. (Royal Blue Line), at 9.45 Monday morning, May 25; connecting ferry will leave Liberty street 9.30, West 23rd street 9.20.

All from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore who wish to reserve space on this train should send their names to C. H. Brown, 26 Brevoort place, Brooklyn, N. Y., on or before May 18. Those wishing parlor car seat, enclose \$1.25 from New York, 75c. from Philadelphia, or 25c. from Baltimore.

The special A. L. A. rates have not yet been announced; regular round-trip ticket from New York is \$10 (ten days limit, including date of sale), from Philadelphia \$6. One-way fare from New York is \$5.65; this can be reduced by those who register for the special train to \$4.52, with corre-

sponding reductions from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Any A. L. A. rate, if granted, will not be less than the mileage book rate. If four or more persons expect to return in the same party to New York, mileage books can be supplied to them for the return trip, making the round fare \$9.04.

CHICAGO PARTY (INCLUDING MIDDLE WEST)

Following the custom of former years, arrangements are being consummated for a special train to leave Chicago for Washington, D. C., on Sunday afternoon, May 24. This train will be made up of a sufficient number of all-steel, electric-lighted, solid vestibuled coaches, compartments, drawing room, and lounging, observation and parlor cars.

Those intending to join the special train at Chicago are requested to register as soon as possible.

RAILROAD RATES

Unless special rates are later granted by the railroads at this time, those desiring to travel via special train can save money by purchasing tickets from outside points to Chicago and traveling on the identification cards which will be furnished members of the special train party at the rate of \$14.50 per capita, Chicago to Washington, D. C. The same party arrangement for ten or more may be made returning, otherwise you will be obliged to pay a full fare of \$17.

The regular one-way standard rate, Chicago to Washington, D. C., is \$17.50 and returning \$17. New York, Boston, and other eastern point rates from Chicago will be announced in the next bulletin. One-way rates from points west of Chicago to Washington, D. C., and to Chicago, Ill., are as follows:

	To Washington	To Chicago
St. Louis	\$20.25	\$5.80
Kansas City	27.25	10.75
Omaha	27.50	10.00
St. Paul	25.65	8.15
Minneapolis	25.65	8.15
Des Moines	24.50	7.00
Cedar Rapids	22.05	4.55
Sioux City	27.75	10.25
Millwaukee	10.30	1.70
Madison	20.10	2.60
Pecora	20.00	3.00
Detroit	14.35	5.50

Indianapolis	15.00	3.70
Denver	40.10	22.60
Los Angeles	77.25	59.75
San Francisco	77.25	59.75
Portland	77.25	56.90
Seattle	75.65	56.90

PULLMAN RATE FROM CHICAGO

Drawing room	\$16.00
Compartment	13.00
Lower berth	4.50
Upper berth	3.60

Detailed information concerning the special train, as to the time of departure from Chicago and arrival in Washington, dining car service, etc., will be printed in the next bulletin.

For reservations for the special train accommodations address John F. Phelan, Chicago Public Library.

POST CONFERENCE

It is thought that with the conference in the beautiful city of Washington, which presents so many points of interest, a short post conference trip will be the more popular. The committee, therefore, is planning for a party, personally conducted, to leave Washington on Saturday evening, May 30, by boat to Old Point Comfort, where two days will be spent. Old Point is a beautiful spot for a good rest, after the convention, and offers the attractions of Fortress Monroe, Hampton Institute, and side trips to Norfolk as well as many water excursions. Leaving Old Point it is the intention to proceed by day steamer to Richmond, giving opportunity to stop at Jamestown Island and see the remains of the original settlement there. It is planned to spend two days in Richmond, and to return to Washington by rail. Cost of this trip will be about \$30 for six days. Party due back in Washington Friday afternoon, June 5.

PUBLICITY

The publicity committee of the A. L. A. (Messrs. F. C. Hicks, W. H. Kerr and G. F. Bowerman) are hard at work planning for wide publicity for the Washington conference and its program features. A practical newspaper publicity man has been engaged to work up articles for the press in advance of the conference and to devote his entire time to the Association work the week of the conference. Efforts will be

made to secure papers and reports in advance of the meeting from all participants in the program and chairmen of committees. These will be duplicated and sent out either in whole or in abstract to the press to be released on the date of delivery. Librarians can help this publicity work by sending either to the secretary of the Association or to George F. Bowerman, Public Library, Washington, any facts of news interest pertaining to library work.

Every librarian should personally interview the editor of his home city paper and urgently request that the paper's Washington correspondent be instructed to "cover" the A. L. A. Conference, May 25-29.

Washington will furnish exceptional opportunities for publicity. Every newspaper of consequence in the country has its representative in Washington, who is instructed to "cover" all features of general interest at the national capital, and this representative will report the A. L. A. Conference to his home paper if he is instructed to do so.

See that he is instructed.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

THE annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries will be held in Washington, D. C., May 25 to 30. Headquarters will be at the New Ebbitt House.

It is proposed to hold the sessions of the association early in the week, so that those present may have ample time to attend the meetings of the American Library Association and the National Association of State Libraries, and visit the many points of interest in the national capital.

It is impossible to detail the program at this time, but it is expected that opportunity will be given to study the workings of certain of the institutions in Washington which concern those who have to do with the practice of the law. At least three bulletins will be issued before the meeting, which will be sent to the members and to all others interested. These bulletins will contain full information, and it is requested

that all who are in any way interested in our proceedings send their names and addresses to Miss G. E. Woodard, secretary of the association, Law Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., who will see that the bulletins are duly forwarded.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

THE time and place are right for a large meeting of school librarians in connection with the A. L. A. Conference, to be held at Washington, D. C., the last week in May.

Three meetings of school librarians will be held,—a general meeting, and High School and Normal School round tables for informal discussion. It is hoped that Dr. Claxton and other educational leaders will speak at the general school library meeting. Recent progress in school library work, also coöperation of librarians with the National Council of Teachers of English and with the Department of Superintendence of the N. E. A. will be reported upon. Mr. Kerr, Miss Hall, Miss Hadley and other school library leaders will be present.

These meetings will probably be held on Friday, the general meeting on the morning and Round Tables on the evening of May 29. A dinner of school librarians will be planned for the day of the meeting. An exhibit of school library helps and methods will be made with the coöperation, it is hoped, of Dr. Claxton.

IDA M. MENDENHALL,
Chairman of Committee.

THE NEW PRUSSIAN ROYAL LIBRARY

IN the presence of the Kaiser and most of the celebrated men in German art, science and letters, the new Prussian Royal Library, a stately pile of Silesian sandstone, occupying the biggest city block in all Berlin, was dedicated March 22.

The library, which fronts the north side of Unter-den-Linden, between the Char-

lotten and University Strassen, represents a cost of \$5,000,000. It has taken nine years to build it.

Although at present it houses only 1,500,000 books, it has been designed for the centuries to come with a maximum capacity of 5,000,000 volumes.

The director is the famous theologian and friend of the Kaiser, Professor Otto Harnack. The designer is Privy Councillor Dr. Ernst F. von Ihne, the Court architect. He also is a great personal friend of the Emperor, and represented his Majesty at the inauguration of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh a few years ago.

The new Royal Library, which stands on historic ground hallowed by memories of Frederick the Great—on part of the plot stood the elaborate royal mews, which Frederick established and which all his successors maintained—is a splendid specimen of Palladian Renaissance. A feature of the exterior is a series of sitting statues of the most renowned men in literature, the arts, and the sciences. Over the main entrance in Unter-den-Linden is a cluster of three heroic medallions, with the Kaiser in the middle, flanked by Frederick the Great and Emperor William I. In the middle of each front is a recess covered with rich sculpture. The recess on the Unter-den-Linden side is embellished with a beautiful tympanum representing the Triumph of Apollo.

The Royal Library is said to have the most up-to-date equipment, especially in apparatus for the rapid handling of books. Dr. von Ihne admits that he has learned much in this respect in New York and Washington. The library handles, on an average, 2,000 books a day, many of which are lent for outside use.

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR 1913

DURING the year the work of the library has made steady progress. The resources of the library have naturally been increased both by gift and by purchase; through additions to and changes in the staff there has been a gradual improvement in the efficiency of the staff and a consequent gain

in the facility with which the library may be utilized by the public; and readers of New York City and elsewhere have more generally recognized their opportunity to use the library.

In the central building nearly 50,000 books and over 65,000 pamphlets were added, making a total of 1,227,309 volumes and pamphlets available for use in the building. There were also added to central building collections 75,194 prints, about 14,000 maps, 351 newspapers, American and foreign, and 7,775 different current periodicals. Nearly a million volumes have been added to the circulation department for use in the branches, making the whole number of books and pamphlets belonging to the library 2,191,498.

In the central building there were 2,102,824 visitors or readers, an average of 5,761 daily. Of these 526,682 were actual readers who consulted 1,685,715 volumes. From the forty branch libraries 8,320,144 volumes were issued for home use, an increase of 350,480 over the number issued in 1912.

The total expenditures for the calendar year were \$1,230,343.33, of which \$504,489.64 was for the reference department, and \$725,853.69 was for the circulation department. Of the reference department expenditures \$64,370.12, or 13 per cent., was for books, binding and periodicals, and \$327,973.82, or 65 per cent., for salaries. The city appropriated \$666,548.62 toward the expenses of the circulation department. In this department \$189,057.12, or 13 per cent. of the total income, was for books, binding and periodicals, and \$418,208.44, or 58 per cent., for salaries.

At the close of the year there were 1,046 persons on the staff of the library; 467 in the reference department and 579 in the circulation department.

The use of the American history division, with which are administered the rooms containing the collections of manuscripts, maps, early printed books and those of special rarity or value, increased over 50 per cent. during 1913. A marked increase in the use of the extensive collections of early American newspapers was noted.

In the art and prints division there were

25,434 readers who consulted 73,846 volumes, an increase in readers of 28 per cent. and in volumes used of 18 per cent. The general art collection has been kept up, but more special literature of painting is left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and that of architecture to the Avery Library at Columbia. The music division received an interesting gift from Mrs. Joachim Andersen, of the programs of 2400 orchestral concerts, conducted by the late Joachim Andersen, the Danish conductor, bound in fourteen volumes. The collection of the division is mainly of historical value, since limited appropriations have made it impossible to add many music publications of the last fifty years.

In the economics division the number of readers increased nearly 58 per cent. In the documents division reference work was only begun with the opening of the new building, in 1911. During that year 1563 readers used the department, while in 1913 the readers numbered 7596. A good deal of reference work in this division is done by telephone.

In the science division there were 18,137 readers, an increase of 78 per cent. over 1912. This increase is partly due to an extension of hours, the room now being open until to every evening. In the technology and patents rooms 40,803 readers were served. An increasing interest in the literature of mining and metallurgy and of moving pictures, is noted, and in contrast, an apparent lack of interest in aeronautics.

The oriental division now contains 15,572 volumes. The books dealing with ancient Egypt were most in demand for research work, while many Orientals living in New York use the collections in modern oriental tongues. Use of the Jewish and Slavonic divisions has increased largely.

During the year 125,763 readers called for periodicals in the periodical room, using 438,128 periodicals. Classified as to subject, periodicals on technology (including trade journals), were most popular, followed by literature, art, archaeology, and the stage, and economics. In the news-

paper room 351 newspapers, American and foreign, are received regularly. Of these 237 are published in the United States. During the year 68,081 readers filed slips for bound volumes or papers not on the racks. As a test of the total use of the room a count was kept the last week of the year. This count recorded 7834 persons entering the room, of whom 1945 filed slips, and 5889 used papers on the racks.

The most important gift of the year was the collection of 158 books (203 volumes) from the library of William Augustus Spencer, who was lost on the "Titanic." The books are largely by modern French writers, and are remarkable chiefly for their fine illustrations and bindings. The library has made a systematic effort to complete its files of the sessions laws of the states from 1860 to date, and has purchased the latest directories of the principal cities, as well as many trade and business directories.

The catalogs of the reference department now contain 5,079,818 cards, of which 2,269,638 are in the public catalog room, 1,184,239 in the official catalog in the cataloging room, and 1,625,941 in the various special reading rooms. During the year 58,895 volumes, 47,223 pamphlets, and 43 maps were handled by the cataloging division.

Exhibitions have been held in the main exhibition room of the literature of spelling reform and shorthand, in connection with the centenary of Isaac Pitman's birth; a collection of early books and prints relating to railways; a selection from the Spencer collection; a large display of material on city planning; and illustrations of the progress of writing and book-making from the earliest times among oriental nations and in western Europe down to the sixteenth century. In the print gallery and the Stuart room interesting displays of prints, etchings and engravings have been shown.

The library printing office now does the printing for the entire library system, including publications, catalog cards and stationery forms, while the library bindery

handles a considerable portion of the binding done.

Excluding the Travelling Libraries office, which shows an increase in circulation of 98,045 over 1912, twenty-nine branches show gains amounting to 356,976, while twelve branches show losses of 104,541. New registration at the branches amounted to 135,377, of whom 72,618 were adults, and 62,759 were children.

Reading room attendance at the branches in general shows a decrease, the total for the year being 1,091,616, a loss of 34,527. In a number of branches the hour of closing is now 10 o'clock instead of 9. The best use of reading rooms is seen on the lower east side, where students have few opportunities elsewhere for study.

The Library for the Blind circulated 23,325 volumes, 8918 going to residents of Greater New York and the remainder to surrounding states. Thirty-seven states and the District of Columbia have drawn on this library. Books are issued in New York point, European Braille, American Braille, and Moon type; music in New York point and Braille. European Braille was recommended as the basis for a standard type by the Uniform Type Committee in its last report.

The Travelling Libraries have sent collections to fire and police department stations, schools public and private, business stations, community libraries. Sunday schools, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. buildings, factories, and home libraries. With a collection of 76,421 volumes there have been issued 919,159 volumes.

The work with children grows steadily. The circulation was 3,006,603 volumes, against 2,959,044 in 1912, and this does not include circulation to children through the traveling libraries. This increased circulation has worn out the books till there is a serious shortage, and a building up of the collections is the greatest need for 1914.

The visits from public school classes to branches has been extended at the request of teachers, and story telling and club work has grown, picture-book story hours helping the "little mothers" who are obliged to bring their younger brothers with them.

Radiopticons are installed in several branches and occasional illustrated travel talks are given to the various clubs.

More educational, literary and welfare societies are using the assembly rooms in branch buildings for their meetings, and the branches are taking active part in the work of neighborhood associations in various sections of the city. The branches act as agencies for the New York State Education Department for the distribution of lantern slides on various educational subjects. A systematic effort has been made to collect and preserve negatives of photographs of branch libraries and of various activities carried on in them and in the main building, and from these negatives a collection of 449 stereopticon slides have been made. Twenty-seven lectures have been given, illustrated by selections from these slides.

The Board of Education has given 120 free lectures in branch libraries, at which the attendance totalled 21,493.

The recommendation of the medical officer submitted in the fall of 1912 for a better arrangement of hours for the circulation staff, was put into effect the first of the year, and results have proved it beneficial. Work done has been better, and there have been fewer absences.

In the Library School sixteen seniors received diplomas, and forty juniors the school certificate. The report of the Library School has already been reviewed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The death of Dr. John S. Billings, the director of the library since 1896, occurred on March 11. A memorial service was held in the central building April 25, at which Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Sir William Osler, Dr. William H. Welch, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. R. R. Bowker, and Mr. John L. Cadwalader paid tribute to the high rank in many fields of the late director. Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, who had been assistant director since June, 1908, was, on May 14, elected director to succeed Dr. Billings.

LEARNING hath gained most by those books by which the printers have lost.—J. FULLER, in "Of books."

THE BI-STATE CONFERENCE AT ATLANTIC CITY

ABOUT two hundred were present at the eighteenth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association, held at the Hotel Chelsea, in Atlantic City, March 6 and 7. Following the custom inaugurated last year, the New Jersey Association held a short business meeting Friday afternoon preceding the joint session, at which Miss Sarah B. Askew, of Trenton, president of the association, presided. Reading of the secretary's and treasurer's reports was waived, inasmuch as they will be printed in the *Bulletin*. A nominating committee consisting of Miss Norma Bennett, of Madison, chairman; Miss Edna B. Pratt, of Trenton, and Thomas F. Hatfield, of Hoboken, was appointed by the chair. This committee made its report at the close of the Saturday morning session, when it brought in the following ticket, which was unanimously elected: president, Howard L. Hughes, of the Trenton Public Library; first vice-president, Miss Margaret McVety, of the Newark Public Library; second vice-president, E. W. Miller, Jersey City Public Library; secretary, Miss Lynda Phillips, Chatham Public Library; treasurer, Miss Mary G. Peters, Bayonne Public Library.

A number of librarians especially qualified to give advice on special subjects were ready at certain hours each day to answer any questions put to them on their topics. The list of these "advisers" was as follows: Cataloging, Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, Library School of the New York Public Library; Reference work, Miss Julia A. Hopkins, Pratt Institute Library School; Information department, Miss Anna A. MacDonald, Pennsylvania Free Library Commission; Book selection, Miss Corinne Bacon, director of the Drexel Institute Library School; Children's work, Miss Julia F. Carter, New York Public Library; School work in small towns, Miss Agnes Miller, Princeton Public Library; Re-binding and repairing of books, Miss Rose Murray, supervisor of binding, New York Public Library; Treatment of magazines,

pamphlets and ephemeral material, Miss Louise G. Hinsdale, librarian East Orange Free Public Library.

The first speaker at the Friday afternoon session was Miss Louise Connolly, of the Newark Public Library, whose topic was "Our rivals, the movies." Miss Connolly convulsed her hearers at the start by her inimitable description of a girl she knew who spent her whole life in a round of petty details. This girl had in her room five books—her Bible, in which she read one chapter each day and three on Sunday, two books kept because they were Christmas presents, and two others set apart on the mantel. Asked why these were not with the others, she said she kept them separate because she was reading those, and she wanted to be sure nobody touched the markers. Otherwise she couldn't find the place and would have to begin them again! This girl, Miss Connolly said, had "a still-born soul," and was typical of a fairly large proportion of every community, being utterly incapable of getting an idea out of a book or of following any line of thought to its conclusion. Such people were as truly illiterate as those who could not read the words of the printed page at all, and in their present condition the library could do little for them.

Then there was the class of people, few in numbers but enormously influential in the community, who owned, and used, their own libraries, and had little need of the public library. A slightly larger class, but still numerically only a small portion of the population, knew books and used the public library freely and intelligently. All the rest, or more than half the average community, needed to be taught its value and purpose.

With the present enormous vogue of the moving picture shows a large body of this last class, as well as the class typified by the girl described, is kept from the library. This the decrease in circulation clearly shows. The "movies" make their appeal through the rapidity with which the plot of the story is carried along and the exaggerated emphasis with which its different points are brought out. In short it is a "kindergarten for the initiation of these

people into the region of emotional experience."

By coöperating with the "movies" the library in time might be able to grade the work so that a short and simple love story might be heard or read with understanding. The repetition of the visual presentation of the idea possible in a motion picture would help to make its meaning clear.

Libraries having moving picture machines, as at St. Joseph, Mo., make the "movie" a help instead of a rival; after showing a story they can, with some certainty of its appreciation, offer it in book form. Moreover, the atmosphere of the library will have its unconscious influence on the people first attracted there only by the pictures.

Where it is not possible for a library to have its own picture machine, Miss Connolly would have the librarian enlist the coöperation of the proprietor of the motion picture theater to show slides advertising the library in brief but catchy sentences at the close of its regular performance; or, in the case of a reel showing the dramatization of some standard work, stating that the book may be obtained at the public library.

Following Miss Connolly, Miss Lutie E. Stearns, of the Wisconsin Library Commission, gave an address on "The library militant." The library should be made inviting to all, the practice of requiring guarantors on every card abolished, the public encouraged to take as many books at a time as could be used. The librarian should know as many people in the community as possible, for people are much more likely to come to a friend than to a stranger for information and help. The present way of living, moving pictures, the craze for dancing and cards, the trade journals provided by business firms for their employees, and the whole system of modern recreation, all distract the attention of people from the public libraries. The library, if it is to maintain its prestige, must become aggressive. When the great problem of the day is the reform of systems of government, the library should not be content to be a repository of pure literature, but should have the latest publications on methods of

government, in an endeavor to help the people solve their problem. The librarian should visit the moving picture theaters in the community and investigate the character of the films. If the cheap stories so often depicted can be replaced by such films as the "Odyssey," "Hamlet," "Evangeline" and "Lancelot and Elaine," the "movie" may become a distinct influence for good. Such films, with those showing world events and scenes in foreign lands, may make the moving picture theater, especially if used in conjunction with the public library, the poor man's university. The General Film Company, having offices at the corner of Sixth avenue and 23d street, New York City, will supply many such films. An Edison machine suitable for libraries can be bought for \$65, an aluminum screen to put around it for \$6, and films for from \$2.50 to \$5. These can be exchanged for 30 cents, or 90 cents for extra long films.

Miss Stearns freely criticised the Carnegie Corporation for the restrictions it puts on the use of the buildings it gives. Many small towns have no recreational center except the saloon, and she felt that the inclusion in the library building of bowling alleys, a gymnasium, billiard and pool tables, or even a kitchen and dining room where clubs might meet, according to the needs of the town, would be a distinct advantage to the community and no detriment to the library. She advocated public dances, properly managed, in the auditoriums, and also the organization of community choruses in the library. "Better have a hundred happy people in the auditorium than three in the reading room," is her statement of her policy. She told of a men's lounging room in the library of one town, which is largely used by railroad men. A telephone in the room summons them to their runs, and the railroad, appreciating the benefit to its employees, gives \$300 annually for the support of the room. In Toronto for years there has been a room in the basement for the use of the unemployed, where they may read or rest. This was contrasted with the practice in many large libraries of taking away the chairs from the newspaper racks, "to pre-

vent the patrons from staying too long," thus antagonizing the very people they should try to help. "The worth of a library, as of a book, lies in its use," was Miss Stearns' closing word.

Some five-minute talks followed. The first, by Miss Mabel R. Haines, librarian of the Summit (N. J.) Public Library, was on the "Possibilities of the exhibit in a small library." The power of an exhibition is swift, dynamic, direct. It forms an excellent way of reaching the community, especially if the book collection is poor. The local history exhibit recently held in Summit, already described in the December *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, was specially successful, resulting in an unexpected accumulation of good material, an increased interest on the part of the schools, and a considerable impetus to public spirit.

Following Miss Haines, Miss Adele Lupton, of Rahway, spoke on the "Social activities of the library," as exemplified in her own library, where the library, besides the usual talks and lists, has coöperated with the high school in editing its paper, with the health department in circulating the milk reports, with lovers of gardening by circulation of flower and seed catalogs and the holding of flower shows, and with enthusiasts for education and the stage by advertising all meetings of educational value and by circulating the bulletins of the Drama League, of which the library is a member.

Howard L. Hughes, librarian of the Free Public Library of Trenton, brought the session to a close with a few words on "Self-circulation." He said the librarian should try to circulate his books two times, but himself four times. It was advantageous to become acquainted with as many people of as many classes as possible. The librarian should help every sound movement in the community, and should try to become personally acquainted with every promoter of the public welfare, since personal acquaintance always makes for freer intercourse. In short the librarian should "try to be as human as our human limitations will permit."

At the Friday evening session Thomas L. Montgomery, state librarian of Pennsyl-

vania, presided. He spoke briefly of the regret felt by all at the recent announcement of the proposed discontinuance of the Drexel Institute Library School at the close of the present year, and said that a meeting was to be held in Philadelphia March 20 to decide the fate of the graduating class. After a five-minute talk by Albert J. Edmunds, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, on the value of the international alphabet invented by Paul Passy, of Paris, the speaker of the evening, J. Liberty Tadd, was introduced.

Mr. Tadd is director of the Public Industrial Arts School of Philadelphia, and in his talk on "Art in education" he showed most amazing results of the application of his ideas. Mr. Tadd believes that success in life depends more on the physical and mental energy possessed by the individual than on the amount of information that can be absorbed in a given length of time. Through repetition of certain "refined, skilful, delicate, accurate movements" a sufficient number of times the motions become automatically perfect and stimulate and energize the brain.

During the period of the child's growth, from the sixth to the fourteenth year, Mr. Tadd pleads for a few hours each week for this training. In his school every pupil is required to draw, design, model in clay, paint, and carve, for the sake of the development received, and in apparently every case with successful results. They learn to use both hands with equal ease and to make the most intricate figures balance without the use of tools. A large number of interesting slides of the children's work were shown, and the lecture was also illustrated with rapid sketches on the blackboard.

On motion of Robert P. Bliss, of the Free Library Commission of Pennsylvania, a committee of three was appointed to draw up resolutions expressing the regret of the two associations at the passing of the Drexel Institute Library School. Resolutions from the University of Pennsylvania on the same subject were read and referred to this committee.

The second session opened Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, with Miss Askew

presiding. Miss Alice S. Tyler, director of Western Reserve University Library School, gave a most stimulating talk.

In discussing "The necessary qualifications for a librarian," Miss Tyler said in substance that the long list of requisites usually given contained many that were equally sought in other professions and vocations, and that the personal qualities and attitude toward the work, termed the "library spirit," deserved a broader interpretation, as a world-spirit of social service. The general qualities which are in demand in library work and elsewhere, which go toward successful work, have much to do with the personal relations librarians must bear to the various classes of people using books. There are certain special requirements which are distinctive to library work, over and above the engaging personal qualities and general education and culture which are in such general demand, and for this reason special training was required, hence the library schools.

The functions of formal library training have been clearly set forth many times by those identified with the work, hence the most obvious one need only be mentioned, *viz.*, Training in the methods and technique of acquiring, assembling, handling, and distributing collections of books, promptly, accurately and expeditiously—in other words, classification, cataloging, administration, trade bibliography, etc. This is accepted as essential in preparation for effective library work, though opinions differ as to how much time should be given to this distinctly technical training. The second item in preparation for the work is a specialized knowledge of the contents of books. The broad acquaintance with books must be supplemented by specific knowledge. Some few people manifest a sort of intuitive book sense, but this is rare. To interpret books to those who "are entering with hesitation into paths that may lead to wider fields" requires more than simply a love of reading. The third requirement which calls for special preparation is a knowledge of social conditions, community interests and economic influences surrounding the people the library is to serve; and

specifically an acquaintance with the handicaps and obstacles that probably intervene between the individual and the printed page, which prevent many people from coming into personal touch with their library, and methods of overcoming these obstacles. To relate the library to the organized social forces of to-day is an important task, and librarians are becoming keenly alive to the opportunity. With the widening horizon of social service may we not accept a new classification of our vocation as that of social workers, the field for which is set forth in such an inspiring and comprehensive way by Dr. Edward T. Devine in the preface to his "Spirit of social work," addressed "To social workers."

This conception of library work does not leave out of account the fundamental thought of the library as an important part of our educational system, and indeed the schools themselves are responding to the social appeal. Recent educational writers are laying much stress on the fact that education is a social process, a social enterprise. Educational work of any kind cannot mean isolation, but must relate itself to the best interests and activities of the community. Enthusiasm for people—for human beings—must be an important factor in this work, as it is in all the varied activities of social service. Even though our ideal of service be a myth it is worth while, if we accept Sorel's definition of a myth as "the imaginative and intoxicating symbol which inspires men's souls and causes enthusiasm."

Following Miss Tyler's address Edmund Pearson, "the librarian" of the Boston *Transcript*, gave a talk on "Book verse and other verse," which was chiefly a reading of some selected poems. After a brief and humorous "recipe" for the making of book verse, Mr. Pearson read two poems by Austin Dobson, "To a missal of the thirteenth century" and "The bookworm"; "In a library" and two brief verses, each entitled "A book," by Emily Dickinson; "The land of story-books," by Robert Louis Stevenson; "Dibdin's ghost," by Eugene Field; a ballad recounting the history of one John Jenkins; "A society wander-

song," taken from *Life*; and "A modern martyrdom," by Sam Walter Foss, late librarian at Somerville.

In a second brief business meeting of the New Jersey Association, held at the close of Mr. Pearson's reading, the officers for the coming year were elected and a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of Mr. Kimball.

The third session was held Saturday evening, and was presided over by Dr. Hill. Before introducing the speakers Dr. Hill paid tribute to the work of Mr. Kimball, for so long time a trustee of the endowment fund of the A. L. A., a trustee of the Passaic Public Library, and a member of the state library commission. Dr. Hill said that Mr. Kimball's interest dated back to the organization of the Passaic Public Library in 1885, since which time his enthusiasm and care had never diminished.

The first speaker, Prof. Max Eastman, asked the question, "Are you poetic or practical?" He held that "we would all have more fun if we were more poetic, and that we are more poetic than we think." He said a simple test for discovering the proportion of poetic souls is to watch the crowd on a ferryboat and observe how many stay outside to enjoy the sights of the river and how many go inside to think about what they will do when they get across. Children are poetic because they haven't yet been trained to be practical, and it is only when they are made to learn poetry as a *punishment* that they begin to regard it as a mere "collection of words and phrases carefully trained to slip through the mind without enough friction to arouse any thought or imagination." To be poetic is to be childlike, to be natural. Discussing the qualities of words, Prof. Eastman said that slang is partly practical and partly poetic, mostly the latter, and defined poetry as the art of giving to any article or act a name that brings out or suggests its intrinsic quality.

Prof. Eastman was followed by Dr. Max Müller, of the University of Pennsylvania, who gave an illustrated lecture on "The writings of the ancient Egyptians," in which he traced the writings from 4000 years before Christ.

Mr. Faxon announced the travel plans of the A. L. A. so far as perfected, for the Leipsic exposition, the conference at Oxford, and the convention at Washington, with post-conference trip to Old Point Comfort and up the James river to Richmond.

The session closed with the reading of the following resolutions:

Your committee, composed of a member of the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, an alumna of the Drexel Library School, and a principal of another library school, offers the following resolution:

Whereas, It has been announced that the Drexel Institute Library School is to be closed at the end of this school year after twenty-two years of honorable record, and

Whereas, This school during this period has not only trained satisfactorily candidates for library positions, but has by this means aided greatly in the elevation of the library profession as a whole, and

Whereas, In the present condition of library service more instead of fewer well trained persons are needed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the discontinuance of any satisfactory library school is a distinct loss to the profession, and

Further resolved, That this association learns with regret of the disassociation of the Drexel Institute Library School from Drexel Institute, and hopes that the school may be resumed somewhere without loss of continuity and with whatever measure of identity may be possible.

(Signed) ANNA A. MACDONALD,
SARAH C. N. BOGLE,
MARY W. PLUMMER.

The trustees and staff of the Atlantic City Free Public Library entertained the delegates at a tea in the library building Saturday afternoon from four to six. The reception was held in the club room and refreshments served in the museum adjoining, both rooms being made attractive with cut flowers and palms. The Drexel delegation, some sixty in all, held a dinner Saturday night, while the party from New York occupied another table. Pratt Institute representatives gathered together Sunday at lunch, and there were many informal luncheon and dinner parties. In spite of the bad weather Friday and Saturday the boardwalk had many visitors, and by Sunday Atlantic City had redeemed its reputation for blue skies and balmy air.

F. A. H.

It is obvious that the library cannot stand still. It cannot simply mark time. Its appropriations must be increased, and its work increased, or it will surely fall behind. *There is no such thing as a stationary efficient library of any kind.*—Trustees' report, Massachusetts State Library, 1913.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS TO BE SOLD THROUGH BOOKSTORES

THE attention of the committee on federal and state relations was called by the librarian of the University of Illinois to the fact that under the interpretation, by the Government Printing Office, of the statute relating to the distribution of public documents, the Superintendent of Documents states that he is not allowed to sell public documents to book stores or magazine agencies. The committee promptly addressed letters to the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Printing, namely, Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida, and Representative Henry A. Barnhart, of Indiana, requesting that the statute be amended in this respect. We suggest that librarians throughout the country cooperate, according to their opportunity, with the committee in endeavoring to achieve this alteration of the statute. Such sale of public documents to book stores and magazine agencies will be a convenience to libraries which procure all their publications through an agent, and will be of great educational benefit to the general public. The provisions of the law which it is desired to amend prohibit the Superintendent of Documents from selling more than one copy of any government publication to a person or firm dealing in government publications for profit.

* * *

The tariff act of Oct. 3, 1913, makes the following provision with reference to the importation of books by public libraries:

Article 427. "Books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings, lithographic prints, and charts, especially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith, for the use and by order of any society or institution incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use and by order of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning in the United States, or any state or public library, and not for sale, subject to such regulations

as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe."

BERNARD C. STEINER, *Chairman.*

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS—FEBRUARY, 1914

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Armour, South Dakota.....	\$7,500
Humansville, Missouri.....	5,000
Sacramento, California.....	100,000
Waveland Town and Brown Township, Indiana.....	10,000
Waynesboro, Virginia.....	8,000
	<hr/>
	\$130,500

INCREASE, UNITED STATES

Thorntown Town and Sugar Creek Township, Indiana.....	\$4,000
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ORIGINAL GIFT, CANADA

Mimico, Ontario.....	\$7,500
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INCREASES, CANADA

Guelph, Ontario.....	\$8,000
Winnipeg, Manitoba (2 branches).	70,000
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	\$78,000

OTHER GIFTS, ORIGINAL

Curepipe, Mauritius.....	£1,800
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A REQUEST FOR SUGGESTIONS

"ONE reason why so few cities have received formal reports from delegates to educational and other conventions is that *meetings* seem to count for less than *meeting*."

So says Dr. Allen, of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research, who then proceeds in a recent issue of his "Efficient citizenship" leaflet to lay out a group of "lobby questions," applicable to school superintendents at their Richmond meeting the last week in February. A member of the A. L. A. inquires whether a similar plan could not be successfully worked at the Washington conference. We believe it could.

Here is the way Dr. Allen has worked it out as illustrated by a couple of questions taken at random:

"Systematic instruction of parents in helping schools — ask Superintendent Horn, of Houston.

"Outside coöperation with rural schools — ask State Superintendents Preston, of Washington, and Miller, of Ohio."

Have you any questions in library work that you would like to have answered?

If so, send the questions to A. L. A. headquarters.

Has your library solved some problem or undertaken some enterprise that you think would be interesting and valuable to your colleagues?

Send in a brief statement about it to headquarters, with permission for us to print it and refer inquiries to you, as in the above two illustrations from Dr. Allen's list.

We will compile the questions and hints sent in and print them in the May *Bulletin* of the A. L. A., and when you get to Washington you will doubtless find a chance to have a "lobby conference" with the one who can help you to answer your question.

GEORGE B. UTLEY.

A NEW INFORMATION BUREAU

THE Index Office, 31 W. Lake street, Chicago, has been incorporated for the purpose of indexing, compiling and abstracting literary and statistical material for the use of manufacturers, scientists and investigators.

Aksel G. S. Josephson, secretary of the office, announces that the office is prepared through experts and assistants to undertake searches in the libraries, museums, files and records of Chicago, and through connections with libraries, museums, laboratories, research institutes, etc., in other places, to undertake similar work elsewhere.

It intends to collect in its rooms information about available sources of information, collections, catalogs, directories, etc., and will undertake to furnish at reasonable rates bibliographies, indexes, abstracts and translations, as well as photographic reproductions of written and printed material.

The office will also act as an intermediary between those who have information of a specialized character to impart, and those who seek such information.

Membership is obtained by paying an annual fee of \$5, and life membership is obtained by paying once for all a sum of \$100.

Library Organizations

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

On Friday, Feb. 27, Dr. John G. Stanton, vice-president of the trustees of the New London Public Library, welcomed the Connecticut Library Association to New London.

The morning address was made by President Frederick Henry Sykes, of the Connecticut College for Women. Dr. Sykes pointed out that the colleges of our day are still following the old type of education, while the world has gone ahead. Recognizing that library work has become in large part a woman's vocation, he plans to incorporate a broad course of systematic library training in the curriculum of his college. Miss Colt, of Stamford; Miss Sperry, of Waterbury; Miss Davis, Miss Foley, and Miss Hewins, of Hartford, and Miss Rockwell, of New Britain, took part in the discussion which followed.

The meeting then adjourned for luncheon, which was served in the Mohican Hotel.

The afternoon session opened with Mr. Gutzon Borglum's interesting paper in which he defined "Insurgency in art" as an insistence on saying in our own way things that we ourselves think. He pleaded that artists of our time should interpret our own history and experience instead of depending upon Greek and Roman subjects for inspiration.

Miss Harriet S. Wright, of the New Britain Institute, next spoke upon the use of pictures in the children's room. Miss Wright illustrated her lecture with many charming samples of illustrations which have found favor with the children of her library.

The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and accepted, after which Mrs. Johnson outlined the work of the library summer school. Mrs. Johnson stated that, thanks to the help of our association, without which the school must have been discontinued, better work was done than ever before. Next summer the work will be resumed in connection with the Danbury Normal School.

A telegram was sent to Mr. John Pickens, librarian at Thompsonville, Conn., upon the

opening of the new library building on the evening of Feb. 27. Resolutions of sympathy were also directed to be sent to Dr. E. C. Richardson, in connection with the death of Miss Mary A. Richardson, a charter member of our association and its secretary for four years.

Officers for the following year were elected as follows: president, Mr. Charles S. Thayer, of the Hartford Theological Seminary; vice-presidents, Dr. John G. Stanton of New London, Rev. Storrs O. Seymour of Litchfield, Mrs. Godard of Wallingford, Miss Mary E. Clark of Westbrook, and Mr. B. W. Danielson of Danielson; secretary, Miss Edith McH. Steele, of Waterbury; treasurer, Miss Lillian M. Stedman, of Suffield.

After passing a resolution that the thanks of the association be extended to Dr. and Mrs. Stanton and to the librarian and others who helped to make the occasion a delightful one, the meeting adjourned.

EDITH McH. STEELE, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The following committees have been appointed by the executive committee of the New York State Library Association for 1914:

Hospitality:

Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, chairman; Library School, Public Library, New York City.

Miss Emily S. Coit, Public Library, Buffalo.
Miss Isabella K. Rhodes, State Library, Albany.

Miss Isabella M. Cooper, Public Library, Brooklyn.

Mr. Howard L. Hughes, Public Library, Trenton, N. J.

Mr. Harry N. Parsons, Public Library, Buffalo.

Legislation:

Mr. William R. Eastman, Albany, chairman, with power to add two members.

Publicity:

Miss Harriet R. Peck, chairman, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy.

Miss Maud D. Brooks, Public Library, Olean.

Mr. William F. Yust, Public Library, Rochester.

Mr. William S. Watson, chief of the Division of Educational Extension, Albany.

Dr. Frederick W. Kilbourne, Public Library, Brooklyn.

Rural communities:

Miss Clara W. Bragg, Davenport Library,

Bath, chairman, with power to add two members.

Miss Anna R. Phelps, State Library, Albany.

Miss N. Louise Ruckteshler, Guernsey Library, Norwich.

Library institutes:

Mr. Asa Wynkoop, chairman, inspector of libraries, Albany.

Miss Emily S. Coit, Public Library, Buffalo.

Miss N. Louise Ruckteshler, Guernsey Library, Norwich.

Miss Mary L. Davis, Public Library, Troy.

Mr. Frank K. Walter, vice-director of the State Library, Albany.

Libraries in charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions:

Miss Mary W. Plummer, chairman, principal, Library School, Public Library, New York City.

Miss Elizabeth P. Clarke, Seymour Library, Auburn.

Mr. Frederick C. Hicks, Columbia University Library, New York City.

NEW ENGLAND CLUB OF LIBRARY COMMISSION WORKERS

The New England Club of Library Commission Workers held its fifth annual meeting in Burlington, Vt., on Feb. 6. Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Vermont Commissions were represented by nine workers; five other library workers in Burlington and one from Montpelier attended part of the meetings.

After interesting reports from the four states of their past year's work, the subjects discussed were: How to arouse the active interest of library trustees; Efforts to encourage systematic reading and study instead of desultory reading purely for recreation; Influences antagonistic to good reading; Branch libraries in small towns; Sunday opening; The library and the immigrant; Regulations for the use of traveling libraries.

MISS R. W. WRIGHT, *Secretary*,

Vermont Free Public Library Commission.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The annual midwinter meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held in the new library of the International Y. M. C. A. College at Springfield Feb. 19, 1914. Dr. F. N. Seerley, dean of the college, made the address of welcome, briefly tracing the growth and aims of the college.

The morning session was devoted mainly to a discussion of the best books of 1913. This was based upon the annual book list compiled

by the club and printed in the *Springfield Republican*, from which reprints had been made and distributed. This discussion was conducted by Miss Bertha E. Blakely, librarian of Mt. Holyoke College and president of the club.

George L. Lewis, chairman of the committee on simple outlines for school children in the use of the library, then presented his report. This is one of the most vital subjects that have come before the club, and called forth much comment. It was generally agreed that one of the greatest difficulties encountered in teaching school children to use a public library is found in the ignorance of the teachers themselves in the use of a library. This is due to the lack of instruction of prospective teachers as to the importance of children's reading and value of libraries in connection with school work. The librarians felt the need of action upon this subject, and drew up a resolution embodying the club's opinion. This was sent to the State Board of Education, in the hope that instruction in the use of the library may be incorporated into the normal school course.

The first address of the afternoon session was given by Miss Lizzie E. Fletcher, welfare secretary of the Palmer Manufacturing Company, of Three Rivers. Her topic was "Life in a foreign community in Hampden county." Miss Fletcher spoke in a general descriptive way of the life of foreigners in a village community. F. G. Willcox, of the Holyoke Public Library, told of a recent successful experiment in advertising his library.

A resolution was passed urging the appropriation of \$10,000 by the state for the Massachusetts Library Commission. A resolution was also passed in regard to the need of enlarging the scope of the State Library.

The last address of the day was given by George L. Lewis, of Westfield, upon "Periodicals in the library; some problems of the subscription list." Frank Guy Armitage, a student at the college, gave several delightful readings from Dickens.

After a vote of thanks was given to the college for its hospitality the meeting adjourned.

ALICE K. MOORE.

MILWAUKEE LIBRARY CLUB

At the February meeting of the Milwaukee Library Club Miss Winifred Merrill and Mr. J. V. Cargill were the speakers. Miss Merrill's subject was "Municipal and legislative libraries," and Mr. Cargill's was "Branch library work." Each gave a brief history of

the origin and development of these departments of library work, and pointed out where in they differ in their functions from the public library proper.

"The problems which arise in municipal and legislative work are always the very most up-to-date problems," said Miss Merrill. "The municipal and legislative library was established primarily to assist legislators in their work by collecting and tabulating for their handy use information which cannot be obtained in books."

"Only a limited proportion of the population beyond those who have easy access, frequent the central library," Mr. Cargill explained. "Branches should therefore be scattered at convenient places throughout the city, as school buildings are, to attract the rest. Experience shows that most people will do without books rather than take much trouble to get them."

JOSEPHINE KULZICK, Secretary.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association will be held April 13-14 at the Public Library in Toronto. The chief topic for discussion will be "The library situation in Ontario and its possibilities." The president, W. F. Moore of Dundas, will discuss what has been done in organized effort. The question of finances will be taken up by C. A. Byam and O. A. Langley; administration, by W. H. Arison and Norman S. Gurd; general efficiency in book selection, W. J. Sykes, and in book purchase, W. O. Carson; what may be done, will be summed up by E. A. Hardy. In addition to the consideration of this general question, there will be an address on "The universality of library service," by Matthew S. Dudgeon, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. It is expected that Dr. Frank P. Hill, chief librarian of the Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries* of Chicago, and Mr. Cedric Chivers, the library bookbinder of England, will be present and take part in the discussions.

Library Schools

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The need of a club house as a center of social life for the women students has been felt for some time at Pratt Institute. A mass meeting was held about a year ago, at which this need was presented before the trustees,

and the movement there started accomplished its purpose in the recent opening of a very attractive club house adjoining the library grounds. In addition to the general club rooms, which include two parlors, a dining room, kitchen, and sewing room equipped with machines, each of the departments has its own special room furnished by its alumnae. The graduates of the Library School responded very generously to the appeal which was sent out in the fall, and the committee, of which Mrs. Stevens was chairman, used so much judgment and taste in expending the sum raised that the library students all feel that their room is the most attractive in the building. Tea at two cents a cup is served every afternoon, Sunday night suppers are among the pleasant possibilities, and already the club house has begun to play quite a part in the student life.

For the first time this year a study of the kind of literature provided by the commercial purveyors of reading matter has been undertaken as part of the fiction seminar course. Groups of students have been assigned to investigate the pay-lending libraries in the department stores, on the book stands, in the railway and subway stations, and the literature dispensed by stationers, tobacconists (two men being assigned to the latter), and similar agencies.

One of the problems in book selection this term has been the compiling, on request, of a list of \$60 worth of new books for a small country library. The result was gratefully received by the library board.

Miss Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of children's work in the New York Public Library, lectured on Feb. 24 and March 3. The first of the two lectures, illustrated by lantern slides, was on the development of children's work in Greater New York, and the second was on the selection of children's books.

We had anticipated the pleasure of two lectures from Miss L. E. Stearns, of the Wisconsin Library Commission on March 10. Miss Stearns was, however, called home suddenly from Atlantic City, but we were so fortunate as to secure Miss Alice S. Tyler, formerly secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, who gave a talk on commission work in Miss Stearns' place on that day.

Mr. J. I. Wier, Jr., director of the New York State Library, spoke to the class on Monday afternoon, March 9, about the work of the State Library and the State Education Department.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Grace B. McCartney, class of 1911, who has been in the order department of Columbia University for two years, has been made assistant librarian in the order department of the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library.

Miss Helen E. Crippen, class of 1912, of the Denver Public Library staff, has accepted a position in the library of Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-director*.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Recent visiting lecturers have been as follows:

March 5. Two lectures, "Some western phases of library work" and "The library's part in a social survey," by Miss L. E. Stearns.

March 9. "Spanish novelists," by Miss Mary W. Plummer.

The students had the pleasure of meeting both Miss Stearns and Miss Plummer at afternoon tea.

A visit was paid to the Library of the Commercial Museum on March 27.

The courses in Parliamentary law, Subject headings, Cataloging, and History of libraries were completed in March and examinations held.

The director and fourteen of the present class attended the Atlantic City meeting March 6-7. Forty-five students and alumnae were present at the Drexel dinner. The guests of honor were Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Montgomery, Dr. Lucian M. Robinson, Miss Anna A. Macdonald, and Miss Julia A. Hopkins. The Library School of the New York Public Library sent a beautiful bunch of yellow tulips to the Drexel table.

At the Washington's birthday assembly President Godfrey announced the decision of the president and board of trustees to discontinue the Drexel Library School at the close of the current year.

The director wishes to make public acknowledgment of the many kind letters received from alumnae of the school, from directors of other library schools, and from librarians in the field, expressing appreciation of the work done at Drexel, and regret for the fate of the school.

A business meeting of Drexel alumnae at Atlantic City was called prior to the Drexel dinner. The director read a statement from President Godfrey, giving reasons for the discontinuance of the school, and also read se-

lections from letters of regret received. The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The Board of Trustees of the Drexel Institute of Art, Science and Industry has announced its decision to discontinue the Library School of Drexel Institute, and

Whereas, For twenty-one years this school has, through its excellent training and maintenance of high standards, rendered valuable service to the entire library profession, and

Whereas, The Alumnae feel the deepest regret at the action of the board whereby the interests of the Alumnae are vitally affected; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed, at the convenience of the president, whose duties shall be to advance the interests of the Alumnae, and to further, if possible, the continuance of the school under satisfactory conditions; and be it further

Resolved, That the president and Board of Trustees of the Drexel Institute be requested to confer with this committee regarding any contemplated transfer of the school; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this association, and that a copy be sent to the president and to the Board of Trustees of the Drexel Institute.

THE ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE DREXEL LIBRARY SCHOOL,

KATHERINE M. TRIMBLE, Secretary.

The committee appointed is as follows: Miss Flora B. Roberts, Pottsville Free Public Library, Pottsville, Pa., chairman; Miss Mary P. Farr, Manchester Public Library, Manchester, Mass.; Miss Nina K. Preston, The Hall-Fowler Memorial Library, Ionia, Mich.; Miss Helen Hill, William Penn High School, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Rebecca P. Warner, The Public Library, Washington, D. C.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

On Feb. 26 a most interesting visit was made to the Somerville Public Library. The striking features of the new building, and the problems involved in the reorganization of the classification and cataloging systems of a well-developed library make this a peculiarly profitable visit just at this time. The class has recently been discussing in library administration provision for the health and convenience of the staff, and was thoroughly prepared to appreciate the model equipment in that line, as well as the hospitality of the staff, when the afternoon ended in a tea in the staff dining room.

The only outside lecturer for the month will be Mr. Drew B. Hill, who will speak on March 23 on some problems of administration.

The school hopes still to hear later Miss Stearns, who was to have spoken on March 16.

The Junior Library economy class found it possible to call the radioscope to their help in illustrating their biographical talks on well-known librarians, as this enables one to utilize the pictures in the LIBRARY JOURNAL under the necessity of having slides made.

PERSONAL NOTES

Miss Rosamond White, ex-'07, who was registered in the Library School during 1903-04, died at her home in Winthrop, Mass., Dec. 20, 1912. From 1904-10 Miss White was librarian in the mining department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Miss Annie L. Flavell, Simmons 1908, was married on July 31 to Mr. Leslie W. Wood, of Plymouth, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are living at 25 Mayflower street, Plymouth.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jessie L. Blanchard, Simmons 1912, and Mr. Eugene Walker, of Southbridge, Mass. Miss Blanchard has resigned her former position in one of the New York City branch libraries.

Miss Alice A. Wood, Simmons 1907, was married on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1914, to Mr. Earl Northrup Manchester, in Chicago.

Miss Minnie Burke has recently compiled a card index of cases, drawn from hospital records, for a Boston physician.

Miss Ruth Alexander is reorganizing the special engineering library of Lockwood, Greene & Company.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The juniors have listened to the following lectures since Feb. 11:

"Technological collections in libraries," on Feb. 11, by Mr. W. B. Gamble, chief of the Technology division, New York Public Library.

"The art of re-reading," on Feb. 18, by Mr. A. E. Bostwick.

"Branch administration," on Feb. 18 and 25, by Mrs. A. B. Malthy and Miss Florence Overton, of the New York Public Library staff.

"The appeal of library work with children," on March 2, by Miss A. C. Moore, chief of the division of work with children.

"Town library administration," on March 4, by Miss L. G. Hinsdale, librarian of the East Orange Public Library.

"Copyright," on March 9, by Mr. E. F. Stevens, director of the Pratt Institute Free Library.

"Italian literature from Alfieri to d'Azeglio," on March 11, by Prof. T. E. Comba.

Senior lectures have been as follows:

Advanced reference and cataloging course

"Literature of art," on Feb. 10, by Miss S. A. Hutchinson, librarian of the Brooklyn Institute.

"Literature of music," on Feb. 17, by Mrs. S. D. Andersen, of the New York Public Library.

School and college library course

Same as above, with three evening lectures on Feb. 9, 16 and 23, on "The high school library situation," "The training of high school students in books," and "The administration of the high school library," by Miss M. E. Hall, of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn.

Students of these two courses began their work in Italian on Feb. 24, under Prof. T. E. Comba. Their text book is the "Manuale per le biblioteche popolari," of Fabietti.

Administration course

"The library in a budget exhibit," on Feb. 18, by Miss L. G. Hinsdale. This was accompanied and illustrated by charts, diagrams, etc.

"Night schools and the education of adults," and "The public school curriculum," on Feb. 19 and 26, by Mr. Albert Shiels, of the Board of Education.

"The library and the workingman," on March 4, by Miss Irene Hackett, librarian of the Englewood (N. J.) Public Library.

The juniors invited the faculty and seniors to a party the evening of Feb. 13. Valentines, stunts and Victrola music constituted the program. The decorations of the room were unusually successful on this occasion.

On Feb. 26 the faculty invited the branch librarians to a half-hour discussion of student practice, followed by a talk by Miss Mary Ogden White on "The best seller," and a social hour over the teacups. Miss White conducts a section of the junior class in the fiction seminar.

Three of the faculty, three graduates, four seniors and four juniors attended the Atlantic City meeting, dining together, with the addition of several members of the library staff, on Saturday evening. The Atlantic City dinner is becoming an established custom of the school.

Miss Tracey, of the faculty, has prepared a list of material in German, French and Italian on American libraries, to be included in the handbook of the Leipzig exhibit. The German division was printed in the New York Library Club *Bulletin* for March.

Mr. Frederick Goodell, of the seniors, has an article entitled "What the public library can do for boys" in *The Advocate*, a magazine published by the boys of Public School 22.

Changes in the faculty have been made as follows:

Miss Juliet A. Handerson, a graduate of the Western Reserve University and Library School, and a member of the Cleveland Public Library staff, has been added to the faculty as registrar and principal's assistant. Miss Rose's time will hereafter be divided equally between the school, as supervisor of practice, and the library, as supervisor of probationers. Her office will be in the school quarters.

APPOINTMENTS

Miss Nora Cordingley (jun., 1912) has been engaged as an assistant in the cataloging department of Columbia University Library.

Miss Bessie Baldwin ('13) has a permanent position with Longmans, Green & Co., publishers.

Miss Eleanor Hitt (senior) has been obliged to postpone finishing her course, having accepted the position of head cataloger in the Kern County Library, Bakersfield, Cal.

Miss Katherine Christopher (senior) has accepted a position in charge of the women's department of the Automobile Club of America, with the privilege of finishing her course.

Miss Mary E. Jameson (senior) has been appointed assistant in the division of technology of the New York Public Library, in the place of Miss Hitt.

Mr. Frank Dolezal (junior), of the St. Louis Public Library, has undertaken half-time work as stack assistant.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

NEWS NOTES

On the afternoon of Feb. 23 Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott was a guest at the school, and gave a very entertaining and helpful talk on "The art of story telling," concluding with several stories. Later in the afternoon tea was served, and an opportunity given to meet Mrs. Scott informally. The last lecture in the course in children's work was given on March 4 by Miss Annie Cutter, supervisor of school libraries of the Cleveland Public Library, who told of the work of that department, and under her conduct the class visited two of the school libraries after the lecture. The following day the students, through the courtesy of the Public Library, attended a lecture on "Greek mythology," which was given before the training class by Mrs. Thorne-Thomson.

During February the students have been having practice work in the children's rooms of the Public Library. Beginning with the last week of February and continuing until

the end of the school year, the practice work will be in the various branches of the library system. The course in trade bibliography and bookbuying is completed, and the course in public documents given by Mr. H. S. Hirshberg, reference librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, has taken its place on the schedule. An honor system similar to that already in operation in the other departments of the University has been adopted by the Library School class of 1914.

The director attended the joint meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association at Atlantic City, March 6-7, and afterwards visited the New York Public and Pratt Library Schools.

ALUMNI NOTES

Juliet A. Handerson, '08, has resigned her position of supervisor of inventory in the Cleveland Public Library to become assistant to the director of the New York Public Library School.

Laura Robson, '12, formerly first assistant in the Alameda County Library at Oakland, Cal., is now assistant in the Berkeley Public Library.

Alice S. Tyler, *Director*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

During the last month the following visiting lecturers have addressed the Training School:

Mr. Edwin H. Anderson, director of the New York Public Library, who gave two lectures Feb. 14. One was upon "Library administration with special reference to the human relations," the other upon the work of the New York Public Library, with stereopticon illustrations.

Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, who gave two lectures Feb. 21. His subjects were the "Work of the St. Louis Public Library," illustrated with stereopticon views, and "Some lost arts of librarianship."

Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott, story teller, who gave two lectures, Feb. 24 and 25. The first lecture, upon "The responsibility of society for what children read," was held in the evening in the East Liberty branch library, and was open to the public. The second lecture was upon "The creed of the story teller."

Miss Lutie E. Stearns, chief of the Traveling library department, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, who gave four lectures, March

2-4. Her subjects were "The library spirit," "Some western phases of library work," "The library militant," and "The problem of public leisure."

Miss Edith Morley Smith, Training School class of 1904, has been appointed temporary registrar of the Training School.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Helen Lowther, class of 1912, was married March 7 to Mr. Ritchie Lowrie, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ruth Price, class of 1913, has resigned her position in the Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, Ohio, to accept the position of assistant in the children's room of the Wylie Avenue branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA—LIBRARY SCHOOL

The first term of the course came to an end on Dec. 20.

During October the class perfected its organization as follows: president, May Smith, Athens, Ga.; vice-president, Rhea King, Atlanta, Ga.; secretary and treasurer, Annie Jungermann, Columbus, Ga.; editor, Mattie Lou Worsham, Forsyth, Ga.; assistant editor, Kathleen Hines, Calhoun, Ga.

The announcement of the election of officers was made at a Hallowe'en party given Oct. 31 in the class room by the Graduates' Association to the class of 1913-1914.

On Nov. 20 Mr. George Utley lectured to the class on the "History and purpose of the American Library Association."

On Dec. 19, in the class room, the students gave a Christmas party in honor of the Graduates' Association and the staff of the library.

The second term began Jan. 5, 1914. During this term Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott, instructor in children's work and story-telling, will give her annual course. Her lectures will be scheduled each morning of the week March 16 to 21. On the afternoon of March 19 Mrs. Scott will give for the school a recital of selected stories. A number of outside guests will be invited to hear her on this occasion.

On March 30 Miss Mary W. Plummer, principal of the Library School of the New York Public Library, will arrive to give a series of lectures.

ALUMNI NOTES

Mabel Jones, 1912, resigned her position as assistant in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta

Dec. 1, 1913, to become head cataloger in the Public Library of Jacksonville, Fla.

Pauline Benson, 1908, for six years librarian at Langley, S. C., resigned that position Jan. 1, 1914, to become an assistant in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

Laura Hall, 1912, went in January to Huntsville, Tex., where she is engaged in cataloging the library of the Sam Houston Normal Institute.

Theresa Hood, 1911, on Jan. 1, 1914, accepted a position in Birmingham, Ala.

Amelia Whitaker, 1912, resigned her position as assistant in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta March 1. Miss Whitaker will be married at her home in Raleigh, N. C., on April 14 to Mr. Charles Trenholm MacClenaghan.

DELIA FOREACRE SNEED, *Principal*.

RIVERSIDE PUBLIC LIBRARY—WINTER SCHOOL

The first winter course of library instruction, extending from Jan. 19 to Feb. 28, at the Riverside (Cal.) Public Library, was very satisfactory to its promoters. Besides this winter class the library has conducted a summer class, beginning about the middle of July and running for six weeks. This summer class will probably be repeated the coming summer, but thereafter it will be dropped and all efforts concentrated on the winter school. The course in the latter will probably cover seven weeks instead of six, and may even be extended to eight weeks. There is floor space and equipment for a much larger class than the one attending this winter, and it is hoped next year to have a considerably larger attendance.

The following students successfully completed the winter course:

Adair, Marie, Redondo Beach, Cal.
Baker, Mignon P., Canon City, Colo.
Bean, Angia L., Bellingham, Wash.
Clapperton, Julia A., San Bernardino, Cal.
Clayton, Vivian E., Roanoke, Va.
Conrad, Nellie L., Fenton, Mich.
Crawford, Gwendolen S., Freeport, Ill.
Daniels, Esther, Riverside, Cal.
Dickson, Lillian L., Riverside, Cal.
Gillespie, Maud E., Redondo Beach, Cal.
Goold, Eugenia, La Mesa, Cal.
Grimm, Harriet H., Pasadena, Cal.
Ingrum, Margaret R., Kansas City, Mo.
La Rue, Viva G., Hemet, Cal.
Speer, Alberta, Azusa, Cal.
West, Eva, Greenfield, Iowa.
Willard, Madeline D., Corona, Cal.
Grover, Mrs. Mabelle C., Santa Cruz, Cal.

CHAUTAUQUA LIBRARY SCHOOL

The fourteenth annual session of the Chautauqua Library School will be held July 4-August 15. Dr. Melvil Dewey will be general director of the school. Mary E. Downey will be resident director. Sabra W. Vought, of Allegheny College Library, and Sabra E. Stevens, of University of Illinois Library, will be general instructors.

The course of study is general, and is designed for librarians and library assistants who cannot leave their work for the extended course offered in the regular library schools, but who can get leave of absence for six weeks of study to gain a broader conception of their work and a general understanding of modern methods and ideals. This course, especially planned to accomplish the most possible in six weeks, is as follows:

Library administration: The course in library administration includes thirty lectures on the following subjects: Evolution of the library, Library training, Noted library workers, Library commissions, Developing a library, Reorganizing a library, The library trustee, The library staff, Reading of the librarian, Values in library work, Simplifying routine work, Library building and furnishing, Care of building and grounds, The maintenance fund, Library supplies, Book selection and buying, Preparing books for the shelves, Uses of periodicals, Special collections, Work with children, How to use a library, Picture bulletins, Advertising a library, Local library extension, Township and county libraries, Library reports and statistics. Miss Downey.

Cataloging: Eighteen lectures with practice work in cataloging 100 books from selected lists, illustrating the salient points of a dictionary catalog for a popular library. The revised cards are filed by the students and furnished with guides, thus making for each a sample catalog for 100 books. Lecture and practice work are also given on the use of Library of Congress cards. Each student orders from the Library of Congress the cards for ten books. These are filled out and filed with the practice catalogs. Miss Vought.

Classification: Twelve lectures in the use of the Decimal classification, with practice work in assigning numbers to about 200 books, which present problems usually met in a popular library. The assigning of headings for a dictionary catalog is taken up in connection with the classification. Miss Vought.

Bibliography: Lectures are given on the

national, trade and special subject bibliographies in most general use. Miss Stevens.

Accession: Each student accessions a number of books, and retains the sheets after revision. The subjects relating to this department are taken up with lectures and practice in the detail work. Miss Stevens.

Shelf-list: Special lectures in shelf-listing, with practice work. Miss Stevens.

Loan systems: General principles of loan systems are taught. Students receive printed outlines of typical systems, which are discussed with special instructions in those most used. Miss Stevens.

Reference work: The course includes 18 lessons in the use of reference books. Questions are given out on which the students report answers with the sources of information, which are compared and discussed. The Patterson library is used for laboratory work. Miss Stevens.

Book binding and mending: Lectures outlining the process of binding a book. The class visits the Arts and crafts department. Samples of binding materials are shown, with explanation as to strength, durability, appearance and cost. Samples of mending materials and tools are exhibited, with practical suggestions on mending books. Miss Stevens.

The work of the staff is supplemented by special lectures from time to time, and by the regular Chautauqua program, which offers during the whole six weeks of the school a series of lectures, concerts, readings, discussions and other entertainments and facilities that have made a reputation elsewhere unequalled. Many of the great leaders of American thought speak from its platform, and not a few of the strongest men and women of other countries. The whole atmosphere of the place cannot be surpassed as a six weeks' home for the average librarian or assistant, who will profit greatly by this unique Chautauqua life.

The Chautauqua and Westfield libraries and books from the New York traveling library are used for reference and practical work. Visits are made to the Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Jamestown libraries and to the Art Metal Construction Company.

So fine a spirit of faithfulness, enthusiasm, and good fellowship prevails that much is accomplished in six weeks. Strenuous class work is supplemented by relaxation through the unsurpassed attractions which Chautauqua affords, and by occasional social festivities.

Many visiting librarians, trustees, and others

interested in library work attend special lectures and consult in regard to library matters, making this a very helpful part of the work.

The object of the course is to raise the standard of librarianship. It is open only to those who are already engaged in library work or have definite appointment to library positions. There are no entrance examinations, but no one is accepted who has not had a high school course or its equivalent. Experience in library work usually of not less than a year is essential to the understanding of the technical instruction given. No one is admitted to the class who has not previously filled out a registration blank and received the official matriculation card. The class is limited to the number that can be given satisfactory instruction and supervision.

Early application should be made to Mary E. Downey, Box 594, Columbus, Ohio.

INDIANA LIBRARY COMMISSION—SUMMER SCHOOL

The Public Library Commission of Indiana will hold the thirteenth session of its summer school at Hanover College, Hanover, Ind., June 24 to Aug. 6. The beautiful situation of Hanover on the bluffs along the Ohio river makes it an attractive place for a summer school. Besides the regular instruction in the elementary branches of library work given by members of the staff, a week of lectures by well-known workers is being arranged. Among those expected to address the school are Miss Mary E. Ahern, Mr. George B. Utley, and other prominent librarians. This week, devoted to outside lectures, will be generally attended by librarians of the state. The library visit of the school will be to Louisville, Ky., on the invitation of Mr. George T. Settle, the librarian. The number of applications for enrollment is already large, and it is expected that the school will be larger this year than in any previous year of its history.

Reviews

REVISTA de bibliografía chilena y extranjera. Publicada mensualmente por la sección de informaciones de la Biblioteca Nacional. Año 1, núm. 1, January, 1913. Santiago, 1913. 32 p. O.

This review was founded by the National Library of Chile to provide for Chileans a monthly survey of the literary production not only of their own country but of the rest of America and Europe. Books and pamphlets are to be announced and articles of value in pe-

riodicals and newspapers to be noted. The practical limitations of such an undertaking are obvious, and, in fact, the subject-matter of the first number is confined to South America and Latin Europe. Within this field intelligent work has been done. The review is divided into the following principal sections: (1) Chilean literature; (2) American, i. e., South American literature; (3) European literature; (4) Special reference lists; (5) National Library news, and (6) Correspondence. The indexing of special articles in newspapers is a feature that might usefully be imitated in our own country. The omission of North American literature seems unfortunate at a time when the free interchange of truthful information between North and South America should be promoted by all social agencies; but this may have been due to circumstance rather than plan. On the whole, as the first periodical of its kind in South America the *Revista* is a welcome addition to the bibliographical field.

W. N. S.

Librarians

Recent changes in the staff of the circulation department of the New York Public Library have been as follows:

- Miss F. H. Fuller, office of the chief, resigned.
- Mr. F. B. Spaulding transferred from the Yorkville branch to the office of the chief.
- Miss A. F. Muzzy, appointed in charge of the Yorkville branch.
- Miss F. L. Westover, transferred from the Webster branch to the Yorkville branch as first assistant.
- Miss G. J. Ackley, formerly of the Chicago Public Library, appointed first assistant at the new Fort Washington branch.
- Miss G. I. White, formerly of the Hartford (Conn.) Public Library, appointed to the staff of the Woodstock branch.
- Miss A. F. Farren, transferred as children's librarian from the Melrose to the Woodstock branch.

The following appointments have been made to the staff of the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library within the last few weeks:

- Miss Theresa B. Hood, a graduate of the Atlanta School, and formerly assistant in the New York Public Library, has become librarian of the East Lake branch.
- Miss Emily Van Dorn Miller, New York State Library School 1910-11, recently an assistant

in the Minneapolis Public Library, has been made reference librarian.

Miss Fannie Partlow, of Birmingham, has been appointed general assistant, and Miss Winnie Torgerson, of Birmingham, stenographer and general assistant.

Recent staff changes in the Columbia University Library are as follows:

Miss Grace B. McCartney has resigned to become chief of the order department in the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library.

Miss Isabel S. Monro has accepted a position in the catalog department of the New York Public Library.

Miss Mary A. Cook, A.B., of the University of Wisconsin Library, has returned to Columbia University Library as first assistant in the order department.

The friends of Miss Lutie E. Stearns, who was one of the principal speakers at the Atlantic City conference, will be grieved to hear that she received a telegram the Sunday following the close of the conference, announcing the sudden death of her sister, after an illness of less than a day. This bereavement was followed in a very short time by the death of her aged mother, constituting a double loss, in which Miss Stearns has the sincere sympathy of all who know her.

Bragg, Clara, for two years librarian at the Davenport Library of Bath, N. Y., has resigned because of ill health, the resignation to take effect April 1.

Brown, Carrie R., was appointed to the staff of the Fall River (Mass.) Public Library in February.

Cadwalader, John L., president of the board of trustees of the New York Public Library, died at his home March 11. Mr. Cadwalader was a trustee of the old Astor Library from 1879, and it was he who brought about the consolidation of that library with the Lenox Library and the Tilden Trust, and who induced the city to build the Fifth Avenue building for the use of the library.

Clark, Mazelle, has been appointed an assistant in the Public Library at Fall River, Mass.

Coan, Mrs. Flora Cutler, has begun her work as supervisor of the children's department of the Waterloo (Ia.) Public Library.

Ellis, Victoria, for ten years librarian of the Public Library at Long Beach, Cal., has resigned, her resignation taking effect March 31.

FLEMMING, Pauline, has been appointed assistant librarian of the West Hoboken (N. J.) Public Library, to have charge of the public school libraries and the children's room.

HOLDEN, Dr. Edward Singleton, librarian at the United States Military Academy at West Point, died March 16 after an illness of some years duration. He was 68 years old. Dr. Holden was graduated at the United States Military Academy in the class of 1870. In March, 1873, he resigned from the army to be professor of mathematics and astronomy at the Naval Observatory in Washington. From 1881 till 1885 he was director of the Washburn Observatory and professor of astronomy in the University of Wisconsin. He was president of the University of California from 1885 till 1888; director of the Lick Observatory, 1888 to 1898. In July, 1902, he became librarian at the United States Military Academy. His discoveries and his writings brought him recognition from many European scientific bodies. Denmark made him a Knight of the Order of Danebrog, and Germany made him a Knight Commander of the Ernestine Order of Saxony. Among Dr. Holden's published works are "Bastion system of fortifications," "Life of Sir William Herschel," "Writings of Sir William Herschel," "Astronomy," "Briefer astronomy," "Mountain observatories," "Earth and sky," "Our country's flag," "Family of the sun," "Essays in Astronomy," "Stories of the great astronomers," "Real things in nature," and "The sciences." He was an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, the Astronomical Society of France, and the Italian Spectroscopic Society, and belonged to the National Academy of Sciences.

ISOM, Mary Frances, librarian of the Multnomah County Public Library in Portland, Ore., has started on a seven months' European trip. During her absence Miss M. Louise Hunt, assistant librarian, will be in charge.

KENNEDY, Katherine L., has recently been added to the staff of the Fall River (Mass.) Public Library.

LANSING, Cora, librarian at the Carnegie Library in Neenah, Wis., for the past ten years, has resigned her position to accept a position in the same capacity at Wausau.

LUCHT, Julius, Pratt Institute, class of 1909, has been made librarian of the University Club Library of Chicago.

NETHERTON, Geneva, has been appointed an assistant in the Parkland branch of the Louisville Public Library.

NORTON, Frank H., who in his younger

days was librarian of the Lafayette Library in Astor Place, New York City, for twelve years, committed suicide in his apartment in New York March 10.

PALTSITS, Victor Hugo, has been appointed keeper of manuscripts in the New York Public Library, beginning Sept. 1. Mr. Paltsits was on the staff of the old Lenox Library from 1888 until 1907, when he resigned to accept the position of state historian at Albany, which position he held until 1911. He edited the *Pote Journal* (1896), several Indian "captivities," served as bibliographical adviser for the "Jesuit relations and allied documents" (1896-1901), and is the author of several works on American history and bibliography. He is also chairman of the Public Archives Commission of the American Historical Association.

PEARSON, Edmund Lester, has been appointed editor of publications in the New York Public Library, beginning May 1. Mr. Pearson is a B.A. of Harvard University, class of 1902, and a graduate of the New York State Library School, 1904. He was reference librarian and later assistant librarian of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, assistant in the copyright division of the Library of Congress, 1906, and acting librarian of the U. S. Military Division Library, Washington, 1907; and since 1906 has conducted "The Librarian" department in the Boston *Evening Transcript*. He is also a trustee of the Public Library of his home town, Newburyport, Mass. Mr. Pearson is well known to librarians as the author of "The old librarian's almanack" (1909), "The library and the librarian" (1910), "The librarian at play" (1911), and "The believing years" (1911), as well as of numerous magazine articles.

SETTLE, George T., librarian of the Louisville (Ky.) Free Public Library, gave a talk on "Book knowledge" before the young men's efficiency class of one of the Louisville churches March 15.

WHITBECK, Mrs. Alice G., has resigned her position as librarian of the Richmond (Cal.) Public Library, to become county librarian of the Contra Costa Free Public Library. Miss Della Wilsey, of Pratt Institute School of Library Science, has been appointed her successor.

WINSHIP, George Parker, librarian of the John Carter Brown Library of Brown University, of Providence, recently gave an address on the founding and early history of the university before the Rhode Island Historical Society.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MAINE

Corinna. Cataloging of the private collection of books bequeathed by Levi M. Stewart, of Minneapolis, to the public library at his birthplace in Corinna, Me., will be completed in a month and then a catalog will be printed, according to J. H. Winchester, a nephew of Mr. Stewart, who is the librarian. The Stewart library contained many fine books, including a valuable Napoleon collection.

Friendship. William De Lancey Howe, a lawyer of Boston, has lent the town of Friendship 49 new books to start a public library. Since then 50 other books have been lent by Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Jackson, of Jefferson. Mr. Howe has recently purchased a summer home here and is interested in the town. A store has given room to house the books temporarily.

VERMONT

The Vermont Free Public Library Commission has acquired several new collections of books recently. Four new farmers' libraries have been purchased, each collection including 45 books, 20 of them on agriculture and the other 25 general literature for both adults and children. Two new general libraries have been added, and two new school libraries to be sent out to the district schools are a part of the additions.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston. The Public Library has opened a reading room at 396 Dorchester street, South Boston, to be known as the Andrew Square reading room. A reading room in the former Brooks street chapel, Faneuil, has also been opened. Both branches have been equipped with a collection of 1500 books, and 15 periodicals will be taken regularly. Daily delivery from the central library will be made to both branches. Miss Gertrude L. Connelle, who was an assistant at the Brighton branch, has been placed in charge of the Faneuil branch.

Boston. The Public Library has received a fine set of photographs, framed, and many of them colored, of views of the mountains in the Austrian Tyrol. The photographs are a gift from Josiah H. Benton, president of the board of trustees.

Boston. State L. Charles F. D. Belden, lbn. (4th annual rpt.—yr. ending Nov. 30, 1913.) Accessions 4942 books and 5515 pamphlets; total number of books in library 172,692, pamphlets 150,862. Appropriation, exclusive of librarian's salary, \$23,510.

The State Library is eighty-seven years old, but the movement from which it resulted began over a century ago. The trustees' report in the present report gives a historical summary of the beginnings of the library and a statement of its scope. The trustees urge a special appropriation for the immediate purchase of statute laws and legislative reports of other states and countries needed to make the library complete and effective. In the librarian's report the legislative reference work of the library and the coöperative relations maintained with other libraries are described. For lack of sufficient help the clerical work has fallen behind in many lines since the opening of the legislative reference rooms in 1910, some lines of work having been abandoned completely since that time. An appendix contains additional notes and extracts from the statutes relating to state library legislation and the development of the library.

Cambridge. The Harvard University Library has acquired 420 volumes of the *Diaokyo*, the great collection of Chinese and Japanese Buddhist Scriptures. The volumes were brought to Harvard through the efforts of Professor Anesaki, who occupies the chair in Japanese philosophy at Cambridge and is the first scholar of his race to be so honored in America. The books, which are from the Association Concordia of Tokio, Japan, have been placed in Wadsworth House, along with numerous other works brought to Harvard by Professor Anesaki in connection with his courses.

Cambridge. After a year's investigation the Harvard commission on western history has reported that ample material for the study of the development of western transportation and other questions may be obtained, and points out the fact that the new Widener library would be an excellent depository for it. The *Alumni Bulletin* says: "The result of the year's work shows, first, that there is no lack of original material to be secured; and second, that it is very difficult to interest the average business or professional man in preserving,

as historical material, private papers and letters which to him seem to have only a family meaning and importance. The commission is interested mainly in getting together material relating to western history, and a vast deal of this material lies in the desks and attics of the down East states."

New Bedford. The income from the Howland trust fund, on which the city has been paying 6 per cent., will in the future be reduced from \$3000 to \$2000. This fund has been used for public lectures and the purchase of books, and the reduction will curtail the work of the library along these lines.

North Adams P. L. Mabel Temple, libn. (30th annual rpt.—yr. ending Nov. 30, 1913.) Accessions 2040; total number of volumes in library 35,239. Circulation 100,484. New registration 608; total number of borrowers 7302. Expenses \$7346.08.

"The circulation of books in foreign languages was 1956, classified as follows: French, 1404; Italian, 392; Yiddish, 160. For the first time it is possible to report the circulation of Yiddish literature. Seldom has an amount of money brought in such large returns as the small sum invested in Yiddish books. They made new friends right away. They were advertised through the evening schools and by the Jewish boys and girls. The library not only circulated a large number of volumes, but it was also a 'social center.' Sometimes there were meetings of three or four different societies at the same time in the building. Among such societies were several of the women's clubs, the Bird Club, the Child Welfare and District Nurse Associations, the Hospital Board, and in the spring a teachers' meeting of the neighboring town of Clarksburg."

Somerville. The trustees of the Somerville Public Library have furnished, at their personal expense, the staff rooms of the new building with upholstered couch and belongings, rug, napery, china, silver, and glass for a dozen covers, and kitchen ware, as an expression of their appreciation of the personal interest taken by the staff in the work of the library.

Worcester. Three Carnegie branches of the Public Library were opened Feb. 23, 24, and 25. The first was the Quinsigamond branch, the second at South Worcester, and the third in Greendale. At each of them Judge F. H. Chamberlain, chairman of the library trustees, presided, and there were brief addresses by

Librarian Robert K. Shaw and other men of prominence in the community. Miss Madeline M. Bell will be in charge of the Quinsigamond branch, Miss Ella S. Sinnott at South Worcester, and Miss Katherine E. Cook at Greendale. These branches will be open every afternoon and evening till 9 o'clock, except Sunday, when the hours will be from 2.30 to 6 in the afternoon.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence. The last week of February the first shipment of freight direct from this city to Europe was made. The act suggested an opportunity for helpfulness on the part of the public library, which printed in the *Providence Journal* an admirable reading list of some of the books in the library of use to the exporter, presenting the salient features of each.

Providence. Plans are being made for the establishment of a municipal library and reference bureau. It is suggested that literature on municipal matters be placed in the Chamber of Commerce Building, while the library for research work could be located in the Providence Public Library. The Chamber of Commerce has agreed to give the space in its building for a reference bureau. In the mayor's library in the city hall there are over 500 volumes which have never been cataloged. It is proposed to ask the city council to loan these books to the library and to have them properly cataloged. A small appropriation will probably be asked from the city council to provide for the work.

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport. A small library of about 150 volumes has been placed in the county jail.

New Haven. The Public Library has made arrangements with the Connecticut State Library so that hereafter the library will receive current legislative material weekly. The *Legislative Bulletin*, reports of committees and bills, as well as all other printed matter issued by the state, will be available for reference.

New London. At the annual banquet of the Harvard Club of Connecticut, held Feb. 13, President Frederick H. Sykes, of Connecticut College for Women, made the announcement that the librarian of Yale had offered to present the new institution copies of every duplicate book in the college library. President Sykes had of course accepted the offer, which means a gift of thousands of volumes of the most valuable character. Just

how many books will be embraced in the splendid donation cannot be determined until the Yale library has been thoroughly gone over by the librarian and Dr. Sykes, but that they will be a notable acquisition is certain.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

A bill has been introduced at Albany inserting in the public health law a new section (332-a), requiring officers in charge of every public library or school library to disinfect each book circulated immediately upon its return. A \$50 fine is provided for each violation.

Brooklyn P. L. Frank P. Hill, lbn. (16th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions 81,107, only 6177 being new titles; total number of volumes in library 742,133. Circulation 4,583,897. New registration 6565; total registration 301,100 (population 1,634,351).

Expenses for books, periodicals and binding were \$126,560, the average cost per volume for all books being \$1.17, a slight increase in cost due to the purchase of more books in special bindings.

No new branches were opened during the year and no additions made to the old ones, but plans for the last three Carnegie buildings were adopted and work was begun on two of them, at Stone and Dumont streets and at Eastern Parkway and Schenectady avenue. The absence of a central library has led residents of the different sections of the city to look upon the branch in their midst as "the library," and they will continue to do so until the central building is completed.

In 1912 the New York Public Library reduced the hours of labor from forty-two to forty and required that an hour be taken for lunch and supper. After an investigation of conditions in Brooklyn the same rules were put into effect here on March 31. At first a few branch librarians had misgivings for fear the routine work could not be carried on the shortened schedule. Nine months' trial converted the most sceptical. Not only was work done, but it was better done, while the health of members of the staff was improved to a marked degree.

In the children's department the home circulation of books was 1,661,486, while in the department of traveling libraries notable advance was made. The records show that 1374 libraries, including those renewed, were issued

during the year, an increase of 35 per cent. over 1912; excluding those renewed, the number of libraries sent out to borrowers is 1156, as compared with 840 for 1912. In the 1374 libraries issued, 67,467 volumes were contained, and the total use made of them, both in the building of the organization and at home, amounted to 180,929, an increase of 32,988 over 1912. The records show, furthermore, that 69 new organizations were registered in 1913, and that at the close of the year 334 libraries were out on loan to 245 different organizations and institutions, the highest mark yet reached by the department. A lack of trained workers prevented the establishment of any additional factory stations, though opportunity was presented. Five steamships engaged chiefly in South American trade, had Brooklyn their home port, obtain books regularly for their officers and crews.

Flushing. William Elliman, a former resident, who founded the Flushing Public Library, died in New York City Feb. 21, aged 68.

Mohawk. The old Weller home has been converted into a library, and on March 12 was opened to the public.

New York City. Russell Sage Found. L. Frederick Warren Jenkins, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Sept. 30, 1913.) Accessions 2037 volumes; approximate number of volumes 10,000; pamphlets 15,000. Circulation (for 10½ months) 29,034. Registration 878.

During the past year the libraries of the New York Charity Organization Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the New York School of Philanthropy, and the Russell Sage Foundation have been merged in the present library and are housed in the new building at Lexington avenue and 22d street. The library is open to the public on presentation of proper credentials. Library bulletins formerly issued by the New York School of Philanthropy will be issued as regular Russell Sage Foundation publications. During the past year the entire collection has been reclassified and recataloged, the Dewey system, with some modifications, being used.

New York City. Arrangements have been made by the New York Public Library for the establishment of a traveling library deposit station in Room 108A, Columbia University Library. The station will be for the use of all members of the university, and books may be borrowed for home use.

New York City. The plans of Arnold Brunner have been accepted by the library committee of the College of the City of New York for the proposed library, which is to stand on the site bounded by 140th street, 141st street and Convent avenue east. The city has given the land and \$100,000 for the purpose of improving the field and building an esplanade roof. The Associated Alumni is collecting the other \$150,000. Already \$90,000 has been raised.

New York City. The Board of Estimate adopted March 6 a resolution of the controller authorizing the New York Public Library to assume the management of the Municipal Reference Library, and to operate it as a branch in the Municipal Building. The board also approved the following salaries for the year 1914: librarian, \$3500; first assistant librarian, \$2400; cataloger, \$1200; stenographer, \$800; and two clerks at \$300 each.

Ossining. The Public Library presented to this village by Andrew Carnegie was dedicated March 4. Addresses were made by the Rev. James A. McWilliams and the Rev. Dr. T. H. Baragwanath. A letter from Mr. Carnegie was read, and Miss Helena M. Foster gave a historical sketch of the library. A musical program was given by Miss Ethel Jackson, Miss Adelaide Wills and Miss Elizabeth Fisher. The building cost \$26,000, and is erected on a site purchased for \$11,000.

Syracuse. The tentative appropriation of \$40,000 for the Public Library has been increased to \$45,000 by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment after a committee representing the library had taken the matter up with Mayor Will. The members of the committee argued that, by law, the library was entitled to an appropriation equal to 2 per cent. of the aggregate tax levy, or a sum equal to approximately \$50,000. In the past the library has never received the full appropriation to which it is entitled by the law. The members of the board intended to cut the appropriation still lower this year.

Theresa. The trustees of the Public Library plan to bring the library to the outlying districts of the township. District librarians will be appointed in the different neighborhoods. The first library sub-station will be at West Theresa, with C. J. Rappole in charge.

NEW JERSEY

Hawthorne. Papers of incorporation of the Hawthorne Public Library, Incorporated, have been filed in the office of the county clerk.

Hoboken. An appropriation of \$5000 has been granted the Public Library to erect steel book stacks.

Jersey City. A banquet in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Free Public Library of Jersey City was tendered to the trustees by President Nelson J. H. Edge Feb. 17.

Paterson F. P. L. G. F. Winchester, lbn. (28th annual rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1913.) Accessions 6340; total number of volumes in library 54,087. Circulation 238,706. New registration 8566; total registration 22,284. Receipts \$29,910.02; expenses \$29,900.46, including salaries \$12,523.96, and books \$5177.46.

A new branch was opened at Riverside with 3100 volumes, and it is desired before long to open another branch in the southern part of the city. The library board is urged to take the initiative in the formation of a historical society, one of the chief objects of which should be to secure the publication of a brief but authoritative history of Paterson. Nearly all salaries have been increased during the year. During this year the library regained its old place as third among the public libraries of New Jersey, a position lost when it was destroyed by fire in 1902.

Roselle. At the regular meeting of the Clio Club, Feb. 25, the members voted to give their library of about 1600 books to the Public Library of Roselle, which was to be organized March 13.

Trenton. One hundred and fifty friends of Henry C. Buchanan, the retired state librarian, gave him a dinner March 7. The occasion was the sixty-third birthday anniversary of Mr. Buchanan.

Washington. The Washington Public Library Association has leased the storeroom in Mrs. B. J. Morgan's building in East Washington avenue, and it is expected to have the library ready for use early in April. About \$400 has been pledged to the association, and aid will be asked of the Common Council, which has power to contribute up to \$300 without a vote of the people. Donations of tables and chairs have been asked.

PENNSYLVANIA

Germantown. Friends' F. L. Hannah M. Jones, lbn. (Rpt.—1912-13.) Accessions 705; total number of books in library 28,118. Circulation 16,305. New registration 411. Number of visitors to library 24,252. Receipts

\$6425.94; expenses \$2257.38, including \$1720.08 for salaries, \$1292.24 for books and periodicals, and \$192.10 for binding.

Hazleton. Addresses outlining the use of the Hazleton Public Library and telling of the advantages to be gained thereby have been delivered daily during the past month in the schools of the township and the city of Hazleton by Miss Alice Willigerod, the chief librarian.

Lancaster. By the will of the late James D. Landis, one of the proprietors of the *New Era*, the sum of \$2500 is left to the Smith Memorial Library, of which he was a trustee, to be payable upon the death of his wife.

Oil City. An unknown donor has given \$120 to purchase books in memory of Mr. Condrin, late president of the Oil City Library Association.

Philadelphia. The site of the new Central branch of the Free Public Library has been selected on the west side of Logan square, west of Nineteenth street, and plans for the building are in preparation.

Philadelphia. Library Company of Philadelphia. (Rpt.—yr. ending Apr. 16, 1913.) Accessions 2528; total number of books in library 240,205. Circulation 32,972. Total attendance of members and visitors 57,805. Receipts \$43,020.85 expenses \$41,769.80, including salaries \$18,692.20, books \$5241.61, and binding \$957.15.

Pittsburgh. The Municipal Reference Library, which is in charge of the city's Bureau of Publicity, has issued its first bulletin of the publications acquired. At present publications will be loaned from the library only upon receipt signed by the mayor, a department head, a bureau superintendent, a member of council, or one of the city clerks. Any city official or employee is welcome, however, to use the library in its office, room 1330, Henry W. Oliver Building.

Reading. A unanimous vote against the Sunday opening of the Reading Public Library was taken at a meeting of St. Peter's Methodist Episcopal Brotherhood in March. It was stated informally that the library trustees are seeking a test of public sentiment on the question of library opening on Sunday. All present voted against the plan suggested recently by a municipal research expert on the general grounds that the Sabbath should be reserved for religious activities, and that

secular attractions, even for educational purposes, could not be endorsed by the brotherhood.

Scranton P. L. Henry J. Carr, lbn. (23d annual rpt.—1913.) Net accessions 1130; total number of volumes in library 72,553. Circulation 130,026. Total registration 10,755. Receipts \$20,713.44; expenses \$18,945.28, including \$8144.30 for salaries, \$1763.55 for books, and \$1672.71 for binding.

Swarthmore. Plans are being drawn by Edward L. Tilton, of New York City, for the two-story library building to be erected at Swarthmore College.

Wilkes-Barre. The will of Charles E. Dana, of Philadelphia, provides that all his books and all photographs and prints not otherwise provided for, shall be given to the Osterhout Free Library.

MARYLAND

Baltimore. Peabody Institute L. John Parker, acting lbn. (46th annual rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1913.) Total number of volumes in library 178,099, 27,793 pamphlets, and 1437 maps. Circulation 90,874. Expenses \$23,466.18, including \$12,685.49 for salaries, \$8646.36 for books, etc., and \$1352.40 for binding.

During the year the books on the shelves have been rearranged according to the decimal system in place of the fixed location formerly in use. A beginning was also made of the consolidation of the existing card catalog and two printed catalogs into one card catalog, using Library of Congress cards as far as possible.

Frederick. An active campaign is being carried on in Frederick and surrounding towns to secure funds for the establishment of a public library. The library is intended for the use of the whole county.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A bill was introduced in the Senate in February to regulate the use of public school buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, and providing for their use, among other purposes, as free public library branches, during the school year as well as during vacation, under such regulations as the board of education may provide.

Georgetown. Georgetown University will receive \$10,000 for a library, under the terms of the will of the late Julian Reich, of Tryon, N. C.

Washington. Jacob H. Schiff, the New York banker, has made a second notable gift to the Library of Congress. It is to supplement the one made by him in 1912, consisting of a collection of Jewish books comprising 10,000 volumes. This collection, like the first, was brought together by Ephraim Deinard, a collector in Europe and in Palestine. It contains more than 4000 volumes, touching every field of Jewish thought and learning, religious and secular, extending over many centuries. It includes Bibles with their commentaries and supercommentaries, Mishnah and Talmud, with their commentaries; Mishnah, codes of law, sermons, liturgy, philosophy, philology, scientific works, history, geography and belles lettres in general. The collection includes more than 100 manuscripts, many bearing early dates, as well as several "incunabula" (fifteenth century books) of importance. There is also an excellent collection of Jewish melodies and songs with notes and a fine collection of books and periodicals printed in Palestine. Of especial note is the extensive representation of the products of modern Jewish literature.

The South

NORTH CAROLINA

Greensboro. The Public Library has received a bequest from the late Pendleton King of 5000 volumes, besides pictures, statuary, etc. The will provides that the books shall be kept in a separate collection.

ALABAMA

Birmingham. A book fund campaign will be started April 27 to continue until May 2.

Huntsville. The city commissioners have passed a resolution to appropriate \$1500 annually for the maintenance of a Carnegie Library, which will be erected on a lot at the corner of Gates and Madison streets, to be donated by the city of Huntsville. The library building will cost \$15,000. The city has had the library proposition under consideration a long time, but never before have the commissioners seen their way clear to appropriate enough for maintaining the institution.

GEORGIA

Monroe. The suggestion has been made that the old First Baptist church be moved to some convenient lot and converted into a town library, and the suggestion is meeting with considerable favor among the people.

KENTUCKY

Louisville. Names of the 175 donors to the Portland branch library, completed about three months ago, will be placed upon a wall at that library in the near future.

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga. The board of directors of the Carnegie Library, or a committee of censors appointed by them, will hereafter pass on all moving pictures exhibited in Chattanooga and all vaudeville acts shown in moving picture houses. Later their censorship may extend to the other theaters.

Central West

CHIO

Cincinnati. The trustees of the Public Library are taking active steps to secure a new main building. They want a modern structure that will be adequate to the needs of the institution. In the past ten years branches have been built in Walnut Hills, Corryville, Cumminsville, Price Hill, Norwood, Avondale and Hyde Park. In addition libraries are being maintained in leased quarters in Madisonville, Camp Washington, Pleasant Ridge, Harrison, Lockland, Wyoming, Elmwood and other places, and a branch library is soon to be built at the foot of Price Hill. But in the main building the work has grown steadily while quarters have become more and more cramped. More than 20,000 volumes that are but seldom used are stored in a building in the rear of the Dayton street branch, with 20,000 more in the basement on Vine street, while newspaper and periodical files are in the attic.

Dayton. The new East Side Carnegie branch library was opened to the public Feb. 27. In the afternoon story hours were held for the children, and in the evening a program was arranged for adults, with music and speeches, after which the building was thrown open to inspection.

Lakewood. Formal announcement has been made of the recent gift from the Carnegie Corporation for a new public library for Lakewood.

Youngstown. Several thousand dollars paid to Mahoning County Law Library in the past few years by the criminal court should have been turned into the county general fund, according to a recent ruling from the attorney general. The municipal clerk is freed from

all responsibilities, as the attorney general mentioned several similar cases in other cities where courts, as here, distributed the funds under advisement of attorneys. The ruling is a result of investigation of a similar occurrence in Lorain, which also has a criminal court. The attorney general advised that a criminal court is not a police court or a probate court, which are required to turn the amount of fines and penalties for misdemeanors into the library fund. It is now the duty of county officials to collect the money from the law library. The last report shows the library received unrightfully from municipal court \$2731.80 from Dec. 9, 1912, to Oct. 18, 1913. This practice has been in vogue since 1910. When this practice was first taken up the library fund only received 15 per cent. of the total.

ILLINOIS

The State Library has been having considerable trouble with its assistants. Secretary of State Harry Woods, who is *ex-officio* state librarian, decided that the State Library needed reclassification and recataloging. In carrying out this work, it was found necessary to employ more trained, experienced people than were on the staff. Therefore certain assistants were dismissed and others appointed. One of these assistants, Mrs. Estelle Baird, appealed to the civil service commission, under whose authority all library positions come. The commission ordered her reinstatement, upon which Mr. Woods preferred charges of incompetency and neglect of duty. After an investigation covering several weeks, Mrs. Baird was reinstated, and back pay was allowed her for the period of suspension. In view of the fact that no standards for the judging of competency existed in the library service, an examination was held by the commission March 21, which all employees were compelled to take.

Carmi. Andrew Carnegie has expressed willingness to donate \$10,000 for a public library for this city, on condition that a lot be purchased and arrangements made by the city for the upkeep of the building. The council has voted to use \$1000 of the city's money for maintaining the library.

Chicago. The great progress made in the work of the Chicago Public Library during the last five years is thus summed up by Henry E. Legler in his report for 1913:

"Lacking funds with which to undertake extensive extension of service, the policy of

utilizing every available opportunity through cooperation with park boards, school authorities, settlements, and institutions generally has been vigorously followed. It has thus been possible to increase the home circulation nearly 90 per cent. in five years, with corresponding gain in work with schools and general reference work, as well as in other lines of library activity. Five years ago the library possessed one branch; this year ends with twenty-six in operation. Five years ago the number of public reading rooms was 15; the reading rooms now number 26, not including those in business houses, nor four in the main building. Five years ago there were no class room libraries sent into schools, and the school use was represented by 606 issues. Last year the class room libraries numbered 342, and the total issue was 112,992 volumes. Five years ago the cardholders numbered 96,708; the number now is 154,127. Five years ago the total home use of books was 1,601,645; last year it had grown to 3,037,035."

Urbana. A \$40,000 Carnegie library is assured the city of Urbana as a result of a vote authorizing a bond issue of \$10,000. Frederick E. Eubeling, long a director, left \$10,000 for a building, and William B. McKinley, of Champaign, also contributed. Urbana was assured a library from the Carnegie fund some years ago, but until the present has not been able to comply with the provision regarding income. The Carnegie Corporation has been notified that all requirements have now been met.

MICHIGAN

Owosso. The Owosso Improvement Association has practically abandoned the idea of having the new Carnegie Library ready to be turned over to the commissioners of the city when they assume office in April. Work has been delayed to such an extent that very little of the interior work is completed. The contractors have until June 1 to complete the building, and it is evident that it will not be ready much before that date.

The North West

WISCONSIN

Madison. An Irish library which will contain a collection of books relating to Ireland will be established in connection with the state historic library. A fund of \$500 has already been obtained.

Madison. The University Extension Division announces that steps are being taken to provide a library of educational films to lend to schools and social centers throughout Wisconsin.

Sherman. The trustees of the Minerva Free Library of Sherman have received an offer amounting to the equivalent of \$6000 from Oliver W. Norton, of Chicago, who was the donor of the building in which the library is housed.

MINNESOTA

Duluth. Members of the Douglas county library board have outlined plans for a circulating library to be inaugurated in this county. At the annual meeting last November \$300 was appropriated to carry on the work. The county library will work in conjunction with the city library.

Minneapolis. In the proposal to be submitted by the state education commission for a central board of education to supervise most of the state's public educational activities, the high school board, the normal school board, and the state library commission would be merged into one body, with all the powers of the three boards. The central board would consist of five members to be appointed by the governor.

St. Paul. A. B. Stickney, former head of the Chicago Great Western railroad, has given his entire office library of more than 1800 volumes to the St. Paul Public Library. The collection consists for the most part of volumes connected with railroad matters. Mr. Stickney's gift also includes a large number of reports of park commissioners in many American cities, collected during the course of his studies of the park question.

IOWA

Des Moines. Branch stations of the Des Moines Public Library will be established in East and West High Schools as soon as possible and at North High School next fall. Present plans are to place 400 or 500 books—fiction of the best class and reference works—in each high school each week, and the stations will be open Friday afternoon and evening, thus, since the high schools are open to the community Friday evenings, giving the entire neighborhood an opportunity to read the books. The branches probably will be under the supervision of Mrs. J. T. Rea, now in charge of the three grade school stations.

Fert Madison. Convicts at the state penitentiary here henceforth will be permitted to study the dictionary, read stories of travel, peruse history and biography, and enjoy carefully selected fiction. One thousand new books have been ordered for the penitentiary library.

NEBRASKA

College View. The Public Library was slightly damaged by fire March 4.

Shubert. The Women's Literary Club recently established a library here. At a recent "men's night" of the club the men in attendance made up a purse of \$100, which they presented to the club to be used for the benefit of the library.

The South West

MISSOURI

St. Louis. The city controller has been asked to include in the next appropriation for city funds \$1000 for the compilation of all ordinances pertaining to public utility corporations. The plan is to entrust the work of compiling the ordinances to Andrew L. Bostwick, the municipal reference librarian, for which he would be paid the \$1000. The expense of printing would be met by another appropriation.

St. Louis. Ben Altheimer, a member of the board of directors of the Public Library, has given the institution 210 copies of paintings by famous masters, and promised to provide about 300 additional pictures to be distributed among the central and branch libraries in the near future. Each portfolio contains a picture of the artist and a description of the paintings, written in German. The prints were made by the Art Association of Munich, Germany. The German text which explains each artist's works, prepared by eminent German writers, will be translated into English to give ampler opportunity to understand and appreciate the pictures, which will soon be placed on exhibition.

St. Louis. The St. Louis Public Library is exhibiting in its art room six of the best paintings from the city Art Museum. These paintings are changed every month or so, and include some of the museum's most interesting recent accessions, so that in the course of the year users of the library have an opportunity of seeing a considerable part of the additions to the museum collections. A series of talks to children on some of the pictures, by Direc-

tor Edmund Wuerpel, of the Washington University Art School, has been begun. The first of these, suggested by Larsen's "Swedish fairy tale," interested the children so much that the picture was temporarily hung in the children's room and was surrounded for days by interested groups, those who had attended the talk explaining the picture to their friends who had not had that privilege.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock. The Freedmen's Aid Society, whose headquarters are in Cincinnati, has appropriated \$18,000 for a library building for Little Rock College, a school for negroes.

Searcy. The Searcy Public Library has recently moved into commodious quarters in the new courthouse. The library is open each Sunday afternoon from 2.30 to 4.30 for the convenience of the men and boys of the city. Several hundred dollars have recently been secured through benefit socials, and the money has been invested in new books.

TEXAS

Ballinger. The Carnegie Library was opened to the public Feb. 24. The library will be in charge of Mrs. W. S. Fleming. Several hundred books have arrived.

Pacific Coast

CALIFORNIA

Auburn. A recent storm partially unroofed the public library building in this city, and it was with considerable difficulty and labor the volumes contained in the library were saved from damage or destruction.

Claremont. *Pomona Coll. L.* Victor E. Marriott, actg. lbn. (10th annual rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1913.) Accessions 2863; total number of books in library 20,438. Expenses \$4946.35, including salaries \$1736.62, books and periodicals \$1782.29, binding \$340.80.

The Cook-Baker Biological Library, previously existing as a separate departmental library, was accessioned and made an integral part of the main library, adding about 1300 volumes.

Corning. Work on the building of the new Carnegie library in this city will be commenced early in the spring, and it is expected the building will be opened to the public next fall. The cost of the structure will be \$10,000, and the building will be of concrete.

Grass Valley. The City Library trustees have started active campaigning to secure a

Carnegie library for this city. The present city library is maintained by a 10-cent tax, the money derived from this levy being sufficient for the care and upkeep of a Carnegie building.

Los Angeles. The new Arroyo Seco branch library was formally opened to the public on Friday evening, Feb. 27. This branch is the second to be built from Mr. Andrew Carnegie's gift of \$210,000 to the city of Los Angeles for six branch libraries. The structure is an attractive one of classic design, built of artificial stone and dark brick, and is located on a triangular lot at the junction of Pasadena and Piedmont avenues, overlooking the Arroyo Seco. The site was donated by the residents of the district. The building consists of one story and basement. On the first floor are located the adult and juvenile reading rooms, librarian's office and staff room. Outside between the two reading rooms is the open air reading room. In the basement is an auditorium capable of seating two hundred. The building was erected at a cost of nearly \$35,000.

OREGON

Albany. Through the acquisition recently of several valuable old volumes regarding pioneer history the Albany Public Library now has what is said to be one of the best collections of works on Oregon in the state. Mrs. Viola Price Franklin, the librarian, has been making special effort to obtain books of this kind and has received several volumes as gifts from pioneer citizens of Albany, and also has bought a number of books with a fund recently provided by the Modern Travelers, a local club.

Woodburn. Word has been received from the Carnegie Corporation of New York that an appropriation of \$10,000 has been made for a suitable building to replace the frame structure now in use, providing the city furnishes the site and provides for upkeep and maintenance. This has been done by the city, and plans submitted to New York for approval of the Carnegie Corporation.

UTAH

Richmond. The Carnegie Library, which has been under construction for some time, is now completed, and the library committee at its last meeting declared Sept. 1, 1914, as the opening day. In the meantime the library will be equipped with shelving, furniture and books. The state library commission has been appealed to for assistance in this task.

Canada

Toronto. On March 2 the fourteenth branch of the public library was opened. This is the Beaches branch, and it is the result of a deputation which, nearly four years ago, came to the Public Library Board and asked for a Beaches branch to be established. This library will be open on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week from 2 to 6 o'clock and from 7 to 9 o'clock. Miss Nelson, of the Church Street Library, will be in charge, and already some hundreds of Beach residents have taken advantage of the day for registration.

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

Bolton P. L. Archibald Sparke, lbn. (60th annual rpt.—1912-13.) Accessions 4768; total number of volumes in libraries 133,525. Circulation 500,428, as compared with 508,484 the previous year. Total registration 32,439, as compared with 34,422 the previous year.

There are now in use two central library buildings; one, the Reference Library, in the original quarters in the old Exchange, and the Lending Library, in a separate building. Neither building was intended for library work, and the trustees now feel that a new central building is a necessity. Besides the two central buildings the library has six branches.

Dublin. *Nat. Library of Ireland.* T. W. Lyster, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1913.) Accessions 4471; total number of volumes in library 108,000. Total number of readers 190,657, an average of 683 per day.

During the year the greater part of the European section has been cataloged on cards, the author catalog has been largely revised, and the main portion of the Dix collection of "Belfast printed books" has been cataloged. The "Bibliography of Irish philology and literature," on which work was begun in 1912, was published. Various improvements have been made in the building, giving temporary relief from the congestion existing in some departments, but it is felt that permanent relief can be obtained only by completing the building according to the original plan.

RUSSIA

The Russian library quarterly *Bibliotekar* [*Librarian*] has completed its second year. In the first six numbers are found many articles on individual libraries, reports of library congresses, and discussion of many questions of theory and practice in library work. In the

following paragraphs are given a brief outline of the contents of each number, showing the general character of the field the magazine is trying to cover.

No. 1, 1912 contains an article by N. Safroncyev on the Kiev Public Library, which was founded in February 1866. The progress made since its foundation is described in great detail. L. Chavkin takes the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Charkov Public Library to give an account of its complete history. The library has grown from 1700 volumes in 1886 to 150,000 volumes at the present time. An article by P. Bogdanov outlines the plans proposed for discussion at the First Russian Library Congress, and an account is given of the discussion on library matters at an educational convention held at Moscow. In honor of the completion of his fortieth year of activity in the literary and educational world, an article describes his work in these fields. E. Heinz contributes reports of the German and Swiss conventions of librarians.

The second issue gives an account of the Odessa Public Library, founded in 1830. This library now contains 175,000 volumes, and at the present rate of increase it will soon have 300,000 volumes on its shelves. The cost of the new building was \$239,000. E. Vetchinkin discusses in detail the "inventory system" of cataloging. A. Voynich-Syanozhetsky takes up the question of the disinfection of books, mainly discussing an investigation by Drs. F. Charitonov and M. Trigubenko. P. Bogdanov reviews special library literature in the Russian. There are also articles on the libraries in the German Navy, on the International Committee of the London Library Association, the Egyptian library in Cairo, the annual report of the British Museum, and on E. A. Savage's book, "Old English libraries. The making, collection and use of books during the Middle Ages." Several pages are devoted to the activities of the various libraries throughout Russia. According to its annual report, the Russian Library Association has grown in membership from 159 in 1911 to 207 on Jan. 1, 1912. The number of subscribers to the official journal has increased during the year from 335 to 536.

The last issue for 1912 was a double number (*Bibliotekar* is a quarterly). It contained an article by A. Pokrovsky in appreciation of the work of L. P. Vachterov in building up children's libraries. Michael Kostin contributes an article on classification. Vladimir Vosinsky writes on "The form of systematic

cataloging." The number contains an interesting article by Helen Schoenberg on the "American librarian," describing the work in public libraries, the circulation of books, children's departments, school departments, school and university libraries and special libraries. A second article by Helen Schoenberg reports the 34th annual A. L. A. convention. It is illustrated by a photograph of Mrs. Elmendorf. Courses in library work have been started in the Universities of Moscow and St. Petersburg. Among the subjects taught are the history of books, history of libraries, literature at the end of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century, children's literature, children's libraries in America and the methods employed therein, the cataloging of books.

No. 1, 1913, contains an article on the present status of university libraries. It compares the activities of the Russian libraries with the German and other European libraries. In emphasizing the necessity of the Russian Imperial Library's containing every important work of public interest, A. Bielov describes the scope of the Congressional Library at Washington, and the parliamentary libraries of England, Germany and Austria. An interesting article is contributed by Y. Lukashevitz, on the binding of small pamphlets into one volume. He believes that a small pamphlet, no matter how interesting it may be, is lost sight of when bound by itself.

The second issue for 1913, the last number received, contains an article urging the Russian Library Association to participate in the work of the "International Organization for the Systematizing and Simplification of Library Work." A. Plotnikov reviews in detail the work of the Charkov public libraries. Helen Schoenberg contributes a eulogy of the late Dr. John Shaw Billings, and gives a detailed account of his activities. The annual report of the membership of the Russian Library Association shows that the membership has increased by 9 during the year 1912. It now totals 216.

CHILE

In the Biblioteca Nacional de Chile, which is

located in Santiago de Chile, the number of readers in 1911 was 36,902, in 1912, 40,588; increase, 10 per cent. Number of books (works) used in 1911, 41,686; in 1912, 47,311; increase, 13½ per cent.; of these, 87 per cent. were in Spanish, 9 per cent. French, 2.7 per cent. English, .7 per cent. Italian, and .4 per cent. German. The various classes were in demand in the following order: works of general reference, literature, history and geography, social sciences, applied science, pure science, philology, fine arts, philosophy, theology. Number of books (works) circulated for home use, 10,454. The Home Reading section completed in 1912 its card catalog of the 16,000 volumes available for circulation. The above statistics are gleaned from the *Revista de Bibliografía*, published by the library and reviewed elsewhere in this issue. The same number of the *Revista* announces the passing of an act by Congress, Jan. 20, 1913, authorizing the purchase of the Monasterio de las Claras for 3,300,000 pesos (\$1,200,000) and the erection on its site for 2,000,000 pesos (\$730,000) of a new building for the Biblioteca y Archivos Nacionales. The location at the foot of the beautiful Cerro de Santa Lucia, is one of the most attractive that could be found in Santiago.

INDIA

His Highness, the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda has appointed Mr. Newton M. Dutt as a curator of the Central Library, Baroda, and reader to His Highness. Mr. Dutt is the son of the late Dr. Khetter Mohan Dutt, a Bengali who settled in England some years ago. He is well known in English book circles, having been with several of the leading publishing houses in London, including Cassells, George Philip & Son, and Kegan Paul, Trubner & Co. He was for thirteen years in the service of Messrs. George Newnes, Ltd., first as personal assistant to the publisher and subsequently in the editorial department. For seven years he acted as a town and country representative of this firm, which he left in 1910 to join Messrs. Harper & Brothers.

THE LIBRARIAN'S MOTHER GOOSE

IV. 7-DAY BOOK

*Sing a song of fiction
Thrillers by the score.
London, Reed and Oppenheim,
Mercy!—any more?*

—Renée B. Stern.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature.

General

Library Education. Schools

TRAINING CLASSES

Dr. Frank P. Hill, of the Brooklyn Public Library, in his report for 1913 says:

"The result of the first full year of the Training class conducted under the plan of coöperation with the Pratt Institute Free Library was very satisfactory. Miss Julia A. Hopkins, the head instructor, is a splendid teacher, and the experience of the past year proved the advantage of extending the course of theoretical instruction. It was also found desirable to modify in a similar way the practical training of the candidates for library service, and henceforth that part of the instruction will be made more formal, an entire month being given to the instruction of the apprentices, as a class, in routine work, such as the charging and discharging of books, registration of borrowers, etc., before they are sent to the branches to put into practice the instruction which has been given them.

"The rules governing the Training class have been further modified to restrict the number to be admitted to each class, and to require all candidates for admission to pass an 'adaptability' test, in addition to the formal written examination. The entrance examination will therefore be made competitive, since the number to be admitted will consist of those who pass the examinations with the highest percentage and who possess the best qualifications for the work."

APPRENTICES

A new system of student help was inaugurated last year in the library of Pomona College, Claremont, Cal. It is the purpose to make the library a practical training school in library work. All student assistants who have had no previous training are taken into the library on an apprenticeship of ordinarily seventy-five hours. At the end of this apprenticeship period, if their work has been satisfactory, they are received as regular members of the staff, with a remuneration of 15 c. an hour for the first year, 20 c. for the second year, and 25 c. for the last two years. Their advancement, however, from year to year is dependent upon the de-

gree of progress they have made. It is the plan to give to each student assistant in addition to the regular desk work some particular department for which he is responsible. He is expected to master the details of this department thoroughly, and be able to render information in regard to it at any time. As time goes on, he will perhaps be shifted to some other department, and thus will gain a knowledge of the library as a whole.

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

Library Extension Work

LIBRARY AS A SOCIAL CENTER

At the winter school of the Riverside (Cal.) Public Library the following suggestive list of questions formulated on the library as a social center was given to the students:

1. How would you make a social survey of a town or city?
2. Name three social needs felt by everybody; what agencies, good and evil, are answering these needs?
3. How can the library answer them?
4. Outline a two months' series of regular weekly "open meetings" for adults.
5. What can the library do for foreigners?
6. What are the municipal recreations offered by the city of Riverside?
7. What can the library do for mothers?
8. What is the significance of folk-crafts?
9. What games, rest rooms or other recreational features would you recommend for a library to install?
10. What is the ideal of community life?

LECTURE ROOMS, USE OF

The library a civic center. Mary Frances Isom. *Pub. Libs.*, Mr., 1914. p. 93-96.

Portland, Ore., has grown very rapidly during the last decade. With pavements, sewers, lights, school houses, it was not surprising that the building of halls and other meeting places was postponed. Here was the library's opportunity. With accommodations limited, the children's room and librarian's office at the central building and reading rooms at branches were used for occasional lectures, teachers' committee meetings, etc.

During the past three years five branch buildings have been erected, each with a small

auditorium and committee room, and each equipped with a stereopticon. These rooms are available without price for all public uses except entertainments given for profit or self-advertisement.

In the new central building opened last September provision was made for greater civic service. There is an auditorium seating 550, with moving picture machine and stereopticon; a lecture room seating 125 (movable chairs), furnished with a stereopticon with balopticon attachment, and a gas plate; two rooms on the third floor seating 100 each; and five committee rooms holding from 25 to 30. There are also two large galleries suitable for exhibits. The building is practically sound-proof, and the upper lobbies cork-tiled, so the people coming to the lectures in no way disturb the readers.

Courses of lectures are being given by the University of Oregon, Pacific University, and Reed College. In addition art classes, teachers' clubs, and all kinds of educational bodies meet regularly in the library; the County Teachers' Institute held a three days' session in October; flower shows and art exhibits have been held in the galleries; the street car company gave a course of lectures of instruction to its employees, followed by a tour of the building under the librarian's guidance; the state medical examinations were held in the library. From Sept. 8 to Dec. 31 the library halls were used 386 times. As a result of this increased familiarity with the building, in December registration increased 80 per cent., and in January circulation reached 100,000.

Library Development and Coöperation

LIBRARY COÖPERATION—NATIONAL

Plans for an American Federation for Intercommunication. Eugene F. McPike. *Pub. Libs.*, Mr., 1914. p. 113-114.

Some preliminary steps are being taken to facilitate the exchange of useful information regarding all subjects without restriction. This would aim to include various information bureaus now in existence. Some of the principal ones are enumerated, with address, name of secretary, and scope. Chicago is suggested for headquarters, and European bureaus and periodicals of similar purpose are touched upon.

LIBRARY COÖPERATION—STATE

The State University Library and state educational coöperation. Clarence W. Summer. *Pub. Libs.*, Mr., 1914. p. 99-101.

To-day we believe that every community

owes it to itself to have a library, and to have a library that is a living, vital force in that community. There is truth in the statement that the real test of the value of the library is in its use. The problem now is, how can we increase the efficiency of our libraries and extend their usefulness?

It is well known among librarians that college and university library development has not kept pace with public library development. The tendency of the university library has been to serve only the university community. Given sufficient support, the university might render state-wide service by acting as a bureau of general information on matters pertaining to education, town and city government, public health, civic improvement, and other subjects of public interest. By coöperating with the extension division of the university, the library could command the services of experts in preparing this information for public use.

The library extension work now carried on by extension departments is not to be underrated, but it is felt the library itself should take some initiative in the work. The State University Library in North Dakota is already doing much along this line. One member of the staff devotes the greater part of his time to this work, and additional help will soon be needed. From September, 1911, to May 31, 1913, 471 requests were received from 126 different towns of the state. In response to these requests the library sent out 612 books, 268 periodicals, 547 pamphlets, and compiled 45 bibliographies.

PACKAGE LIBRARIES

Plans for a package library are being matured by the Public Education Association of Philadelphia on the plan worked out in Wisconsin. The package library collects the information appearing in the press and magazines by making thousands of clippings of every live topic of importance of the day, putting them in classified form and then distributing them as needed to whoever makes application. It is the plan of the Public Education Association to collect such material as will be of use to members of its own organization, municipal employees, members of home and school leagues, and university extension workers, and then distribute it in the manner being employed by the University of Wisconsin. Miss A. Smith, one of the secretaries of the association, who has made a study of the Wisconsin system, will be in charge of the library,

which will be started as soon as sufficient funds can be obtained to launch it.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES FOR GRANGES

The grange traveling library is a feature of education work in some states that is proving very valuable. In one county in Ohio the various granges of the county have formed a library association, the officers of which are a superintendent of librarians and the librarian of each grange that owns a library. The libraries cost \$12 each, and each grange in the association has one library in its possession all the time. Each grange has control of its own library, can buy or sell books, provided the value of the library is not allowed to fall below \$12. It is the duty of the librarian to keep a record of the books, the cost of each volume and the number of times each book has been drawn from the library. On these various matters he reports to the superintendent of librarians every three months. It is the duty of the latter officer to present the subject of libraries to each grange in the county, asking those not members of the library association if they will purchase a library and become members, or, in case they are already in the association, if they will add new books to their library. Care is taken that there be no duplicates among the books. This seems to be a very feasible working plan for a grange to have the benefit of the reading of a large number of books during the year at a very slight expense, and it is to be commended to granges everywhere.

Founding, Developing and Maintaining Interest

COÖPERATION WITH WOMEN'S CLUBS

The twenty-four women's clubs of Dayton, O., have raised a fund of over \$1000 to replace children's books destroyed by the flood. They are now completing arrangements to provide each branch library with a stereopticon, and at the opening of the new East Side Carnegie branch they promised the giving of weekly concerts and illustrated lectures at the branch, and the arranging for "Community Christmas trees" on the ground of the Central library and of each of the branches of the city.

LIBRARY COÖPERATION WITH WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

The Public Library of Long Beach, Cal., has found in the women's missionary societies of the different churches a very effective agency for bringing new patrons to know and use its books. Before such coöperation was

possible the first need was to inform them of what the library had which could be helpful in their mission study work. To accomplish this the ever-useful "Selected list" was largely relied upon. A very comprehensive plan of missionary reading was prepared, in which each country was taken up in order, mentioning the best books relating to each. Fiction and books of history and travel were named as introductory to works written with the purely missionary aim. Several hundred copies of this list were made on the multi-graph and distributed at the meetings of the various societies. Other and briefer lists were printed in some of the weekly church calendars.

Besides these general lists, suitable for any society, every effort has been made to meet particular needs. The library is ready to furnish lists of available material for classes pursuing definite lines of study, as well as to give every aid to individuals in preparation of papers. Suggestions are also invited as to the purchase of books particularly desired for special work.

To make the books of missionary interest more conveniently accessible to those who come to the library, they have been placed on a separate shelf labeled "Missionary books." This collection, numbering about 250, includes lives of missionaries from the biographical section and some especially selected travel and descriptive works, as well as those which belong distinctively to the class of missionary books.

In occasional cases the library has not depended upon the ladies coming to the library, but has upon request sent collections of books in charge of an attendant to a regular meeting of the society. At these times the books are always welcomed enthusiastically and nearly the whole number sent is circulated. Always there are some who in this way take home their first library book. The officers of the societies have remarked upon the benefit to their work which has come from the wider knowledge of the literature of missions.

LIBRARY TEAS.

The women in charge of the Public Library in Allendale, N. J., have found many of their borrowers come from neighboring villages and some from the surrounding country, both of which necessitate long walks through the open country. To cheer and warm these patrons, hot tea is served free of charge every Monday and Friday afternoon from 4 until 6.

Library Support. Funds

RAISING FUNDS

During recent weeks a large number of box suppers have been held in Henry county, Tennessee, the proceeds of which go to the establishment of school libraries. The benefits derived from these suppers so far will give to the school libraries about \$3000.

Library Buildings

Fixtures, Furniture, Fittings

FURNITURE.

Benches instead of chairs. *Pub. Libs., Mr., 1914.* p. 111.

George H. Locke, chief librarian of the Public Library of Toronto, has made a special study of children's rooms, and is now trying the experiment of using benches instead of chairs and tables, except for those who are seriously studying. He believes that children, being naturally restless, will find the benches less troublesome to use, besides giving greater opportunity for two or three to use the same book. The article has an accompanying picture showing the benches in place in one of the Toronto branches.

Government and Service

Staff

CIVIL SERVICE AND THE LIBRARY

Civil service in Illinois libraries. *Pub. Libs., Mr., 1914.* p. 107-108.

Under the present régime of civil service examinations for library positions, even the graduate of the Library School of the University of Illinois may not take a library position without first passing the civil service test. In the State Library, where for the first time an earnest effort is being made to systematize the collections, a number of appointments made solely for merit are being discredited as lacking the authority of the civil service. Similarly certain dismissals of attendants on the charge of incompetency have been discounted on the ground that an attendant was no more incompetent than she had ever been, and an order was issued that all employes of the State Library who had not already passed the civil service examinations should report for such an examination in March.

Remuneration, Salaries, Pensions

SALARIES

Librarian C. E. McLenagan, of the Milwaukee Public Library, has solved the over-

time salary problem for the employes of the library board. Beginning March 1 all library assistants are to be paid by the hour, their wages to be apportioned hourly upon the present weekly or monthly basis. When they work extra hours they will receive extra pay. Library workers are obliged to work overtime and the board of trustees believes they should be compensated therefor.

Holidays and Vacations

VACATIONS.

Refined cruelty. *Pub. Libs., Mr., 1914.* p. 106-107.

Editorial. Discusses the case of a Pennsylvania librarian who was granted special leave of absence for two weeks on account of ill health, after continuous service for nineteen years, during which time she had taken only four vacations of more than one day. "It may well be asked what right has any community to take advantage of the willingness of a public servant to wear herself out in any such fashion. It may well be questioned on what basis such willingness rests. . . . It might not be a mistake for the Library Commission of Pennsylvania to express itself and take whatever steps might be possible to enforce such an expression, as to the fair and equitable treatment of librarians of public libraries, who cannot, or through fear will not, speak for themselves."

Rules for Readers

Special Privileges

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES FOR READERS

Library facilities for visitors to holiday resorts. Henry D. Roberts. *Lib. Assn. Rec., Ja., 1914.* p. 11-17.

The authorities of most holiday resorts spend considerable time and money to induce visitors to come to their towns, but do little for them after their arrival. Many people base their selection of a holiday resort on the attractions offered in the form of library, museum and art gallery. The writer, who is director of the public library, museums, and art galleries of Brighton, made inquiries in twelve seaside and three inland resorts to find out what library facilities are provided for holiday visitors. In five towns they are treated on the same lines as non-ratepaying residents. In three others, residence of three months entitles them to the privileges of permanent residents. In most of the others a small charge is made. In all cases free use of the reference facilities is given.

The writer suggests that a borrower bring-

ing a card from his home library should be allowed to borrow books on it from any library. While there might be a few cases of dishonesty, the pleasure given to others would more than counter-balance the loss. Another method would be for persons, before leaving their own town, to obtain from their librarian a form introducing the borrower, the home library assuming the responsibility for any loss.

It is also suggested that special privileges be granted to those attending conferences in holiday resorts, and that notices be posted in the various hotels calling attention to the provincial papers in the library. The establishment of an inquiry department, not only for general information but also detailed information about the town itself, is urged.

The paper by Mr. Foss on "Summer vacation cards," printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for November, 1900, is quoted. While their use in this country is now common, they seem to be still unknown in England, and the writer prefers the suggestions he has made as furnishing a more satisfactory provision for vacation reading.

Administration

Treatment of Special Material

DOCUMENTS AND PAMPHLETS, CARE OF

In the report of Pomona College, of Claremont, Cal., for 1913, the method of caring for documents and pamphlets received by the library is briefly described as follows:

"The material which we receive from particular departments of the government are classified and placed in the regular stacks the same as any other book. This is the method which is best for us to employ until such time as we shall become a government depository. This method of handling documents of course necessitates a radically different procedure from that pursued in a depository. The first task undertaken was to check up the material which we already had in the library and to devise a method of checking the documents as they came in. One member of the staff was given this department as her special work. She was sent to the Riverside Library during the Christmas vacation to study their methods of checking. The checking is now largely done. The next task is to secure the necessary indexes to make the material available. This will mean the outlay of considerable money, and will perhaps have to be delayed until funds are provided for that purpose.

"In regard to pamphlets, the library has adopted the following method: the pamphlets are classified roughly and thrown into pamphlet boxes, which are numbered and placed on the shelves in the stacks. At the same time subject cards are made and placed in the catalog, *e.g.*, pamphlets on peace are classed as 172, placed in the box so numbered, and subject cards under 'Peace' are placed in the card catalog."

Classification

DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION (DEWEY'S)

"A plan of labeling composing-room equipment" is the title of an article by Dorr Kimball in a recent copy of *The American Printer*. The plan is an adaptation of the Dewey decimal system, under which all the material in the department is divided into ten main classes, as follows.

- 0 General
- 1 Linotype
- 2 Monotype
- 3 Cuts
- 4 Ornaments
- 5 Brass and metal rule
- 6 Blanking material
- 7 Type
- 8 Proving material
- 9 Lock-up material

Subdivisions under each of these main heads are worked out, providing a place for every article in use in the composing room, and an index to the whole is shown.

Is it desirable to introduce the decimal classification of the International Bibliographical Institute into Russian public libraries? P. Bogdanov. *Bibliotekar [Librarian]*, no. 4, 1913 (winter number), p. 293-304.

The question of the advisability of introducing the decimal classification of the International Bibliographical Institute into Russian libraries in general, and into the public libraries in particular, is a very serious one. Two years ago when the first Russian library convention took place the question was under consideration, but the members of the convention being not sufficiently informed decided to leave the question open. Since that time the decimal classification has won more adherents, and is now being used in Russian bibliographical works, bulletins, etc.

The *Bibliotekar* (the Russian library journal) printed in 1912 (nos. 3-4) an article on the decimal classification by M. Kostin, and

another in 1913 (no. 3) by A. A. Pokrovski. Both writers urge its adoption. Mr. Pokrovski was for some time strongly against it, but changed his mind after having used it. Mr. Bogdanov agrees that figures are the simplest possible *indicia* of classification, for either index purposes or still more for the systematic arranging of books on the shelves. M. Pokrovski admits that the system has its faults, but points out that now that the system is so widely accepted in western Europe he advises its use in Russia. This writer does not, however, accept these reasons for adopting it. He points out that though many European and American libraries use it, the Germans are working on a uniform catalog. Library of Congress made a different system, the Brussels Royal Library did not accept it—so the system, though international, is not universal.

The advocates of the decimal classification in turn show its flexibility, minute sub-classification, adaptability for expansion, etc. Russia has now 15,000 libraries; allowing 100 readers to a library it will make one and a half million readers who must use a catalog easy to handle. Ninety per cent. of these readers call for books of fiction. In the decimal classification Russian literature is 891.7. It is not that the national pride will suffer from making Russian literature thus remote—it is practically a nuisance.

The writer also criticises the necessity of using more than one digit for even the smallest libraries. Libraries of 500 volumes or less, he says, would find it difficult to use a class number consisting of more than a single digit—two figure numbers being too complex for them!

The writer also criticises the undue importance (from a popular library standpoint at least) given philosophy, philology or religion and the location of medicine in the classification.

Binding

BINDING

The Brooklyn Public Library publishes the following statistics of binding in its report for 1913:

"During the year 37,134 volumes (exclusive of periodicals) were bound by the Chivers Bookbinding Company, at an average cost of 59 cents, as compared with 57 cents the preceding year; 312 Yiddish books were bound by S. Rosenblum, at an average cost of 50 cents; 689 volumes of periodicals and newspapers from Montague branch were bound by Chivers, at an average cost of \$1.87; and 1000

volumes by Henry Blackwell, at an average cost of \$1.07; 838 volumes of periodicals from the other branches were bound, at an average cost of \$1.07; 107 volumes of fiction were bound by William Crawford, at an average cost of 49 cents. The increase in the average cost of binding was due to the greater proportion of books of larger size, as well as to a greater use of the better grade of binding.

"During the year statistics were kept of the average circulation of certain discarded books, with the following results:

No. of Vols. 1913	Aver. issues 1913	Aver. issues 1912
1501 adult fiction bought in "A's" binding.....		111
1862 adult fiction rebound by "A" average circulation after rebinding.....	102	
82 adult fiction, rebound by "B".....	87	98
38 adult fiction, rebound by "C".....	86	79
735 juveniles bought in "A's" binding.....	73	69
365 juveniles rebound by "A".....	83	83
144 juveniles bought reinforced in publishers' covers.....	67	75
	34	38

"The decrease this year in the number of issues of books in Chivers' binding is probably due to the poorer grades of paper used by the publishers. Indeed as the cost of books to libraries increases, the paper, print, and binding seem to decrease in quality.

"During the last five years an attempt has been made to ascertain answers to the following questions: (1) To what an extent is the present method of library bookbinding superior to the methods used before the book-binding reformation of ten years ago? (2) Which of the bookbinders using the modern methods can give us the greatest number of issues per volume?

"Thousands of books of the same type (adult fiction) have been examined and their circulation under similar conditions compared. The books from the binders using the old methods show an average number of issues of 48. By use of improved methods the average number of issues was increased all the way from 50% for Binder "C" to 100% for Binder "A," thus doubling the life of the book in the case of the best binding. The books from the modern binders show a circulation as follows:

Binder "A" 99 issues per volume.
Binder "B" 82 issues per volume.
Binder "C" 71 issues per volume.

"It seems improbable that future statistics will change this comparison very materially.

It will, therefore, probably be unnecessary to continue the careful compilation of statistics of circulation, but more attention should be given, in coöperation with the library binders, to the study of exceptional books to determine whether such books will give better service if reinforced, rebound, linen-guarded, or otherwise treated. Certain books, which in the case of juveniles seem to be the more expensive picture books, give out very quickly after purchase in spite of any treatment which the binders have hitherto been able to devise. A study of these cases may influence our purchases. A book costing \$1 and showing a circulation of 25 is four times as expensive for the library as one costing the same amount with a circulation of 100."

Shelf Department

BOOKS AS DISEASE CARRIERS

Books as a source of disease. William R. Reinick. *Amer. Jour. of Pharmacy*, Ja., 1914. p. 13-25.

An article intended to show that books are excellent hiding places for bacteria, and that the same care should be used with them as in handling other objects of like character. The evidence is slight, but seems conclusive, that books may carry disease, though many reputable physicians still deny it. Apparatus for pursuing experiments is quite expensive, a cause which deters many young physicians from conducting investigations, and the great surface covered by the pages of the books means long and tedious experiments.

In preparing data for this article, a circular letter was sent to the boards of health of each state and of forty-one cities. Only about 30% of the letters were answered, and very little information of value was obtained. A number of cases observed by physicians during practice are cited, tending to prove that books acted as carriers of a number of different diseases.

The trustees of the Chicago Public Library had some investigations made along this line, and abstracts are taken from the report made to them.

Killing germs by disinfection is considered of very little use, as the gases do not penetrate the interior of the volumes. Likewise sterilization, both steam and hot air, is considered of little value, and in both forms is injurious to the book. In general careful dusting and plenty of fresh air in a library is sufficient care for books under ordinary conditions.

Libraries on Special Subjects

BUSINESS LIBRARIES

A library for business men; how the Newark Public Library has made itself a live and useful factor in business activities. E. Leslie Gilliam. *System*, Ag., 1913, p. 188-190.

Newark is essentially a manufacturing city, and in this business branch has been collected a large amount of trade literature—maps of railway and freight routes, all kinds of time tables, city and trade directories, trade journals of both general and specialized interest, house organs, reports of scientific societies and magazines relating to all aspects of business. The library thus appeals to business men as practical users of every printed thing that can help them to improve and enlarge their business. Special effort is made to have all material so accessible that inquiries may be made by telephone and receive prompt reply.

Music

Music in public libraries, with special notes on the "John B. M. Camm Music Reference Library," and a comparison of the classifications of music. Charles Riddle. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Ja., 1914, p. 1-10.

While most librarians are alive to the importance of music and many are forming music sections in their libraries, little has been written on the subject. We are a music-loving people, all grades of society showing an active interest in music, and there cannot be any reasonable objection to the provision of music in libraries. This should include piano and vocal scores of the principal oratorios and other choral works; songs and ballads; choral and vocal practice (a selection of the principal schools of instruction); sacred music; works for piano, violin, and cello, and other instrumental music according to the needs of the district. Opera scores and the best of the musical comedies should be included. Musical literature should include essays, theory and technique, harmony and composition, history and biography. The "Guide to the formation of a music library," by James Duff Brown, is the best book of information at present. Full orchestral scores are not recommended because of the expense; but Donajowski's miniature scores, including some 200 of the best-known, are good and reasonable in price. Recommendations for re-binding these scores and separate parts at slight expense are given. Separate parts are kept in a pocket on the inside back cover.

The library formed by Mr. Camm numbers nearly 4000 pieces, and has been presented to the library at Bournemouth. Its main feature is the wealth of full scores. Certain parts of the collection may be circulated among music students at the discretion of the chief librarian. With this library as a nucleus, it is hoped in time to build up such an interest in things musical as will make Bournemouth one of the music centers of England.

In comparing the three principal systems of classification, with regard to music, it is found that Brown places Symphonies in C762, with no allowance for expansion, as Overtures are placed in C763. Dewey puts Symphonies in 785.1, with all the rest of Orchestral music in 785.2. The Library of Congress has provided for the Symphonic poem by giving it a number, 1002, following Symphony, 1001. For large collections the Library of Congress system is recommended, and for small ones Brown's system, with intercalated numbers.

General Libraries

State and Government

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAUS

The legislative reference bureau as a factor in state development. Addison E. Sheldon. *Spec. Libs.*, Ja., 1914. p. 2-8.

"The legislative reference bureau is an institution which gives condensed, comprehensive, impartial, accurate information on any subject under the sun upon five minutes' notice. . . . Democracy is the key word of modern social life. Beyond democracy is coöperation. However widely democracy may spread, there must always be some delegation of power, some committee chosen from the whole assembly to act in its stead and submit its findings and its judgments to the assembly." These committees ought to be well informed. To condense the mass of material on every prominent proposition before the present day legislature, to give the principal facts, leading arguments and authorities on a single type-written sheet, for the use of these committees, is the function of the legislative reference bureau. In the Nebraska legislature last winter, in a session covering 75 days of 5 hours each, there were presented 1346 bills for consideration. Of this mass, 263 were passed and signed by the governor. To accomplish this organized and well-digested data on the bills for the use of the members was imperative, and it is this need which has called into existence the modern legislative reference bu-

reau, now found in thirty-four states. Concrete cases in which the Nebraska bureau has been invaluable to the legislator are cited, showing the relation of the bureau as a collector and organizer of information to the cause of state development. Other qualities than an ability to catalog and condense, necessary in a reference bureau, are qualities of social leadership and the possession of social ideals. It is not enough to gather and sift all the material on a subject. The results must be clearly presented in simple form and given, not only to the legislators, but to the great body of the people. This work many reference bureaus are now doing.

The Nebraska bureau is affiliated with the state university. It teaches university classes in Nebraska history and directs research work and publication in that field, and coöperates with other departments.

To prevent over-legislation, a plan is now in operation providing that important matters shall have the right of way, and that all important legislation in the state shall be prepared by an unpaid commission or legislative committee working for two years or more in coöperation with the legislative bureau. Public hearings will be held during this time, before bringing the bill up for enactment. Under this plan committees are now at work on reform of legislative procedure and the state budget, on the conservation of water power in Nebraska, on changes in the state's system of taxation, and a revision of the school code. In each case the bureau gathers and arranges the material.

Reading and Aids

Work with Children

CHILDREN, WORK WITH

In a recent Sunday issue of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* there was a full-page article on "Favorite books read by boys of Chicago," the result of an interview with Mr. Legler. According to the latter, "the boy's romance of to-day is literal, technical, tight, efficient and matter of fact. There is less blood and more machinery in it. The author has substituted technical education for the old romance because the boy demands it. Writers who deal with the gay North road, the Spanish Main, the running of contraband goods and the burning of prairie homesteads are swept aside and their work regarded as impossible. Even Jules Verne is old-fashioned. The boy approaches his fiction looking through the eyes

of a professor of science, and in method is as critical as a highly trained engineer. An examination of the selection of the books in the same class of 1913, remembering the stories that passed for boys' fiction thirty years ago, proves more than any other comparison we could cite that the age of romance is not only dead, but almost a forgotten memory."

Literary Methods and Appliances

Library Appliances

LIBRARY BLANK BOOKS

Willis K. Stetson of the New Haven Public Library, writes to the *Bulletin of Bibliography* that he has found of great use the blank book called by teachers a roll-book, and found at stationers. It has vertical columns for the days of the month, but no printing. It is useful for entering receipt of current periodicals, also has sufficient number of columns for all the decimal classes, both adult and juvenile, hence circulation records, and any other records according to classification can easily be kept with a minimum of trouble, and the cost of the blank books is small.

SUPPLIES

Library supplies. F. W. Jenkins. *Pub. Libs.*, Mr., 1914. p. 104.

This is a letter answering queries resulting from the paper in *Public Libraries* for December, describing certain methods and supplies used by the Russell Sage Foundation Library. The letter gives reason for not using Library of Congress cards, describes more in detail the use of wood alcohol to remove shellac, tells where red-topped cards may be bought, describes the Kee Lox ribbon, gives process of varnishing books, and discusses Gaylord gummed cloth.

to make an estimate upon the books of the library and the movable property, all of which was done, and made a pleasant change in the routine work of the country librarian. But I was puzzled when I asked myself the value of the card catalog. I would like to hear from others, who have had similar questions, what should be the value placed upon the most precious and indispensable catalog?

PUZZLED LIBRARIAN.

MAGAZINES AT BARGAIN PRICES

Editor Library Journal:

A circular which should prove of more than passing interest to the librarians of small public libraries, especially those with limited appropriations—and what libraries are exempt from this class?—and possibly to others, has come to my attention.

One Nelson Doubleday, of Locust Valley, N. Y., issues this leaflet entitled "The new deferred subscription plan; the very best magazines at colossal discounts, because they are deferred subscriptions." His copies are new ones bought from those returned by newsdealers to the publishers. His plan is to send the magazines regularly, but each a month late.

There are listed a dozen magazines, the following being among those generally found in libraries:

	Regular price	Deferred price
<i>Lippincott's</i>	\$3.00	\$0.80
<i>McClure's</i>	1.50	.75
<i>Harper's Weekly</i>	5.00	1.50
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<i>House Beautiful</i>	3.00	1.00
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I am unaware that any library has tried this.

Very truly,

HAROLD T. DOUGHERTY.

Pawtucket, R. I.

Communications

VALUATION OF CARD CATALOG?

To the Readers of the Library Journal:

Recently I was informed by the secretary of the business committee of the Board of Trustees of my library that the trustees had placed a blanket insurance upon the property of the library, which meant, so he told me, that more insurance was carried at a lower rate, but with the full understanding that in case of fire full valuation would be paid out by the fire insurance company. And I was asked

Library Calendar

Apr. 9. Chicago Library Club. Chicago Public Library.

Apr. 21. Milwaukee Library Club.

Apr. 28-30. Oklahoma Library Association. El Reno.

May 11. Pennsylvania Library Club. Academy of Natural Science.

May 25-30. American Library Association. Annual meeting, Washington, D. C.

Aug. 31-Sept. 4. Library Association (English). Annual meeting, Oxford.



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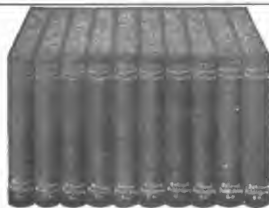
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The Library Journal

Vol. 39. No. 5. MAY, 1914

Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE—MAIN READING ROOM.		AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION	363
<i>Frontispiece</i>		LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS	368
EDITORIALS	337	Lo 2 Island Library Club	
The Washington conference		Twila City Library Club	
The Leipzig Exposition		Rhode Island Library Association	
Importance of guarding against fire in libraries		Michigan Library Association	
Library situation in Seattle		Arkansas Library Association	
Recognition of long service of several library workers		Tennessee Library Association	
Apology to Mr. Joseph L. Wheeler		California State Library Association	
The Saskatchewan Library Association		Saskatchewan Library Association	
Change of address of the LIBRARY JOURNAL		LIBRARY SCHOOLS	375
THE BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE: FIRST PAPER.—		New York State Library School	
<i>Theodore W. Koch</i>	339	Pratt Institute School of Library Science	
THE WORK OF A LIBRARY INFORMATION DESK.—		Simmons College Library School	
<i>Rachel Rhodes</i>	350	Library School of the New York Public Library	
PAMPHLETS AND CLIPPINGS IN REFERENCE WORK.—		Carnegie Library of Atlanta—Library School	
<i>Grace E. Babbitt</i>	353	Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh—Training School for Children's Librarians	
A NORTHERN EUROPEAN TOUR	355	Western Reserve Library School	
A "MODEL" BRANCH LIBRARY	356	University of Illinois Library School	
"SPECIAL LIBRARIES" MEETING	357	Illinois Summer Library School	
A TRIBUTE TO HONORED TEACHERS AND COLLEAGUES .	357	Columbia University Library School	
A CORRECTION	360	University of Missouri Summer School	
CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS—MARCH, 1914	361	Minnesota Library Commission Summer School	
LABOR SAVING DEVICES	361	LIBRARIANS	380
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES	362	LIBRARY WORLD	383
CONFERENCE OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS	362	LIBRARY WORK	404
		BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES	413
		COMMUNICATIONS	416
		LIBRARY CALENDAR	416

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	PAGE		PAGE
American Library Association	2	Publishers' Week	13
American News Company	5	Putnam's (G. P.) Sons	4
Baker & Taylor Company	5	Quaritch, Bernard	8
Baker's Great Bookshop	14	Rademakers, W. H.	10
Bonnier (Albert) Publishing House	14	Ruzicka (Joseph)	11
Booksellers (Directory of)	3d cover page	Schulte's Book Store	14
Chivers Bookbinding Co.	10	Scribner's (Charles) Sons	12
Dodd, Mead & Co.	1	Situation Wanted	14
Dura Binding Co.	11	Smith (W. H.) & Sons	11
For Sale	14	Sread & Co. Iron Works	2
Gaylord Brothers	10	Sothran (H.) & Co.	12
Hanaford (H. P.) Pub.	11	Special Notices	14
Higgins (Charles M.)	9	Stechert (F. C.) Co.	12
Hinds & Noble	14	Stevens (B. F.) & Brown	8
Hunting (H. R.) Co.	inside front cover	Stewart (S. A.)	9
Johnston (Wm. G.) & Co.	11	Struyvesant (N. Y.) Library	13
Library Bureau	6	Terquem, J.	14
Library Supplies (Dealers in)	14	Tice & Lynch	14
McClurg (A. C.) & Co.	4	Wagenvoerd & Co.	11
Malkan Hy.	4th cover page	Wannmaker, John	12

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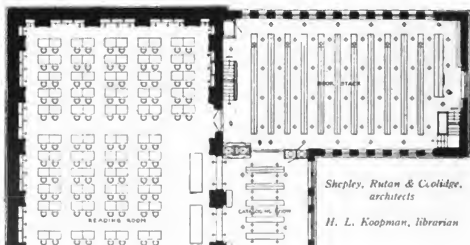
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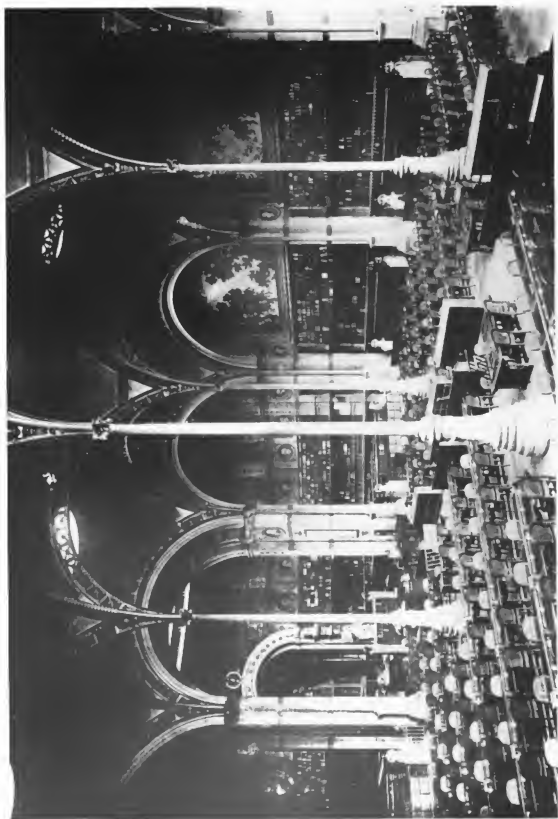
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 39

MAY, 1914

NO. 5

1914 should be the banner travel year. The Washington conference should be one of the most representative conferences which the A. L. A. has held, for every librarian should know the nation's capital and the Library of Congress almost as a professional duty. The Memorial Continental Hall of the D. A. R. is ample for the largest general session, and the program, summarized elsewhere, should interest and inform all comers. By all means spend a personal quarter for the Washington Standard Guide with its copious illustrations of the Library of Congress building, which should be in every library. Washington is becoming a place of pilgrimage for the nation, and librarians should be able to tell their patrons all about it.

THE alternative of southern and northern routes should entice a goodly number to Europe; the Leipzig Exposition of the Book will be the objective point of both parties, and Theodore W. Koch, of the University of Michigan Library, should be at this writing in Leipzig installing the A. L. A. exhibit. Of this exhibit one of the most interesting features will be the model of the Brooklyn type of branch library, of which an illustration is given in this issue. Both parties should see the magnificent Royal Library at Berlin, now formally opened, at which Dr. Schwenke will make welcome the American visitors. The Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris should be the next objective point, and Mr. Koch's excellent articles upon the French national library, of which the first is printed in this issue, will give adequate preliminary knowledge. Then should come the British Museum, which he has already so well described, and finally the Oxford meeting, from which several of the American delegates will depart on Saturday, Sept. 5, to

take the steamer sailing from Liverpool that afternoon. Those who begin with Washington and follow this round will have seen the four great libraries of the world, in addition to the greatest of university centers with its ancient Bodleian Library. It is certainly worth while to make every effort to utilize in this delightful way so unusual an opportunity for professional equipment.

THE destruction of the Morristown (N. J.) Public Library some weeks since should emphasize the importance of guarding against fire loss in libraries, for which insurance will but poorly compensate. Happily libraries in this country are not subject to destruction by an "arson squad" of militant suffragettes, such as destroyed the Carnegie Library in Northfield, England, though "pyromaniacs" of another sort are not altogether unknown here. A library in a block of business buildings, as at Morristown, should soon be a thing of the past, but the important collection of the old Brooklyn Library in Montague street, which was given to the Brooklyn Public Library system, is in that very danger, pending the completion of the first wing of the central library building, which is delayed by lack of city appropriation. But isolated and "fireproof" libraries are not without their dangers; and there should be fire drills, not only to provide for the safe exit of employes and public, but for the designation and saving of the most important part of the collection, in case of interior fire. Almost every library has special lines or a local collection or individual books which cannot be replaced, and which, whether insured or not, are literally beyond price. The precaution indicated may lead to a salvage of invaluable treasures which might otherwise prove an irreparable loss.

THE storm center of the library world is now at Seattle, where Mr. Jennings' endeavors to get trained assistants, graduates of library schools, have provoked the local mayor into action in defense of neglected taxpayers or their wives, their cousins and their aunts, who seek positions in the library. The majority of the board supports Mr. Jennings, but the mayor is undertaking to remove a woman member who will not do his bidding, and threatens if necessary to remove the whole board. The mayor should next provide the city hospital with unprofessional attendants, who can be hired at much lower salaries than physicians and nurses who have been at the foolish pains of graduating from medical colleges and training classes. The one seems as logical as the other.

THE American Library Association is getting on in years, and its earlier members are enjoying pleasant recognition of long service. Mr. C. A. Nelson, who has been in library service for more than half a century, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday last month; Mr. W. T. Peoples, of the Mercantile Library, the next oldest veteran still in library service in New York, has passed his seventieth year of age and his fortieth of library experience, and is again at his post after sad months of hospital experience, with sight restored by operations for cataract. The younger generation is also passing milestones, and the library school at Albany pleasantly commemorated the twenty-five years of service which Miss Woodworth, Miss Jones and Mr. Biscoe have given there since their graduation from the school in its earliest years. Mr. Eastman, one of the very early graduates, has already been put on the retired list *cum laude*, after like service, but as is the case with Mr. Nelson, retirement has meant but another phase of library activity. Honor to whom honor is due!

Anteogy is due Mr. Joseph L. Wheeler, assistant librarian of the Los Angeles Pub-

lic Library, as the author of the interesting paper on "Library publicity," which was printed in the last issue of the JOURNAL, with credit to Mr. Everett R. Perry, of Los Angeles, as its author. The error resulted from the changes at the office desk last year, which have caused us already to make other apologies. Readers of that paper will kindly give Mr. Wheeler the credit it should earn for him.

It is gratifying to note that our Canadian brethren are making progress in library associations, and that a new provincial organization will be represented at the Washington conference. The new development is in Saskatchewan, which has just completed the formation of the Saskatchewan Library Association, the second in the Dominion, which we hope may emulate not only the example but the success of the sister association in the Province of Ontario. The latter province compares favorably with our own banner states in library development, and Saskatchewan may well follow its example. It is of especial interest that the movement originated at Regina, which has taken phoenix-like rebirth since the devastation which occurred while the American Library Association was in session at Ottawa.

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THE BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE

FIRST PAPER: ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY

By THEODORE W. KOCH, *Librarian, University of Michigan*

THE Bibliothèque Nationale has been called at different times by a variety of names. It has in turn been the King's Library, the Royal Library, the Imperial Library, and the National Library. For a long period it was the private library of the kings of France, before becoming a public institution put at the service of the learned of all countries.

Pepin the Short (d. 768) was one of the early Frankish kings who had, it would seem, in his possession a collection of manuscripts. Pope Paul I speaks in a letter to the king of several works that he is sending him. Charlemagne formed at Aix-la-Chapelle a library which seems to have been quite a considerable one for that period. He had at his court a group of copyists who issued numerous volumes. Some of these were kept for the use of the school attached to the palace, or for the use of the members of the imperial family; the others were presented to different monasteries. From the Charlemagne collection came the Gospels written about 781 by Godescalc, still preserved at the Bibliothèque Nationale. Louis the Pious (778-840) also made a collection of manuscripts, but it does not seem to have had any great importance. The copy of the Gospels which he sent to the Abbey of St. Médard de Soissons is to-day at the Bibliothèque Nationale.

One must come down to the time of St. Louis (1215-1270) to find information on books possessed by the kings of France worthy of being noted. The testimony of Geoffroy de Beaulieu and of the confessor of Queen Marguerite are quite explicit. St. Louis had collected and placed in one part of the Sainte Chapelle a real library. He himself sometimes went there to work, and admission was willingly granted to the scholars or the priests who requested it. On his death he left his manuscripts to four religious communities. From this se-

ries there eventually came to the Bibliothèque Nationale a psalter which, after having belonged to Charles V and Charles VI, had passed to the convent of Poissy and from there into Russia, whence it was restored to France by Prince Galitzin.

The immediate successors to St. Louis did not show the same taste for books as he had exhibited. Different works were indeed added by them, but they do not seem to have given serious thought to building up the collection. King John always showed a good deal of taste in his books, and spent considerable time with them during his captivity. He had with him in 1356 at the battle of Poitiers a "Bible historique," which is to-day in the British Museum, and the "Book of miracles of Notre Dame de Gautier de Coincy," which is now at the seminary of Soissons.

Charles V must be considered as the real founder of the library. He is in fact the first to have organized a library not only to satisfy his personal tastes, but also to furnish scholars with the means of work. Christine de Pisan, who had seen the library on several occasions, spoke of the wisdom of the king and of the great love which he had for study and science, shown by the fine collection of noteworthy books and the splendid library which he had of the most notable volumes by the foremost authors. Charles was not content with buying or having copies made of the books which were then the most appreciated; he also had others translated "for the use of the kingdom and Christianity." He is characterized by Delisle as one "who always loved the sciences and honored the good clerics." In 1367 or 1368 he had his books transferred from the palace in the Ile de la Cité to a tower at the Louvre, where he installed them in three rooms, which he had carefully prepared for them. The collection was celebrated as a marvel by all the king's contemporaries. Gilles Malet,

his valet de chambre, to whom he entrusted the care of the books, and "who read surpassingly well, above all others," made an inventory of them in 1373. After the death of Malet in 1411, Jean le Bègue was instructed to make a new inventory. This work was done partly if not entirely by Oudart Boschot. These inventories have been carefully edited by Delisle. They are among the most curious literary monuments of the middle ages. One can see there what were the books most highly prized at that time, and can learn what fed the literary spirit of the learned men of that day. The principal works of antiquity are found side by side with the romances of chivalry. Livy and Sallust rub shoulders with accounts of the Trojan war and the Golden Legend. Books on chiromancy, necromancy and the "moralities of chess" are scattered among editions of Aristotle, Seneca, Euclid and Boëthius. But in spite of its imperfections the library in the Louvre was at that time very useful. The miniatures in the manuscripts and the fine bindings on the books did not prevent the king from loaning them to private individuals, to churches, to colleges and to monasteries. Unfortunately this fine library did not survive its founder. It was, so to speak, pillaged by different members of the royal family who were free to take, "as in an ordinary shop," all the volumes which they might want, and they did not take the trouble to return them. Charles VI showed himself guilty of some negligence, drawing for his own use various books which he never put back. In April, 1424, three booksellers were instructed to place an estimate on what remained of this collection, which was bought by the Duke of Bedford, who took definite possession of it on June 22, 1425, but who transported it to England and later sold it piecemeal. Of the two hundred volumes which it contained, Delisle thought that hardly fifty survive to-day.

Some of the successors of Charles V were equally fond of books, but the collections which they made had nothing lasting and they were always dispersed at their death. Louis XII was the first who tried

faithfully to preserve the books gathered by his predecessor. He seems to have had the idea that they were not the personal property of himself, but that they formed a sort of public depot open to the savants of France and of other countries. With this idea the foundation of the library was laid.

Delisle has traced with scrupulous care the history of the various collections which went to make up the King's Library. It met with unexpected good fortune. The Italian wars, disastrous to France, were profitable to the library, and the French army, though defeated, was able to bring back from Milan books that had belonged to the Visconti and the Sforza families. Francis I was seized with a passion for Greek manuscripts, and he was tireless in sending out envoys to search for them. His ambassadors at Venice were kept busy collecting or copying them. The library established at Blois by Louis XII was transported to Fontainebleau by Francis I and definitely installed in Paris towards the end of the reign of Charles IX. During the troublous time of the League the good fortune of the library seemed to be in peril. The librarian, Jean Gosselin, tells naively how, not being able by himself to stop the leaguers when the riot ruled, he securely locked and bolted the door, and went to reside at Melun, which was under the protection of the king. Despite the bolt and the padlock there was much pillaging during his absence, and marauders were seen carrying away large packages under their cloaks. President Brisson, who was an ardent book lover, took the library under his protection, but he himself borrowed some volumes which he never returned, and which his widow sold for a pittance.

From the end of the fifteenth century the King's Library contained a collection of printed books. Charles VIII gathered a certain number of them which had belonged to the library of the Spanish kings of Naples. Charles VIII and his successor, Louis XII, collected several, which the bookseller Berard had decorated with ornate bindings. From the beginning of the reign of Francis I the collection made



BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE—COURT OF ADMINISTRATION (RUE DES PETITS-CHAMPS)



BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE—COURT OF HONOR (RUE DE RICHELIEU)



11

rapid strides. However, up to the beginning of the seventeenth century the King's Library consisted principally of manuscripts, in the midst of which the books were thinly scattered. Not until the time of Louis XIII was an attempt made to establish a collection of printed books. This was done by Nicolas Rigault, about 1622, and there were associated with him Sau-maise and Hautin. At the beginning of the reign of Louis XIII the King's Library consisted of (1) an old collection of manuscripts numbering about 2069, of which the classification numerals were at that time written at the head of each volume in Roman numerals surmounted by a horizontal line; (2) a collection, comparatively new, consisting of 2643 volumes, some manuscripts and some printed books of which the classification numbers were inscribed in letters or in Roman numerals not surmounted by a line. In the new collection the books were mixed without any order in the midst of the manuscripts, as one can see from the inventory.

The reign of Louis XIV was marked by numerous acquisitions and by important gifts. The great monarch interested himself personally in the growth of the library, visited it several times and intervened on several occasions in the administration. Colbert as superintendent of buildings rendered the king services of great value to the library. In 1666 the library was transferred from the Rue de la Harpe to one of his houses in the Rue Vivienne. The first important acquisition secured after the accession of Louis XIV was that of a part of the collection of the Dupuy brothers. This collection, begun by Claude Dupuy and continued by his brothers, Pierre and Jacques, contained more than 9000 volumes and 260 manuscripts, together with a large quantity of legal, historical and literary documents. The printed books and manuscripts were alone included in the gift which Jacques Dupuy, the last survivor, made to the king in 1652. The remainder of the collection, which formed 798 folio volumes and about 39 quarto volumes, were bequeathed to de Thou, who sold them together with his library in 1680 to President

Charron de Menars, in whose hands the collection increased by nearly 600 volumes. His heirs sold it in 1720 to the Procureur Général Joly de Fleury, who in turn passed it on to the library. Gaston d'Orléans presented to Louis XIV books, manuscripts, medals, miniatures, prints, and rarities which he had gathered in his palace at Luxembourg.

During the reign of Louis XIV the library acquired the portfolios of Gaignières, a young man attached to the house of Mlle. de Guise, who had conceived the idea of collecting curiosities of all sorts and of selecting pieces which could illustrate history in general, but especially genealogy and the chronology of the bishops and church officials. He was anxious to possess the portraits of the principal personages and the graphic portrayal of historical scenes. Assisted by his valet and an able designer, Gaignières succeeded in bringing together one of the richest collections of its kind which a private individual had ever possessed. As he grew older he shuddered at the thought that any of his precious collection might some day be scattered and fall into the hands of the ignorant rich, or of mediocre amateurs, and in order to prevent this disaster he decided to present the collection to the king. This he did in 1711, reserving for himself a modest annuity. Gaignières was subjected to the humiliation of having his friend Clairambault put in charge of the collection, and the latter spared him no humiliation. Clairambault, who was also a collector, apparently needed watching himself, as Delisle has noted more than a hundred volumes in the handwriting of Gaignières or annotated by him, which Clairambault had appropriated to himself.

The French Revolution opened an era of prosperity for the library. It brought to it a large number of precious collections, but in such rapid succession and confusion that it was impossible to gather and save all that ought regularly to have gone there. The consequences of the disorder which followed were felt for a long time afterwards. The books and manuscripts which fell into the public domain through the suppression of religious establishments or

the confiscation of the goods of the refugees were gathered into vast storage places opened in different parts of Paris. In 1794 there were at least nine of these. The administration of these "dépôts littéraires" was entrusted in turn to the various commissions and councils which succeeded one another in authority between 1792 and 1798. Thus at least a remnant of the collections which had belonged to the Augustinians, the priory of the Blancs-manteaux, the Carmelites, the Cordeliers, the Abbaye de Saint Victor, and many other religious houses, came to form a part of the Bibliothèque Nationale. The manuscripts of St. Germain-des-Prés which were taken to the library between Dec. 6, 1795, and March 14, 1796, formed a collection of more than 9000 volumes, consisting of Oriental, Greek, Latin, French, Italian and Spanish manuscripts and an enormous mass of papers and documents relating to the work of the Benedictines.

In 1791, the preservation of four or five libraries of the suppressed religious establishments entered into the general plan of a national library to be organized in Paris. Circumstances were against the realization of the plans which had been drawn up for a national redistribution of the treasures which had been gathered in the literary institutions of Paris and the "départements."

Napoleon would have had no difficulty in verifying the inconveniences of the distribution which had been made, and which in many cases was the work of chance. He believed it was possible to remedy this by applying the system of centralization. He seemed to be unwilling to withdraw before any obstacle in the way of making the collections of the Bibliothèque Nationale as complete as possible. He wanted to bring there all the books which it lacked and of which a copy existed in a public institution. In writing of this scheme under date of Feb. 6, 1805, Napoleon said that many ancient and modern works were lacking in the Bibliothèque Nationale while they were found in other libraries of Paris and of the Provinces. It would be necessary to arrange the matter and to claim these books from these establishments, to which should

be given in exchange the works which they did not have and of which the Bibliothèque Nationale had duplicates. As a result of this transfer, if well made, it ought to be possible, said Napoleon, that when one did not find a book at the Bibliothèque Nationale he would be sure that the book did not exist in France. The withdrawal of the books taken from the other libraries for the execution of this scheme, as well as that of books given in exchange, was only to take place when the library was definitely established at the Louvre.

In order to realize the laborious plans, the administration of the library calculated that it would have to take 85,500 works from the collections where the right to execute it was recognized, namely:

12,000 at the Arsenal; 6000 at the Panthéon; 4000 at the Collège des Quatre Nations; 2000 at L'École de médecine; 1500 at L'École polytechnique; 1500 at the Musée d'histoire naturelle; 2000 at the Lycée impérial; 1500 at the Lycée Charlemagne; 2000 at the Tribunal; 3000 at the Corps Législatif; 50,000 in the provincial libraries.

Napoleon's idea was taken up again, at least in part, in 1860, when it was proposed on the recommendation of a commission presided over by Mérimée that, in view of the centralization to be effected at the Bibliothèque Nationale, a beginning be made by exchanges between that library and the libraries of the Mazarine, the Arsenal, Sainte Genéviève and the Sorbonne.

It was fortunate for the library that Van Praet was in charge during the French Revolution. With his remarkable activity and devotion to the interests of the institution, he was able to organize the new service to answer to the needs of numerous readers who began to frequent the library and at the same time to classify the new accessions which had to be put at the disposition of the public. The amount of work that was done between 1792 and 1800 can be realized when one reads of the enormous accessions. During this brief period the number of books was more than dou-

bled by the influx of those which Van Praet had been empowered to choose in the provisional "dépôts" formed by the convention.

The needs of the library were ably set forth in Van Praet's communications to government agents, to whom he furnished lists of desiderata and titles of books to be found in foreign libraries but lacking in the National Library. Many of these suggested titles came into the library as the result of victories of the French army, but one can only faintly imagine the chagrin and desolation of spirit which Van Praet must have suffered when the united powers decreed that the major part of these spoils of war must be returned to their former owners. Then Van Praet showed the finesse of the true diplomat. By clever substitutions he succeeded in retaining for his cherished library a part of these bibliographical treasures.

The provisional "dépôts" established in many of the "départements" were also laid under contribution. Chardon de la Rochette was in 1801 sent to visit them and to select therefrom that which would be useful to the National Library, but he discharged his mission in a slovenly fashion and very little of value came of it. From 1801 to 1806 Maugerard, a former Benedictine monk, was commissioned to gather in the Rhenish provinces the books, manuscripts, and papers which might be useful in the national collection. He made shipments which proved most valuable, including numerous incunabula and, especially worthy of note, the Pfister Bible of 1461.

The above sketch includes the period of large accessions in the form of special collections. During the nineteenth century the library grew systematically, but there were no such large shipments of manuscripts as those referred to above. There were, however, great additions to the department of printed books, noteworthy among which were the one hundred thousand volumes on the French Revolution collected by Labédoyère, acquired in 1863. The Beuchot collection of nearly two thousand volumes on Voltaire, the large Payen collection of documentary material on Montaigne, and

the collection of material on the history of Marseilles are among the notable additions of the latter half of the nineteenth century.

THE LIBRI CASE

During the middle of the nineteenth century the libraries of Paris as well as those of the provinces were subjected to close scrutiny as the result of official investigation into the reputed wholesale plundering of the government collections. The accusations made were given a great deal of notoriety, and as the "procès Libri" occupied the attention of the administrators of the Bibliothèque Nationale for more than a generation, we venture to give here a summary of the main facts of this famous case. "On dit" is frequently the only authority one finds for certain statements in this history.

Félix Ravaisson, as inspector general of libraries, published in 1841 a report on the libraries of the western "départements," which was freely used to show to what extent depredations had been carried on. The library at Tours was reported to consist for the most part of the spoils of cathedrals, monastic and educational institutions, but that it had suffered much from dampness, that many volumes had been pilfered and sold, and that while the manuscripts had been its chief treasure, it was there unfortunately that the losses had been most regrettable. At Angers, where the library was similarly formed from the spoils of eighteen abbeys, most of which had possessed very considerable collections of books, M. Ravaisson found but a small remnant of these former riches. At Nantes the books had been either lost or stolen; at Brest a library of 25,000 volumes had been largely dispersed; at Lesneven and Saint-Pol-de-Léon there were but few traces of libraries formerly extant. A well-known collector in Paris of the middle of the last century claimed to possess a whole volume of autograph letters abstracted from the Dupuy collection. In 1847 Paulin Paris, assistant keeper of manuscripts at the Bibliothèque Nationale, estimated at 20,000 the number of volumes stolen from the library, and at that time to

be found in the book trade or in private collections.

In February, 1846, the prefect of police received and transmitted to M. Boucly, the public prosecutor, one anonymous note and one signed pseudonymously, giving information of thefts from the libraries of Montpellier, Carpentras, and other provincial towns, by which means it was claimed that Libri, the well-known mathematician and collector, had amassed a library worth from 300,000 to 400,000 francs. Libri had brought ridicule upon himself in certain quarters by his researches among old books and rare bindings. The mathematicians considered it an unpardonable weakness, and thought that he was wasting his time in reading the medieval and renaissance authors. Libri's successful career had excited envy. In the Institute he was still an Italian. There was open hostility between him and the *École des Chartes*. When he was appointed a member of the commission to edit a catalog of the manuscripts in the public libraries of France it is said that he refused to accept the appointment if a single man from the *École* were to be on the commission.

Libri was charged specifically with the theft of a valuable manuscript psalter from the library of Grenoble and of the letters of Henri IV from the library of the Arsenal. After making inquiries through his associates in the various towns indicated and obtaining no evidence against Libri, Boucly allowed the matter to drop; but eighteen months later another anonymous communication was received charging Libri with stealing books from various public libraries, but naming no books in particular. The public prosecutor made a fresh search for evidence, and he embodied the results of his labors in a special report. This report fell into the hands of the provisional government established after the Revolution of February, 1848. Arago, who was one of Libri's chief enemies, was now in power. At an evening sitting of the Academy of Sciences, held Feb. 28, a note was put into the hands of Libri advising him to save himself from an outbreak of public vengeance, and he fled to England. The

journal with which Arago was connected said that his flight made very little difference to the Academy—that there was only one Italian less! Boucly's report was copied in various journals, with comment more or less unfavorable to Libri.

Shortly afterwards the government took possession of Libri's rooms in the Sorbonne, broke open his desk, burned large quantities of papers, and removed many of his books. Some of these were so carelessly moved that five volumes were picked up on the staircase leading to the rooms or in the neighborhood of the Sorbonne. In the act of accusation it was stated on the evidence of two witnesses that one Abry had worked with Libri and two other persons for a fortnight or three weeks erasing seals and stamps on the books. Later when Abry was called to the witness stand he gave evidence favorable to Libri.

A BITTER POLEMIC

Later in the same year, 1848, Libri published in London a reply to Boucly's accusation, a lengthy document of 115 pages, filled with detail, in which he threw the burden of proof on his accusers. He gave an account of his income and the way in which he procured his library, which was the result of thirty years' collecting. He stated that he received annually 23,000 francs from his various government offices, and that this was supplemented by receipts from his mother in Italy. By living very economically he had for years been able to spend 20,000 francs annually on books. As to his reasons for leaving France, he said that he had been a writer for the *Journal des Débats* and a supporter of Guizot's policies, and for six months before the Revolution the Republican journals had pointed him out as an object for vengeance. He showed how in 1845 he urged upon the authorities of the library at the Arsenal the acceptance of books that he had met with bearing the mark of that establishment, and that the librarian repudiated their "restoration," claiming that he could not ascertain that any such books had been stolen or lost, but he was willing to receive the books as a gift. From Grenoble word came that all



BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE—BOOK STACKS



BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE—MANUSCRIPT DEPARTMENT READING ROOM



11

the manuscript psalters belonging to the library were still in place. As to the early edition of Theocritus which Libri was alleged to have taken from the library of Carpentras, Libri claimed that it was a regular exchange, in which he gave his own inferior copy of Theocritus with other books worth from 400 to 500 francs, and he printed a letter from the librarian substantiating all this. The Carpentras copy was described in the catalog of the Libri sale, and it was thus that he was known to have had it in his possession. Moreover, Castiglione's "Cortigiano" was missing from Carpentras, and as a copy was listed in the Libri sale catalog, the two facts were associated and inferences drawn damaging to Libri. That the Carpentras copy was an ordinary one worth 20 francs while Libri's was in a Grolier binding and sold for 519 francs seems to have escaped the attention of the public prosecutor. To the confusion of his accusers, Libri was able to publish a letter from the bookseller who had sold it to him. In answer to the prosecution's contention that Libri had the stamps removed from books in his possession, Libri replied that books thus stamped came into the market frequently, that they were duplicates honestly disposed of, and he preferred to have the stamps removed, as the books looked cleaner and neater. In some cases Libri refused to buy books unless the stamps could be washed out or erased. Libri said that a thief would not have published the discoveries which he had made among the rare manuscripts, but he himself published the story of some of his finds in the *Journal des Savants*, 1841-42.

In a letter to M. de Falloux, the Minister of Public Instruction, Libri said that it was a common thing to find books, manuscripts and autographs offered for sale and bearing the stamps of the most famous libraries of France. In order to prove this statement, Libri says that he went to some of the best known booksellers in London in search of books on their shelves bearing library stamps still legible, and also looking out for books with stamps that had been partially removed or wholly cut out.

In four shops, in four days, he claimed to have found eighty-two volumes of this kind, of which the majority came from the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Mazarine, the Library of the Arsenal, the Institute, and other well known establishments of France. Others came from certain Italian collections, such as the Palatine in Florence, and the public libraries of Ferrara and of Parma. Some had stamps effaced or cut out. Libri bought them all and printed receipted bills from the booksellers describing the volumes in question. Libri went on to say that his friends, knowing of his interest in books with library stamps to be found in the stock of booksellers, sent him many examples from the Parisian book shops and stalls. In one shop in Paris, owned by the father of a sub-librarian in the office of the Minister of the Interior, were found one hundred and nine volumes bearing marks of ownership of the most celebrated libraries of Paris and the provinces. In addition, Libri claimed to have found at auctions and in well known book stores several hundred autograph letters which had formerly belonged to French public libraries and national archives, as well as the offices of various ministers and public officials. These, like the books, were then bought by Libri, with every possible formality and safeguard. That there were many interesting manuscripts taken from the Institute library was shown by the appearance in a sale catalog of letters from Napoleon Bonaparte to the president of the Institute, letters from Haydn, Rossini, and Klopstock to officials of the Institute on the occasion of their election to membership. Haenel (*Catalogi manuscriptorum*, 1830) is cited to show that in this bibliographer's opinion several manuscripts had disappeared at this time "because the doors had been carelessly locked."

In his reply to Boucly, Libri stated further that he had proposed to present his collection to the Bibliothèque Nationale under certain conditions, but that the proposal had met with an unwillingness to comply with these conditions, as if they involved an infraction of the rules of the establishment. In the face of these difficulties Libri

had appealed to Guizot, who had spoken to one of the keepers of the library and had received the same answer. The conditions imposed were: (1) that the collection should be kept together in one room bearing the name of Libri; (2) that under no pretext should one volume be separated from another; (3) that within a certain time a catalog of the collection should be published. Libri's friends maintained that it would have been absurd for him to have made such an offer if his collection had been formed by plundering the public libraries of France, as he would thus have afforded a sure means of tracing the pilferings committed. The advocate Lamporecchi said that it was the first time in the annals of criminal jurisprudence that anyone had been accused of stealing in order to make a gift of the stolen object. In the act of accusation it was hinted that the conversation in which this offer was made was a very vague one, and it was stated that if the offer had been made seriously it would have been accepted. Guizot, however, wrote a letter to Libri under date of July 30, 1849, stating that four or five years earlier Libri had proposed to give his library to the national library, providing that it would be kept in special rooms bearing his name. Guizot legally attested this fact with its attendant circumstances.

Naudet, as head of the Bibliothèque Nationale, answered Libri's letter to de Falloux. He summed up Libri's contentions under three heads:

1. All the libraries of France, but especially the Bibliothèque Nationale, had been pillaged.

2. A great many books and manuscripts coming from these thefts had been offered for sale.

3. Private collectors could have in their collections, very legitimately, manuscripts and books taken from public libraries.

Naudet granted that the Bibliothèque Nationale had suffered very regrettable losses, but that the number of books taken was fifty thousand could not be conceded for a moment. This gross exaggeration was due to the statement of Paul Lacroix (Bibliophile Jacob), who claimed that

twenty-five thousand of the books which had been stamped and cataloged, and an equal number of those not stamped and cataloged, were missing from the department of printed books. Later Lacroix explained that by a second category he referred to the books which had never been deposited for copyright purposes, which, as Naudet pointed out, the Bibliothèque Nationale had no legal way of claiming. Libri granted that the custodians did not have the help to make an inventory to find out the losses of the library, but Naudet denied that an inventory was not being made. However, Naudet did not pretend that his colleagues could do the work with the speed with which the checking up was done at the British Museum, where Libri claimed that the assistants read the titles at a rate of from nine to eleven per minute.

A writer, who it was claimed "knew the libraries of Paris perfectly," asked in *L'Illustration* as to "what, for example, had become of all the books which made up the *Inferno* at the Bibliothèque Nationale?" Naudet explained patiently that the *Inferno* was simply a closed case in the printed book department, of which the custodians alone had the key, and in which were locked certain pernicious books and some rarities of considerable money value. He added that the custodians were ready to show the *Inferno* to any one who would present himself properly provided with the legal papers for an inquiry, or even to any one who had a serious intention of investigating, a desire to know the truth and to testify to it. As to Libri's claim that many books stolen from libraries were to be bought from booksellers, in support of which Libri had printed a good deal of testimony, Naudet pointed out that Libri had not observed the first rules of historical criticism, had not weighed the testimony, had not asked himself whether the narrator himself was present, whether he was unmoved by passion, whether he was in a position to see clearly, whether he had told all, had said nothing but the truth, had not contradicted himself or others. One bookseller who claimed to make a sort of specialty of picking up books bearing the Bibliothèque Nationale

stamp was shown to have been denied the moderate price asked for a certain book which he had tried to sell back to the library. The library officials had always refused to authorize any one to buy books back on the account of the library; they granted that they spent a small sum, not more than forty francs a year, in payment for books offered them in good faith by persons who had acquired them from dealers, but they never did anything to encourage traffic in this line.

Achille Jubinal, who had been dismissed from his professorship by the Carnot administration, published in 1850 a pamphlet on an unpublished letter of Montaigne, accompanied by some observations on the reputed large number of manuscripts which had been either abstracted from or mutilated in the Bibliothèque Nationale. He began by telling of some of his experiences in the reading room, where he was denied certain books which he asked for, and he made so many charges and insinuations that another polemic was begun. The administration of the library issued a reply to Jubinal's statement, saying that his estimate of 20,000 volumes stolen from the department of printed books was as valueless as that of Lacroix, who placed the number at 50,000. The source of these estimates was a report by Letronne to the Minister of Public Instruction in 1834, where, by an approximate calculation, it was estimated that there were at the Bibliothèque Nationale 4248 works incomplete, or made incomplete by daily use, by loans, or by mutilations, and that these works represented in the form of sets a total of 33,316 volumes, of which it was estimated it would be necessary to replace 11,530 volumes. However, at the time this report was made, many of these volumes had been claimed from borrowers, others had been found after their death, and a certain number had taken their proper places on the shelves, thanks to the work of classification. This was a long cry from the fable of 20,000 stolen volumes, on which Jubinal had dwelt.

It was further shown that Jubinal was in error when he cited the first edition of

"*Cymbalum mundi*," 1537, as among the books which had disappeared from the Bibliothèque Nationale. Jubinal had been misled by a statement in the memoirs of Charles Nodier, who said that Van Praet had shown him this precious work. Nodier had confused the first with the second edition, and Jubinal might easily have verified the facts for himself.

As to Jubinal's statement, based on Lacroix, that about 600 volumes had been extracted from the "*Inferno*" by the young employees of the library, it is stated in the official reply that this collection had never contained more than 150 volumes. Before 1789 there had been indeed a more extended "*Inferno*," where were put works condemned on account of religious controversies, but during later years, after the heat of these discussions had died down, the books had been put back into the main collection. Under Van Praet's administration there had been a small special reserve of 60 or 80 volumes of licentious works having no bibliographical value, from which possibly some books had disappeared, but from the real "*Inferno*" it was authoritatively stated that no book had ever disappeared since its inception.

Prosper Mérimée came to the aid of Libri, his fellow member of the Institute, in an article contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for April 15, 1852, for which he was condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment. The judge who sentenced him laid particular emphasis on the following passage: "I should be tempted to believe that an act of accusation is governed by the same principles as a novel or melodrama, where art, not truth, is the main thing. If it is so, I believe I have the right to criticise the act of accusation against M. Libri. I used to write novels myself, and I do not go beyond my bounds in appreciating a work of imagination." Mérimée suggested as a plausible theory by which to account for the bibliographical ignorance and the perversion of the law displayed in the document, that the bibliographical part was the work of the judges and that the legal part was done by the literary commission appointed to assist them.

The prosecution made much of the things found in Libri's rooms—tooling irons, printer's types, and volumes which had been made in imitation of old bindings. If it is a fault to restore books, why, asks Mérimée, were not the binders who worked for Libri arrested? To falsify or repair seemed to the prosecution to be one and the same thing. Mérimée claimed that Libri was so little concerned about concealing the origin of his books that he had them dusted and arranged by assistants from the Paris libraries.

Mérimée said that Libri had sold in 1847 a letter from Aretino to *Paul* Manutius; the Montpellier library had lost a letter from Aretino to *Aldus* Manutius; and the logic of the judge which associated these two events was based on a syllogism like this:

I have lost my cat.

John has sold a dog.

Therefore John has taken my cat.

The logic used in the trial was not:

Such a library has lost a book.

There is proof that this book has been stolen by Libri.

Therefore Libri is a thief.

But the judge, according to Mérimée, argued thus:

Libri is a thief.

Therefore he has stolen such a book.

For this book is lacking in such a library.

Mérimée thought the whole case was a justification for Molière's pleasantry: "The Parisians begin by hanging a man, and then they try his case."

Libri disliked the Jesuits and he believed that the École des Chartes was infected with them. One member of the École, M. Lalanne, said publicly to M. Merlin, a sub-librarian at the Ministry of the Interior, that the École des Chartes would not be content until it had had Libri hung. Members of the investigating commission substituted the name of Libri for that of Pierrot in the quatrain:

Aspice Libri pendu

Quod librum n'a pas rendu

Si librum reddidisset

Libri pendu non fuisset.

One of the commissioners is said to have remarked: "Every collector is a thief. That is why the École des Chartes is making a bitter war against all the collectors, and if we could only prove that M. Libri had stolen a little autograph worth a franc our end would be accomplished."

"Libri," remarked one journalist, speaking of the fatal influence of names and making a pun at the same time, "it is exactly that which has ruined him!" *Books* certainly proved his undoing. Had Libri been placed at the head of the Bibliothèque Nationale he might have made an enviable reputation as a librarian. Burton in his "Book hunter" gives the correct psychological view of such cases. "The leaders in the German wars," says he, "often found it an exceedingly sound policy to subsidize into their own service some captain of free lances, who might have been a curse to all around him. Your great game-preservers sometimes know the importance of taking the most notorious poacher in the district into pay as a keeper. So it is sometimes of the nature of the book-hunter, if he be of the genial sort, and free of some of the more vicious peculiarities of his kind, to make an invaluable librarian. Such an arrangement will sometimes be found to be like mercy twice blessed—it bleaseth him that gives and him that takes. The imprisoned spirit probably finds freedom at last, and those purchases and accumulations which, to the private purse, were profuse and culpable recklessness, may become veritable duty; while the wary outlook and the vigilant observation, which before were only leading a poor victim into temptation, may come forth as commendable attention and zealous activity."

THE CASE REOPENED

Undoubtedly a great deal of international jealousy and hatred entered into the Libri affair, and political enmity embittered the prosecution. After the heat of the polemic had died down, Delisle reopened the case when there seemed to be an opportunity to regain for the French libraries some of their lost treasures, and he made his researches into the history of some of the dis-

puted manuscripts without any bias other than his firm conviction that Libri had acquired them unlawfully. If there were any doubt as to Libri's guilt, Delisle dispelled it. The occasion for the new investigation was the attempted sale of the Ashburnham collection in 1880. In an official report to the Minister of Public Instruction on the manuscripts of the Earl of Ashburnham, Delisle claimed that Libri never offered to give his manuscripts to the Bibliothèque Nationale, and that he did not even announce publicly in France his intention of doing so. From papers to which he had access in 1883 Delisle showed that Panizzi, who in 1845 was on friendly terms with Libri, had offered to negotiate the sale of the manuscripts to the British Museum. Transactions were originally opened in January, 1846, but they were conducted with such secrecy that the name of the vendor was not known to the board of trustees. In a report submitted to the board on April 25, 1846, it was announced that the owner was a professor at Paris, a member of the Institute, a native of Florence, and author of a history of the mathematical sciences in Italy—which was paramount to naming Libri. When the negotiations fell through, Libri addressed proposals to the University of Turin, but with no better success. The assistant keeper of manuscripts at the British Museum, John Holmes, who was on friendly terms with the Earl of Ashburnham, persuaded the latter to purchase the Libri collection. The earl wished to consult the bookseller Rodd before closing a deal, and the latter was sent to Paris to look at the collection. He took with him £2500, which he was to turn over to Libri for the choice of his manuscripts. Rodd brought back the illuminated Pentateuch and Lorenzo de Medici's "Book of hours." The earl was so delighted with these that he sent Rodd on a second journey to Paris, and as a result sixteen cases of manuscripts arrived from Paris at Ashburnham Place, April 23, 1847. The whole business was transacted amidst the greatest secrecy. Delisle was sure that the earl never suspected for a moment that he was treating with thieves or the receivers of

stolen goods. Later, however, the earl scented fraud, and he wrote to Delisle, June 16, 1869, saying that other manuscripts from the Libri collection contained what he had long suspected to be fraudulent attempts to conceal the true source of property that had been lost or stolen. The earl died in 1878, and his son was later convinced that the fragments of the Pentateuch purchased by his father in 1847 had been stolen from the Lyons library, and accordingly he placed them in the hands of the French ambassador at London to be restored to the city of Lyons. The theft of these fragments must have occurred after 1834 (when the manuscript was seen and described as in the Lyons library), and it may have happened before 1840, the date of Libri's appointment as inspector, but the fact that Libri sold them in 1847 looked very suspicious to Delisle.

In 1879 the young earl offered his father's entire collection to the trustees of the British Museum for £160,000, but when the trustees asked him to make a separate offer of the manuscripts, apart from the printed books, a new inventory was made, and £160,000 were asked for the manuscripts alone. This closed the negotiations for the time being, but in the latter part of 1882 the trustees learned that the entire collection could be bought for the original price, and they asked the Treasury for the money, with the permission to restore to the French government on payment of £24,000 those portions of the Libri and Barrois collections which were said to have been abstracted from French libraries. Delisle had written to the trustees warning them that the Libri and Barrois collections contained many manuscripts stolen from French libraries and falsified, and asked them to take into consideration the very natural desire of the French people to regain possession of monuments precious for their history and for their literature. Delisle showed how the fourteen most ancient manuscripts of the Libri collection were thefts committed during the year 1842 at Lyons, Tours, Troyes and Orleans. The British treasury did not grant the necessary funds for the purchase of the Ashburnham

manuscripts in a lump and so negotiations fell through, but later those manuscripts which referred more particularly to England, namely, the Stowe collection, were acquired for £45,000.

Delisle had written the young Earl of Ashburnham in 1880 that whenever he might offer his collections for sale by auction the French government would reserve the right to attach any such as might have come from a national depository the moment they entered the country. "French dealers and amateurs will be warned," wrote Delisle, "that the collections of Libri and Barrois are full of manuscripts of suspected origin to which the French government is determined to make known its right of property the day when these manuscripts enter France. This consideration will cast a chill over even the English dealers and amateurs; they will know, in fact, that neither they nor their heirs can ever dream of selling in France, even privately, manuscripts procured from thefts that no limitation can cover. Public institutions themselves will be exceedingly reserved. They will hesitate to collect monuments, excellent

in themselves, but to which the name of Libri and Barrois have given a bad reputation. The Libri and Barrois manuscripts have not, therefore, for private collectors or public institutions the value of ordinary manuscripts. Since we now know in what way the collections of Libri and Barrois have been formed, these collections have been stamped with discredit in the eyes of all impartial judges. In purchasing them one should dread to pass for an accomplice of these Barrois and Libris, and to have one's name associated with the names of thieves and forgers whom no one any longer dares to defend." On March 17, 1883, the board of trustees declared that the manuscripts in question ought never to have left France, and by refusing to purchase them they gave the French the opportunity of recovering them. The negotiations in connection with this transaction and the return to France of the most precious of the Libri and Barrois manuscripts were made the subject of a report written by Delisle to the Minister of Public Instruction under date of Feb. 23, 1888.

(Continued in the June number.)

THE WORK OF A LIBRARY INFORMATION DESK

BY RACHEL RHOADES, *First Assistant, Reference Department, Library Association of Portland, Oregon*

LIBRARY JOURNAL readers who studied the floor plans of the Multnomah County Public Library in the January issue may have noticed that "the second floor lobby, which is lighted from an open well, has been utilized for the public catalog and Information desk. Back of the desk is placed in a niche the Lemnian Athena, the genius of the Library. Opening from this hall on one side is the Reference department, at the far end of which are the Map and Art rooms, on the other the Circulation department, and at the end of this room is the School department." Across the front of the building are the Technical room and Administration offices. If the

catalog is the key to the books, the Information desk may be called the key to the Library. Stationing an assistant at the catalog to give unobtrusive help and instruction, as at Newark, is not uncommon. But it is thought that except for the precedent of Providence, R. I., the Portland plan of an Information desk and public catalog between Reference and Circulation departments is unique. This adds interest to the work.

At 9.30 p. m. of my first Saturday I felt as if I had been mentally jumping rope all day. Now the work, though ever varied, seems to have plan. It falls into seven parts, as follows:

1. Welcome to newcomers.
2. Distribution of applications and guidance about the library.
3. Assistance in the use of the catalog.
4. Coöperation with
 - a. Circulation department.
 - b. School department.
 - c. Reference department.
 - d. Children's department.
 - e. Clubs and University Extension classes.
5. Telephone calls.
6. City information and miscellaneous service.
7. Routine work
 - a. Newspaper indexing.
 - b. List making.

The Information desk is the first point of contact between the assistant and the ever increasing stream of people coming for books, for study, for answers to specific questions, and for entertainment and instruction through lectures, club meetings and conferences. Prompt welcome is essential. Even a library smile need not become mechanical, for no two people whom one greets are alike, and questions requiring more than a word of direction are seldom repeated.

Fifteen or twenty applications are asked for each day. Half the people are in a hurry and can be depended on to read the rules. Others, unfamiliar with a library, are glad of explanations. Many appreciate bulletins and lecture lists to take away after this first visit to the library. One day a Jewish woman asked how to write A-n-n-a in English. She could only make the Yiddish letters, and a friend had signed her application and transliterated the last name. "I had a card in Helena, Montana. Can I use it here? It's a Carnegie library, isn't it?" Strangers often volunteer words of praise for the beauty, convenience, and resources of the library. Over the telephone came the query, "Was the stone in the library made in Oregon?"

Repeatedly people ask where to return books, where to turn in applications, and where the catalog is. One needs to know the resources of all departments to guide them aright.

The card catalog is a strange tool to one in every four or five, and many who have been shown how to use it pretend ignorance. Others say, "Please help me—you'll find what I want so much quicker than I could." But the young people's independence proves the value of the School department's lessons. Many who look up authors for themselves ask at the desk what subject to look under. Then there are tricks which can be passed on, as "What Smith wrote 'Enchanted ground'?" "I don't know, but we can look under the title," etc. Comparatively few people read through a card to the date of publication. A Y. M. C. A. man asked by number for an old, unscientific book on sex hygiene. In the Reference room I handed it to him, but called his attention to the date—1891,—and when we consulted the catalog he was glad to have Hall's "From youth into manhood" and Ellis' "Task of social hygiene" substituted.

Classification, the meaning of book numbers, and the arrangement of the catalog interest many men. A man who has charge of the card index at the telephone office asked, "Do you file cards in front of the guides or behind them?" I answered behind and pointed out the waste motions which filing in front would involve. He went away with Gillbreth's "Motion study" and Emerson's "Twelve principles of efficiency."

Often a book is not in the library, and if it is something which might be a wise purchase the information desk assistant can please the questioner by explaining our request cards. A boy who reads while waiting in the automobile he drives brought in a sheet of Montgomery Ward's book catalog, checked up the fiction we had, and asked for request cards. I discouraged him about McCutcheon, but let him fill out cards for B. M. Bower and gave him Mabie's "Blue book of fiction." He is going to read "Queed," Cooper's "American story tellers," and ask the secretary of the University of Oregon Extension work about courses.

Before going into the Circulation department many people stop to look up

numbers, and ask at the desk where the books are located. The assistant answers by reference to a diagram. Often people are referred thus to a subject, as 793, entertainments, or 811, American poetry. In the lobby is a table bearing the sign, "Lists—take what interests you." When no list has been prepared, one often needs to step to the catalog and suggest two or three books out of the forty or fifty under a subject, which seem best adapted for the questioner. Four books instead of one had to be chosen for a woman whose husband was preparing for an examination for the consular service, who wanted "a book on international law, modern Europe, Latin America and the Far East."

Many people stop at the Information desk for suggestions about fiction, and this relieves the busy assistant on the floor in the Circulation department. A puzzling request was for a novel, "What a butterfly is before it comes out of its cocoon," which proved to be "The chrysalis." Baker's "Guide" is at hand, but it would not have helped the old gentleman who asked, "Do I want to read 'David Copperfield'?" It's an American story about a horse race." "David Harum" was suggested. An annotated list of novels on social service has been consulted frequently. Pathetic needs are told, as of a woman dying of cancer, who wanted her friends to read aloud Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' books, which they could not buy in town. Would the library sell its copies and buy new ones? No, but the ladies could obtain library cards, borrow the books, and have them renewed as long as their friend lived. There is hardly time for these heart stories at the busy charging desk.

The library was a refuge for lonely men on Christmas day, and one couldn't help smiling with the man who said appreciatively, "I'm glad we've got as good a place as this to come." One evening a clean cut fellow asked, "Is your memory good? I want to know who wrote 'Molly Make-Believe.'" Returning from the Circulation department he commented, "Some one else is lonely too. I get blue about once a week, and have read it four or five

times." "Have you read 'Marjorie Daw'?" He had not, and came back presently to gossip about his surprise at the end of the story. "I'm three thousand miles away from home, you see." I hope "Dawn O'Hara" made him feel less blue, for wasn't she "the girl who laughed?"

The high school reading list is kept at the Information desk and often consulted. People are sent to the School department for pictures. Pupils ask for help in rhetoric, as the lad who said, "Did you ever read a description? I've got to write one!" Daudet's "Monday tales" and Galsworthy's "Commentary" were suggested. Camp Fire girls ask for help in choosing Indian names and study up honors in flower, bird or baby books. I like to recommend Jeannette Marks' "Vacation camping," and "The What-Shall-I-Do-Girl."

As the Information desk is part of the Reference service, coöperation is perhaps a misnomer. But there is the closest connection. If a question is stated at the Information desk, the exact book to consult in the Reference room can often be named, and its location indicated on the chart, so that the student does not even need to ask further assistance. Proof that he knew how to use the library independently was given by the man who said, "You should have an alarm clock in the Reference room. I nearly missed my dinner." Then again there is the typical lady who asked, "Now, my dear, if you were going to write a paper on feminism, what would you make your main point?" The concreteness of certain questions makes them funny, as "A book on the culture of crawfish," and "How do you make punch?"

Sometimes the boys and girls stray upstairs. One engaging lad asked, "Say—who was the George Washington of South America?" I hazarded, "Bolivar." "Oh—that's the fellow." And a little girl asked, "Please tell me who Dolly Madison's letters were written by?" Another was curious to know what Mark Twain had to do with writing "Personal recollections of Joan of Arc."

Evening is the busy time. Then one feels the pulse of the community. Lec-

tures, exhibitions and club meetings in the library make one think of a three-ringed circus. Several old men come in almost every evening asking, "Well, what's on to-night?" The day after a stormy taxpayers' meeting came the laconic question, "Where's the fight going to be to-night?" Announcements of University of Oregon, Reed College and Pacific University extension lectures are distributed, and people's attention called to new courses. Coöperation like that between professors and staff in a college library is possible.

Telephone questions which cannot be answered through the catalog, a dictionary, or an almanac, are turned over to the Reference department. "What day of the week was January 3d, 1891?" "Saturday." "Oh, dear, and Saturday's child must work for a living. I don't want to do that!" came the plaintive voice. She would have enjoyed working for her living, if part of the task had been making foreigners feel at home in the library. Work with our new citizens yields many humors and puzzles and human touches, which make information desk work a delight, but all cannot be crowded into a single paper.

Every library assistant needs to keep up with the times. But she who does not would be lost at the Information desk. Theaters, concerts, location of buildings, street numbers, cars to reach the suburbs, free days at the Museum of Art, these are some of the points on which information is asked, or may be courteously volunteered to strangers who are a bit diffident. A map of Portland has been worn to pieces in three months. Some of this miscellaneous service is not strictly library work, but it makes friends for the library so it is probably not mal-employment. A school teacher asked me about library training, and introduced her niece, who took home "Vocations for the trained woman," and wants to study the high school subjects which will help her in library work by and by. A Reed College girl was sent to the Information desk to ask about Girls' clubs. She wanted experience as a leader before taking examinations for playground service, and a library Camp Fire guardian was

able to give her suggestions. An elderly German American woman asked if there was any one here who could read German *schrift*. I made out and translated for her a letter from a German pastor to whom she had written for information about her parents who had fled the country in '48 to escape religious and political persecution. Men of all religions and all political views are welcome at the library, and are even given the use of rooms in which to set forth their doctrines. Many occasional visitors thus become readers.

But the Information desk does not hold one long continued reception. There are quiet morning hours and moments of time for routine work in the afternoon and evening. The *Morning Oregonian* is read and indexed by one assistant. Others index periodical articles, check lists, etc. List-making completes the circle of work, for in meeting people one learns what lists would be helpful, and the examination of unfamiliar books is profitable to help assistants who work much with a catalog from losing the book sense. Interest in people, knowledge of books, and civic sense, mixed with equal parts of common sense, this is the ideal which must be kept in mind at the Information desk.

PAMPHLETS AND CLIPPINGS IN REFERENCE WORK

VISITORS to the coming meeting of the A. L. A. may be interested in the way the Public Library of the District of Columbia cares for pamphlets, clippings from magazines, and newspapers. As in other libraries, pamphlets had been coming to the library for years in large numbers and most of them were relegated to the waste basket, as they could not be put through the regular course of cataloging, for want of time and money. A few found their way to the reference room, where the value of this ephemeral literature was impressed on the minds of the reference staff, particularly in response to the demand for help in high school debates. Much of the material was not found to be of sufficient importance to be regularly cataloged. Be-

sides this we wanted to use it at once, and could not wait for its regular course through the accession and catalog department. The object to be attained was to make it immediately available in the reference room, and to call the attention of the public and also of the staff to the fact that we have such material on given subjects.

The clippings and pamphlets are put in tough manila envelopes, without flaps, $9\frac{1}{2}$ by $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and put into a vertical file in a room adjoining the reference room. When an envelope is full it is withdrawn, put into pamphlet box with drop cover, size 5 by 10 by 15 inches, and a guide card inserted in the file, "See shelves," in the same room, where about fifty of these boxes now stand. The envelopes and boxes, arranged alphabetically, are thus self-indexing.

If the subject matter is new to this file, it is considered carefully and a possible subject heading is suggested to the head cataloger, who makes a decision in accord with the subject work of the catalog. Sometimes the subject is so new that it has not yet appeared in the catalog, which has to be gone over for books on related subjects; and the new subjects are brought out in analytic or main subject entry.

When the subject is decided on, it is written on the pamphlet and typewritten in red on top of a multigraphed card which reads, "For pamphlet material and clippings on this subject consult assistant in reference room."

The entry thus made, and a copy filed in the official and also in the public catalog at the end of all other entries on the subject, may represent one item or twenty or forty or more, as in the case of woman suffrage, or other subjects much debated by school boys and girls.

In some cases the pamphlet is valuable, both on account of the subject and because the author is an authority on that subject. If the Library of Congress has cataloged the pamphlet, its cards are ordered, for both subject and author, and put in official and public catalog. These cards are stamped "Pamphlet collection—consult assistant in reference room."

About twelve hundred subjects are represented in this file, covering a wide range of interests, chiefly sociological.

Of the use of these pamphlets in the reference room no account has been kept, but they are frequently requested for reference use. During the year July, 1912-June, 1913, 885 pamphlets were circulated, to school boys and girls, for debate work chiefly; to social workers, and to women's clubs.

For the past two years efforts have been made to collect pamphlets, reports, hearings, monographs, leaflets, booklets, in fact any publications along sociological lines. These embrace things issued by the Rockefeller Foundation, the Russell Sage Foundation, the associations for and against woman suffrage, the Carnegie Foundation, the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, the National Vigilance Committee, the World Peace Foundation, New York Milk Commission, special reports of police and health departments of various cities, American Baptist Publication Society, and American Unitarian Association publications on social work in the church, etc.

Reprints from the *Congressional Record*, House and Senate documents, and a variety of government documents are not cataloged as complete files are entered directly under subjects, and made available immediately.

The *New York Times* is regularly clipped for sociological articles, and back numbers of magazines that have circulated from the library are also taken apart and pages or sections are added to these files.

In many cases nothing could be furnished really new and up-to-date but for this collection. In other cases, it has added a vital touch to the other resources of the library and it is instantly available—no getting of call numbers or calling for pages.

Multigraphed cards to indicate uncataloged material in the catalog have been used for several years for the minor bibliographies. The larger lists, bound volumes, and Library of Congress bibliographies are regularly cataloged. Our own typewritten lists, typewritten lists from the Bureau of Education, and advance lists from the Library of Congress, as well as.

those clipped from library bulletins all over the country, or from separate lists issued by libraries, clipped from the *Independent*, etc., are filed alphabetically under subject. The subject is written at the top of a multigraphed card reading, "For further references on this subject consult assistant in reference room."

This file of minor bibliographies has been growing for eight years, and has justified itself many times. There are over six hundred subjects represented, of very diverse sorts, from lists on writers of the day—magazines or publishers' booklets—to lists on historical subjects, or apperception, or Zuni Indians. Lists, pamphlets and clippings on business, agricultural, and technical subjects are treated in a similar way, and are referred to industrial department instead of to the reference room.

GRACE E. BABBITT, *Reference Librarian*.

A NORTHERN EUROPEAN TOUR

A SECOND tour for American librarians to the Leipzig Book and Library Exposition and to the British Library Association meeting at Oxford, England, including the most beautiful parts of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Northern Germany, has been arranged by Mr. James C. N. Hanson.

The party will leave New York for Christiania by the *Oscar II.* of the Scandinavian American Line, on July 14. There will be a stop in Christiania for three days to view the National Exposition held in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the constitution adopted by Norway in 1814; and to examine the art galleries, the National Museum, the new University Library, just opened, and the great public library system.

The trip over the inland mountains by the new railway to Bergen will follow, including one day in this quaint, mediæval city with its splendid museums and its glorious mountain scenery. Both at Christiania and at Bergen the party will meet library friends with American training, as the public libraries of these cities, as well as of Thronthjem, are conducted in part by graduates of American library schools.

The trip from Bergen northward to Thronthjem will cover several days, and take in the most beautiful of the fjords. Thronthjem has the finest cathedral of northern Europe, and is, like Bergen and Christiania, surrounded by magnificent scenery. The northern summer nights can be viewed in all their grandeur on this trip northward.

From Thronthjem to Stockholm the party will proceed by way of the famous Meraker Valley. In Stockholm the party will stop for two days. This city is known as the Venice of the North, and its Royal Library, its great museum, various art galleries, and other public institutions, including the Royal Castle, offer unusual attractions.

Upsala, with its great University Library, its castle and cathedral, churches, and other structures dating back to the middle of the twelfth century, and the university librarian, Axel Andersson, the bosom friend of so many American library folk, will next be visited. From Upsala the party returns to Stockholm and proceeds the same evening to Lund, where the ancient cathedral and new University Library offer special attractions.

From Lund it is only a few hours by way of Malmö to Copenhagen, the largest city of northern Europe. Here again the art collections, the great Royal Library, the University Library, the museums, and the magnificent open air concerts given by the royal orchestra will prove a revelation to those who for the first time visit this city.

Three days will be spent in Berlin before proceeding to Dresden and Leipzig. After three days at the Book and Library Exposition, the party goes by way of Cologne to Brussels, and thence to London and Oxford.

ITINERARY

- July 14. Sail from New York by Scandinavian American Line, S.S. *Oscar II.*
- 25. Arrive Christiania.
- 26-27. To be spent in Christiania, the capital of Norway, beautifully situated at the head of Christiania Fjord, surrounded by wooded mountains. Carriage drives to points of interest, and excursions to Bygdø and Holmenkollen.
- 28. Leave by morning train for Bergen.
- 29. In Bergen, one of the oldest and most picturesque towns in Norway. The most interesting public buildings are the Kongshall and Valkendorf's Taarn, near Bergenhus.

- The St. Mariæ, or Tydske Church, was built in the twelfth century. The Cathedral of St. Olaf was erected in 1248, rebuilt in 1537, and restored in 1870. A carriage drive will be taken to points of interest in the city.
30. Sail from Bergen by Norwegian steamer *Irma*.
 31. Call at Odda, Eide and Noreimsund.
 32. Call Balholmen, Flaam and Gudvangen.
 33. Leave Gudvangen.
 34. Call Vismes, and Loen.
 35. Call at Oie, Hellelyst and Merok.
 36. Call at Naes, Molde and Kristiansund.
 37. Arrive at Trondhjem. Visit the ancient Fortress of Munkholmen, situated on an island in the harbor formerly used as a state prison, where the Danish prime minister, Count Griffenfeldt, was confined for eighteen years. A carriage drive will be taken to the famous waterfall of Store and Lille Lerfos.
 38. Leave by morning train for Stockholm.
 39. In Stockholm, the capital of Sweden. The chief attractions are the National Museum, Historical Museum, Northern Museum, Konstforening, or Art Union; the Djur Garden, the Belvedere, Royal Palace, Riddarholm Church, for centuries the burial place of the monarchs and other celebrities; the Riddarhuset, or Knight's House; and the Town Hall.
 - 40-41. In Copenhagen, the capital of the kingdom of Denmark. Copenhagen is an ancient and important city, strongly fortified. The Cathedral and Thorvaldsen Museum are among the most important buildings. The Rosenborg Palace contains a wonderful collection, and the Folkemuseum shows costumes, furniture and modes of life of Danish peasants. Parks are numerous, and Tivoli, a famous pleasure resort, is worth a visit. Carriage drive will be provided.
 42. Leave by early morning for Berlin.
 - 43-44. In Berlin. Carriage drive. Visit the Royal Palace, Friedrich Museum, Cathedral, Parliament House, the Royal Palace and Mausoleum at Charlottenburg; also excursion to Potsdam to visit the Royal Palace, the Friedens-Kirche and Sans Souci.
 45. Berlin to Dresden.
 46. Dresden to Leipzig.
 - 47-49. In Leipzig.

After departure from Leipzig travel tickets will be supplied via Cologne, Ostend, London, Oxford to Liverpool, and steamship berth at rate of \$57.50 by the steamer *Teutonic*, sailing Sept. 5, is included in the fare. Hotel and other accommodations will cease with breakfast in Leipzig, Aug. 19. Inclusive fare is \$370, and covers ocean steamship accommodation first class from New York to Christiania (\$82.50 berth being provided) and for the return journey a berth on steamer *Teutonic*, carrying one class of cabin passengers (\$57.50 berth being provided). Travel tickets first class on all local steamers, second class on railroads on Continent, and third class in Great Britain. Hotel accommodation at good, comfortable hotels that can be thoroughly recommended, consisting of bedroom, lights and service, and three meals

per day, meat breakfast, lunch and table d'hôte dinner. Transfers of passengers and baggage, and free conveyance of steamship companies' usual allowance of baggage on ocean steamers, and 66 pounds of checked or registered baggage in Europe whilst with the conductor. Sight-seeing in the various cities, drives and local excursions, as mentioned in the itineraries. Necessary fees for sight-seeing, hotel servants, porters, etc., and the services of a competent conductor, local guides, etc., from arrival at Christiania, July 25, to Leipzig, Aug. 19. The fares do not include stewards' fees on the ocean steamers, laundry, baths, or private bills for wines, etc., at hotels.

Application for membership should be made to:

MR. JAMES C. M. HANSON,
1661 West 100th st., Chicago;

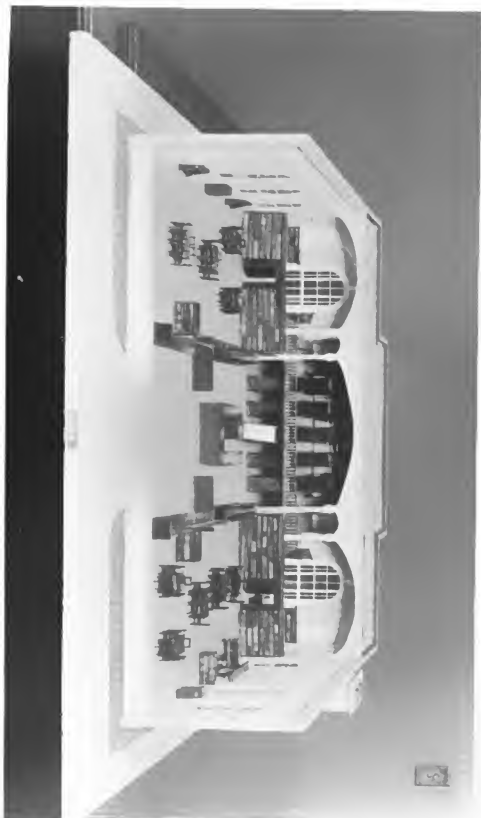
Or
THOMAS COOK & SON,
15 E. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

A "MODEL" BRANCH LIBRARY

A VERY interesting model of a typical branch library has been sent to Leipzig to be included in the A. L. A. exhibit. A full-page picture of the model is shown in this issue of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The model is a reproduction of one of the Brooklyn branches, and was provided as a part of the Brooklyn exhibit, its cost being met by a special appropriation from the director's fund.

The model is designed to show a typical arrangement of a one-room building, in which the partitions between the various rooms are formed by bookcases. In some instances these cases are seven feet high, in others they are not over three feet, with a glass screen above, an arrangement giving complete supervision of the entire room.

The model was built to the scale of a half inch to a foot, the outside walls being given a stucco finish, and the ceiling being complete over the rear portion only of the room. The work of making the model was



MODEL OF A BROOKLYN BRANCH LIBRARY, PREPARED FOR THE LEIPZIG EXPOSITION.

17

done by Miss Mazie A. Barnes, of Jersey City, and the tables and chairs were made by a member of the staff of the Brooklyn Public Library.

"SPECIAL LIBRARIES" MEETING

A JOINT meeting of the Engineers Club of the Special Libraries Association, eastern district, and the Efficiency Club of Boston, was held on the evening of March 6 in the rooms of the Engineers' Club. The general subject for discussion was "Applied education and the specialized library."

D. N. Handy, president of the Special Libraries Association, was chairman of the meeting. He said that the special library idea is to have a large amount of specialized information in connection with every business, which, together with the literature of the business, must be at all times accessible to the man who needs it. The Special Libraries Association is bringing about a coöperation between different associations of men and is keeping in touch with the men who are doing things as well as with the latest literature.

The speakers of the evening were Horace G. Wadlin, librarian of the Boston Public Library, who spoke on "The public library and the man who earns"; Boyd Fisher, executive manager of the Efficiency Society, Inc., whose topic was "Studying for efficiency"; James A. McKibben, secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who told of "The chamber's system in getting information for its committees at work"; Miss Melita Knowles, executive secretary of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, who spoke on "Training women for salesmanship," and G. W. Lee, librarian of Stone & Webster, who described "The specialized library of yesterday, to-day and to-morrow."

A wall exhibit of several different libraries, in preparation for the library exhibit at the Leipzig Exposition, was shown before the papers were read.

A full report of the meeting and papers presented was printed in *Special Libraries* for April.

A TRIBUTE TO HONORED TEACHERS AND COLLEAGUES

THE New York State Library and Library School have received many notable demonstrations of loyalty and affection during the past three years from those who have shared in the benefits or had a part in the work and spirit of these allied institutions, but no event has brought out in a happier or more touching way the reality, depth and universality of this feeling than the celebration which was held at the library on April first in honor of the three senior members of the staff and faculty who on that day completed each a quarter century of continuous service, Miss Florence Woodworth, Miss Ada Alice Jones and Mr. Walter S. Biscoe. In a sense the tribute was of course a personal one, expressing individual affection and regard that had grown out of delightful personal relations; but there was that in the demonstration which marked it unmistakably as something more than a mere tribute to friendship and affection. In nearly every utterance it was made evident that the celebration was primarily in honor of an idea, a cause, an ideal of service, and that the persons to whom the tribute was rendered were thus honored because they embodied in such a happy and complete measure that idea and ideal.

In the mere matter of numbers participating, the celebration was impressive. A score of libraries of New York state were represented in person, more than 100 members of the State Library staff were present, nineteen different classes of the Library School were represented, and librarians came to bring their tribute of interest and good will from places as far distant as Utica, Hartford, New York and Jersey City, and Cambridge, Mass. Letters of congratulation were received from 283 persons, telegrams from eighteen and cablegrams from two. The assembly room was bountifully supplied with flowers sent by those who were not satisfied with merely verbal tributes; and from the Alumni Association of the Library School came gifts sufficient to provide for each

of the honored guests, a beautiful and valuable memorial of the occasion.

The exercises were opened by Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr., director of the State Library and of the Library School, who briefly and happily expressed the spirit and thought of the occasion, paying a warm personal and professional tribute to his former teachers and present colleagues, to each of whom he acknowledged a debt of deep gratitude. Though the occasion was nominally in recognition of *length* of service, it was the quality rather than the extent of it that Mr. Wyer pronounced most worthy of honor. Special commendation was made by him of the calmness, serenity and faith with which these devoted workers had seen the work of their best years destroyed in a night and the undaunted spirit with which they had set about the work of restoration.

Mr. Frank L. Tolman, reference librarian of the State Library, speaking in behalf of his colleagues on the library staff, expressed in poetic terms his sense of the value to the library cause of the service that these three devoted workers had rendered. "This occasion," he said, "is significant, for it commemorates not only a period in your long and efficient service to the state, not only an era in the history of this historic library, but an epoch in the library development of this country. Twenty-five years ago you cast your lot with that modern crusader, Melvil Dewey, in his holy war. Through this institution he hoped to regenerate the state. . . . The dreamer of dreams, the seer of visions, what can he accomplish without a band of disciples? The stubbornness of fact yields only to the greater stubbornness of industry, patience and intelligence. The toil and sweat of the struggle was on your shoulders, and a large measure of success was your reward. After many years, years of success, Mr. Dewey retired from the field, but his idea—his and yours—lived and flourished because you remained. . . . The future now looms big with promise for this library.

"Melvil Dewey was not the only dreamer of this state. As long ago as 1784, the

'first year after the war,' a group of idealists passed the first of a series of bills through the legislature. They dreamed of a federation of learning; of future universities, colleges, schools and cultural societies fused into one body and one spirit; the mystic University of the State of New York. This university was to be in very truth, as its president has lately said, 'the remembering and aspiring soul of the state.' The dream of Melvil Dewey and the dreams of those elder statesmen and the vision of President Finley, fuse into one. . . . The future hath still need of you, Miss Jones, and you, Miss Woodworth, and you, Mr. Biscoe."

Dr. John H. Finley, representing the State Education Department, expressed his gratitude and pride in the fact that the department included such representatives of unworldliness, idealism and devotion to the things of the spirit as those who were this way being honored. He regretted that the worth of such service as they had rendered to the state was not more adequately recognized by the legislature, but material recognition and pecuniary rewards, he said, were at best but small things compared with the rewards they found in the work itself. To them was given the high privilege of living in a world they best loved, of doing the work they most wanted to do, and this was life's supreme blessing. He envied them their lot, and to prove that this was no passing mood of the moment, he quoted the following lines, entitled "To a book-worm," which he had written and published a dozen years ago:

Oh, gentle worm, most wise, though oft denounced
a pest,
Who didst the pages of the ancients' books infest,
Their contents chew upon and inwardly digest,
I envy thee when o'er thy course I look.

For 'twixt the vellum walls of some sweet classic
tome,
'Mid leaves ink-scented, thou didst have thy cloistered home,
All margined round with virgin fields in which to roam
Whene'er thou caredst to leave thy lettered nook.

And when thou 'dst riddled thy last line, O, Pratinidus,
What happy destiny was thine, denied to us,
To lay thy sapient bones in such sarcophagus,
And be forever buried in a book.

The greetings, congratulations and good

wishes of the Alumni Association of the State Library School, together with substantial memorial gifts, were presented by the secretary, Miss Harriet R. Peck, librarian of the Reusselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy. She was followed by Miss Isabella K. Rhodes of the State Library staff, who had served as committee of arrangements for the celebration, and who read a dozen or more of the messages that had been sent to this committee from former members of the staff and graduates of the Library School. The following are a few typical contributions to this delightful symposium of good will, gratitude, pride and affection:

(Telegram) Lake Placid Club.

Grateful for the splendid record. We are celebrating the quarter centennial here also. Mailed three letters to the star and leading ladies.

MELVIL DEWEY.

Worcester County Law Library.

"I wish on my own behalf as well as on behalf of the class of 1889, to present felicitations on the triple twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Biscoe, Miss Jones and Miss Woodworth as members of the staff of New York State Library and as instructors in the State Library School. As one of the second class of the school, I remember the removal of the school to Albany under Mr. Dewey in 1889. . . . Each of the three celebrants contributed in his or her individual way to the success of the school. Mr. Biscoe's erudition was only equalled by his conscientious pursuit, even unto six places, of any out-of-the-way bit of knowledge. Miss Jones as cataloger, was firm and unbending in her ideals of scholarship. Miss Woodworth's sunny nature rounded off the rough places, and made plain the paths and smooth the walks of library service.

In behalf of my class I wish the three celebrants many more years of happiness, joy, peace and rest."

G. E. WIFE,
Permanent Secretary, class of 1889.

Miami, Florida.

"I regret that I cannot be at the celebration which is to mark the completion

of twenty-five years of service at the State Library on the part of Miss Woodworth, Miss Jones and Mr. Biscoe, but I wish to send my personal tribute. Every student who has passed under their care is under great obligation to each of these honored and well-loved teachers. Their instruction, their counsel and their example have not only shown us the methods of library science, but have also interpreted to us its spirit, and have impressed upon us the value of thorough, accurate, discriminating and persistent work in the library profession, and their personal and friendly interest in each one of us has been a constant encouragement and inspiration. They have our love, our gratitude and our good wishes without reserve. May they long continue to be the veterans of the library faculty of the veteran library school."

WILLIAM R. EASTMAN.

New York Public Library. Office of the Director.

"Miss Florence Woodworth

Miss Ada Alice Jones

Mr. Walter S. Biscoe

Dear Teachers: I can think of no better way to address you, because you were all teachers of mine when I was a student in the Library School in the winter of 1890-91, and there seems no other group cognomen that fits so well. . . .

"To each of you I owe so much for your kindly guidance in library science and for your loyal and able support when fifteen years later I became director there, that I cannot let the anniversary go by without a personal expression of appreciation.

"Those who know the history of the development of the library school idea and its influence on library practice and standards, realize what an important part all three of you have borne in that development. . . . I offer my congratulations in several capacities; first, as one of your former students, later as director of the State Library and Library School, now as director of the New York Public Library and president of the American Library Association. I also add my personal congratulations and best wishes for

a continuance of your great service to librarianship."

E. H. ANDERSON.

Rochester Public Library.

"My greeting and best wishes to the honored trio, Woodworth, Jones, Biscoe—names which stand in my mind for at least two distinct things. First, for individuals whose personality was indelibly impressed upon me during my school course and who are associated with two of the most delightful and learning-full years of my life. In the second place I think of them as types: Mr. Biscoe, the omniscient; Miss Jones, the exact; Miss Woodworth, the tactful. That the school has had such an unbroken record of success is due in a large measure to the remarkable combination of many strong qualities in the staff of instructors. . . . Long live the combination."

WILLIAM F. YUST.

Division of Educational Extension, Albany. Public Libraries Section.

"There are three things that go to make up the ideal librarian: the love of books, the love of folks and the love of system.

"The New York State Library School has its preëminence mainly in the fact that from its very beginning it has embodied in a preëminent degree, these three things. They have their ideal personification in the three persons whom we delight to honor to-day.

"Mr. Biscoe, in whom modern library science and the spirit and taste of the old time librarian are so perfectly blended;

"Miss Woodworth, in whose person the world of books and the world of folks find such a happy meeting place;

"Miss Jones, who, like Kipling, finds and reveals poetry in machinery and mechanics and makes the humble apprentice in cataloging glow with the feeling, 'I too am an artist.'

"In the thought of what their example and spirit are accomplishing in the large library world which they have done so much to enrich, may they find a full reward."

ASA WYNKOOP.

Washington, D. C.

To Miss Woodworth, Miss Jones, Mr. Biscoe:

When yet the art was young whereby man found
His way through pathless tracts of printed books,
There came three pioneers, each full of hope,
To make plain paths and wide,
The wise to guide.

The first said, "Those who come this way must know
Which turn leads to the springs of Babelot
I'll place as sign board Graesse and Brunet,
Old Watt and Roorbach grey,
Will point the way.

The second said, "Twere well to blaze a trail,
And records leave of pitfalls and of paths
Unsafe for entry, where destruction lies:
I'll blaze one in red ink—
"Twill make them think."

The third was silent still, while bending low
She planted in the by-ways, seeds and ferns,
And then she smiled and spoke: "They'll flowers find;
They may lose heart the while—
"Twill make them smile."

We who came after know not all the toil
Of the first workers in that unknown land,
Who cleared a way that we might build thereon.
To them we would repay
Our thanks to-day.

HARRIET WHEELER PIERSON.

To Mr. Biscoe:

Numbers answer to your name,
Numbers testify your fame,
Numbers rise your name to bless,
Yet your friends are numberless.

FLORENCE WHITTIER.

The formal exercises were closed with brief and characteristic responses from the three guests of the day, each modestly disclaiming any sense of special merit in the record they had so unexpectedly heard praised and honored, and each testifying to the joy and satisfaction they had found in their twenty-five years of service, both in the work itself and in the rare and precious fellowships it had brought them.

After these exercises, the staff of the State Library tendered an informal reception and repast to all participating in the celebration, providing an opportunity for personal congratulations and the renewal of many old associations.

A CORRECTION.

IN the article on "Reference books as public utilities" (II. Some well-known dictionaries compared), which was printed in the March issue of the JOURNAL, it was stated at the bottom of the first column of page 184, that the Century dictionary



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE QUEEN ANNE BRANCH, SEATTLE PUBLIC LIBRARY

101

does not give forms of address. This statement was an error, as they are given in the Supplement under the general entry "Form," where they were overlooked because they are included in one paragraph, two columns long, in which the first entry is headed in black letters, "Biologic form."

G. W. L.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS—MARCH, 1914

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Black River Falls, Wisconsin.....	\$10,000
Clovis, California.....	7,000
Eagle Rock, California.....	7,500
Hartington, Nebraska.....	8,000
Independence, Missouri.....	20,000
Okolona, Mississippi.....	7,500
Preston, Idaho.....	10,000
Rapid City, South Dakota.....	12,500
	<hr/>
	\$82,500

INCREASE, UNITED STATES

East Cleveland, Ohio.....	\$22,500
Zanesville, Ohio (flood damage)...	1,500
	<hr/>
	\$24,000

ORIGINAL GIFT, CANADA

Glencoe, Ontario.....	\$5,000
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LABOR SAVING DEVICES

"If a man preach a better sermon, write a better book, or build a better mouse trap than his neighbor, though he hide himself in the wilderness the world will make a beaten path to his door." Twentieth century manufacturers and salesmen are not in the habit of hiding themselves in the wilderness, and fifty or more of them will be at the District of Columbia Public Library all through A. L. A. week, willing and eager to show librarians how to lighten the day's work. Incidentally, there are many well beaten paths of asphalt from the New Willard and other hotels to the Public Library.

In an interesting and instructive article published in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* in December, 1910, Mr. F. K. W. Drury treated

the subject of "Labor savers in library service." This subject has received in recent years a great amount of attention. There still remain vast possibilities of still further increasing the efficiency of library administration by the intelligent use of as many time and labor savers as can be obtained. The exhibit which will be held at the Washington conference, on recommendation and under the direction of the A. L. A. Committee on Administration, is an attempt to bring together as many as possible of the most important labor savers, and to bring manufacturers and librarians together for the interchange of information and the suggestion of new ideas.

Some of the advantages which it is believed librarians can gain from a careful study (not a casual inspection) of this exhibit are the following:

(1) To examine and see demonstrated certain devices of which they perhaps know little or nothing.

(2) To learn of the newest equipment and improvements on many old machines.

(3) To compare the merits of rival machines, for so far as possible the exhibit will include more than one of each type.

(4) To get suggestions for new ways of putting various devices to good use.

(5) To criticize any weak points of which they may know in any machine or equipment exhibited. The exhibitors would prefer to hear praise, but if there is any cause for honest criticism they want to know it.

(6) To give suggestions to the exhibitors of possible ways in which their machines or equipment might be improved for library use. The exhibitors expect the librarians to be keenly watchful for new ideas. They themselves will be no less alert.

In at least one important particular this exhibit will differ from the "business show," which has become so frequent in the larger cities. The manufacturers know that the exhibit was arranged primarily for librarians. In many cases the equipment they display will be selected because of its special adaptability to library

purposes, and things of interest only to commercial houses will be subordinated or entirely omitted. The exhibitors, too, can make a more satisfactory demonstration when they know the needs of the people with whom they talk.

It is hoped that this collection of labor savers will be found by no means the least attractive of Washington's many attractions. More detailed information will be given if possible in the May *Bulletin*, and a printed catalog of the exhibit will be distributed to all who register on their arrival at headquarters.

C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY,
Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

THE annual meeting will be held in Washington, May 26, with headquarters in the Red Parlor of the New Ebbitt House.

PROGRAM

Sessions will be held on Tuesday morning and afternoon, and addresses will be made by the following:

Hon. William L. Wemple, Asst. Attorney General of the United States, on the Functions and jurisdiction of the Court of Customs Appeals.

Mr. Arthur F. Belitz, Asst. Revisor of Wisconsin, on Some auxiliaries of statute revision.

Mr. George F. Deiser, of the Hirst Free Law Library of Philadelphia, on English law libraries.

Dr. H. J. Harris, Chief of the Division of Documents of the Library of Congress, on the Monthly list of State publications.

Mr. Henry L. Bryan, Editor of Laws, State Department, on the Promulgation of the Acts of Congress.

Mr. Middleton Beaman, in charge of legislative drafting research at Columbia University, New York, on Bill drafting.

In addition, there will be a round table on small law libraries, in charge of Miss Claribel Smith, of the Hampden County

Law Library, Springfield, Mass., and an informal presentation of the subject of the expression of pagination in cataloging by means of symbols, by Mr. T. L. Cole.

It is hoped that a dinner can be arranged, to which all those attending the conference will be welcome.

To those who are not members but who will be interested in our proceedings, a cordial invitation is extended to join and attend our meetings. Will all such persons please send their names and addresses to the Secretary, Miss G. E. Woodard, Law Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., so that copies of the conference news bulletins may be forwarded to them? These bulletins will contain much information regarding the conference not to be found elsewhere.

CONFERENCE OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

For the conference of school librarians in connection with the A. L. A. meetings in Washington, May 25-29, the following tentative programs have been arranged:

Meeting of normal and high school librarians

9.30 a.m. Friday, May 29

Leader, Mary E. Hall, Girls' High School, Brooklyn

"College and normal school courses in the use of the library and in children's literature." Dr. P. P. Claxton, U. S. Commissioner of Education.

"How the library of the Bureau of Education may serve the schools." Dr. J. D. Wolcott, librarian, Bureau of Education.

"Survey of the school library situation." Willis H. Kerr, State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas.

Discussion:

"Need of appropriations for school libraries." Louis R. Wilson, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.

"Laws pertaining to school library work." Mrs. Pearl Williams Kel-

ley, State Board of Education, Nashville, Tenn.

"School library work in Texas." Rosa M. Leeper, Dallas Public Library.

Discussion of plans for further organization and activity.

Resolutions and recommendations.

Election of officers for 1915.

The English Teachers' Journal Club of Washington will hold its May meeting with the school librarians, and arrangements are being made to secure Prof. Charles Alphonso Smith of the University of Virginia, as one of the speakers at this meeting.

Normal school round table

Leader, Mary C. Richardson, State Normal School, Castine, Me.

"The need of state supervision for school libraries." Mrs. P. P. Claxton, Washington, D. C.

"Do teacher-librarian graduates find positions?" Willis H. Kerr, Emporia, Kan.

"Is there need of standardizing library courses in normal schools?" Lucy E. Fay, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

"Some essentials in courses of library instruction." Julia A. Hopkins, School of Library Science, Pratt Institute.

(Each brief talk to be followed by informal discussion.)

High school round table

Leader, Anna Hadley, Gilbert School, Winsted, Conn.

Topics and speakers to be announced later.

SCHOOL LIBRARY EXHIBIT

The Bureau of Education is preparing a School Library Exhibit in connection with these meetings. The plan is to present school library work throughout the United States in an exhibit which may be permanently available, on request, for use at educational meetings.

Letters have been sent to Normal and High Schools and to Public Libraries and Library Commissions asking for the following material:

Reading lists: Debating; Vocational guidance; Holiday celebrations, etc.

Courses of study in library methods.

Pamphlets on school library administration.

Photographic views, exterior and interior, of school library buildings; of "Library Hour" with children, etc.

Graphic charts showing library work with schools.

Blanks and forms used in school work.

Laws pertaining to school libraries and the relation between public library and school library.

Encouraging replies and interesting material are coming from all parts of the United States. Mr. John Cotton Dana of the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., an authority on the printing and mounting of exhibition material, has been consulted, and the Bureau of Education is fortunate in securing some assistance from him in the preparation of this exhibit.

American Library Association

THE WASHINGTON PROGRAM

Four general sessions instead of the usual six will be one of the noticeable features of the Washington program, the committee having taken into consideration the many libraries and other educational objects of interest which should be visited, especially by those who have not been in Washington before. As a further aid in this direction the general sessions, except the last, will be held in the evening. It is thus believed that notwithstanding the meetings of sections and affiliated societies each morning and afternoon there will be daylight time for the librarians to do a certain amount of visiting to the institutions of the District of Columbia and to see the exhibits at the Public Library and elsewhere.

At the opening session, following a greeting from the Librarian of Congress, President Anderson will deliver his presidential address, his subject being "The tax on ideas," and Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, of the Library of Congress, will give an illustrated talk on the libraries of Washington, which will be a timely hint as to what should be seen during the week. One or

two other interesting features for this session are being arranged.

Several well-known speakers have been secured to address us. Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, director of historical research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, widely recognized as an historical expert, author and editor, will speak on "The need of a national archive building." Better care for our archives is a vital question with American scholars, and no one is better qualified by experience or by official position to speak on this need than is Dr. Jameson. The work of the American Federation of Arts is a subject about which perhaps librarians do not know as much as they should. With this thought perhaps in mind the president persuaded Mr. Robert W. DeForest, of New York, the president of the federation, and Miss Leila Mechlin, the secretary, to address the Association on this subject. Miss Mechlin's address will be illustrated by the stereopticon. Mr. DeForest is well known for his interest in art, having been for some years an officer of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, and since the death of Mr. Morgan, its president.

Doubtless most librarians have purchased those little manuals so exceedingly useful to the newly arrived would-be citizen, "Guide to the United States," compiled by John Foster Carr, director of the Immigrant Education Society of New York, and it will be agreeable news that Mr. Carr will address us on "The library and the immigrant." Although the subject is closely akin to Mary Antin's of last year, we know Mr. Carr will have a point of view and a helpful thought entirely his own. Dr. P. P. Claxton, the United States Commissioner of Education, who was deeply interested in libraries and library development long before he robbed a certain southern library of its able and energetic executive, will discuss "Libraries for rural communities," a phase of the library question which is receiving increasing attention, and in which Dr. Claxton is particularly interested.

"The present trend" is the suggestive title chosen by Mr. Charles K. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenæum, for a paper, and Mr. W. N. C. Carlton, of the Newberry Library, has taken as the title of his promised paper "Prestige." We are sure that both these gentlemen out of their diversified experience will give us all food for thought and discussion.

Seven years ago the American Library Association met in the South, in Asheville, North Carolina. Although Washington as our national capital is neither south nor north, yet in a sense we are again meeting this year in the South, for the District of Columbia is well south of the Dixie line. At Asheville it will be remembered Miss Anne Wallace presented an historical survey of library conditions in the South, and representatives of southern states followed in a brief symposium of conditions in the respective states from which they came. So it is fitting that at this next meeting in the South a report be heard of what has transpired since the survey at Asheville, and Miss Katharine Wooten, of the Atlanta Library, a southern woman and a southern librarian, has consented to bring this message and present it to us. Also Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh will entertain us, and bring to us certain lessons in "Readings from recent fiction," and we all know that when "Miss Van" goes out to stalk a moral she will find it and bring it in dead or alive.

So much for the general sessions. These will be held in the Continental Memorial Hall, the building of the Daughters of the American Revolution, than which there is no finer auditorium in America.

Space fails to tell in detail of the plans of the various sections and affiliated associations, whose meetings for the most part will be held in the New Willard Hotel.

Do the state liability and workmen's compensation acts apply to libraries?; the work of the Children's Bureau; new courses in library schools; the state library and its librarian; the county agent and his relation to rural library work; the functions and jurisdiction of the Court of Customs Appeals; What is the matter with present co-operative methods? These are a few pertinent topics culled from a hasty perusal of their programs, and a round table of branch librarians and a meeting of school librarians will be additional features.

The conference will open Monday evening, May 25, and close Friday afternoon, May 29.

GEORGE B. UTLEY.

TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENT

No special rates have been granted the Association for the Washington meeting. A round-trip rate of somewhat less than two single fares is available from some New England and Atlantic states points,

but usually limited to return in ten days or two weeks, including day of sale. (Consult with local ticket agent in your home city.)

First-class passenger fare to Washington from various centers was given in the April JOURNAL. For those wishing to travel together, the usual personally conducted trips will be provided from Boston, New York and Chicago, as follows:

NEW ENGLAND

(a) Party via Fall River Line to New York, and thence to Washington via B. & O. R. R., regular fare one way \$9.65; round trip (13 days' limit) \$18.

(b) Party by Merchants & Miners Steamship Co. from Boston to Baltimore, and thence to Washington via Pennsylvania R. R. Fare one way, including stateroom berth and meals while on steamer, \$16.

For reservations in either of the above, notify Mr. F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis street, Fenway, Boston, Mass., at once, or not later than May 15.

(a) The Fall River Line party will leave Boston from the South Station Sunday, May 24, at 6 p.m., for Fall River. Special coach will be reserved if enough people register to warrant doing so. The train is due at Fall River wharf 7.20 p.m. Steamer sails 7.40 p.m., touching at Newport 9.15 p.m.; due New York City 7 a.m. (party may stay on board until 9 a.m.). Special breakfast on board 75 cents. Walk to Liberty street ferry—two blocks from Fall River Line dock. Ferry leaves at 9.30 for Jersey City, where special train (for New England and New York parties) will leave over the Central Railroad of New Jersey and the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. at 9.45; due in Washington at 2 p.m. Lunch on dining car 75 cents. If baggage is checked, transfer in New York City will cost 50 cents.

EXPENSE

Boston to Washington, one way, using special party ticket.....	\$8.52
One-half outside state room (whole room may be engaged \$2).....	1.00
Breakfast (on steamer).....	.75
Lunch (on dining car).....	.75
	<hr/> \$11.02
For parlor car New York to Washington, if desired, add.....	1.25
For any checked baggage, add per piece.....	.50

Send amount to F. W. Faxon before May 15.

Anyone desiring to return home by this route within 13 days should buy a round-

trip ticket (\$18, limited to 13 days, including day of sale) reading via Fall River Line and Baltimore & Ohio R. R., and send money for stateroom, meals and parlor car seat (if wanted) at once or before May 15 to Mr. Faxon. Those using round-trip tickets will check their own baggage on these tickets. Those who send Mr. Faxon money for one-way party ticket will be given cards on which they may check baggage.

(b) Boston to Washington by Merchants & Miners' Steamship Co. This party will leave Boston from Battery wharf, Commercial street, at 5 p.m., Friday, May 22. The steamer is due at Newport News (near Old Point Comfort) Sunday morning, remaining there until Sunday night. Due Baltimore Monday, May 25, 7 a.m. Leave Baltimore (Pennsylvania R. R.) 8.25 a.m. Due Washington 9.25 a.m. Breakfast may be had at the Union Station, Baltimore.

Expense: Provided fifteen or more register. If less than fifteen, \$4 more will be requested of members. Boston to Washington one way, using special party ticket, including berth in stateroom (two persons in a room) and all meals while on steamer, \$11.80. For checked baggage add 35 cents per piece for Baltimore transfer. Those desiring to go with this party should send \$11.80, plus 35 cents for baggage, to F. W. Faxon at once, or not later than May 15.

Note:—It is cheaper to buy one-way with this party and pay full fare home than to buy round-trip ticket going by steamer and returning either all rail or by Fall River Line.

PARTY FROM NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE

A special train will leave Jersey City via the Central R. R. of New Jersey and the B. & O. at 9.45 Monday morning, May 25; connecting ferry will leave Liberty street at 9.30, West 23d street 9.20. All from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore who expect to take this train should send their name to C. H. Brown, 26 Brevoort place, Brooklyn, N. Y., on or before May 18.

Those who expect to return from Washington within ten days should buy a regular round-trip ticket from New York; fare \$10; or from Philadelphia, fare \$6.00. The one-way fare from New York is \$5.65; this can be reduced by those who register for the special train to \$4.52, with corresponding reductions from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Dinner will be served on the special train for 75c.; this arrangement is good only if a sufficient number register, sending 75c. to the undersigned by May 18. The railroad requires a guarantee three days before the party leaves, otherwise the regular rates will be charged.

EXPENSES	
From New York:	
One way fare.....	\$4.52
Parlor car.....	1.25
Dinner.....	.75
	<hr/> \$6.52
From Philadelphia:	
One way fare.....	\$2.72
Parlor fare.....	.75
Dinner.....	.75
	<hr/> \$4.22

The above amount should be sent to Mr. Brown by May 18. Those who buy a round-trip ticket should send money only for the parlor car seat and dinner; those who do not wish either one should deduct \$1.25 or 75c. respectively.

Those who send the amount for one-way trip tickets will be given cards upon which they may check baggage. Those using round-trip tickets will check their own baggage on these tickets. If two persons expect to return in the same party to New York or Philadelphia, mileage books can be supplied to them for the return trip. This will reduce the round trip fare from New York to \$9.04 upon notification to Mr. Brown by May 18.

CHICAGO PARTY (INCLUDING MIDDLE WEST)

Send deposit for Pullman reservation to John F. Phelan, Public Library, Chicago, before May 15.

A special electric lighted train will leave Chicago via the Pennsylvania Railroad, Union passenger station, Canal and Adams streets, on Sunday afternoon, May 24, at 4 p.m., arriving in Washington Monday at 3 p.m. This train will consist of all steel vestibuled sleepers, coaches, compartment, drawing room, lounging, observation, and parlor cars.

RAILROAD RATES

No special rates will be granted by the railroads from Chicago and the west to the Washington conference, but those desiring to travel via special train can save money by purchasing tickets from western points to Chicago, and traveling on identification cards, which will be furnished members of special train party at the rate of \$14.50 per capita, Chicago to Washington. The same party arrangement for ten or more may be

made returning, otherwise the full fare of \$17 will be required. The regular one-way, standard rate, Chicago to Washington, is \$17.50, and returning \$17.

The regular, one-way, standard rate, Chicago to New York, Pennsylvania railroad via Washington, is \$20, and the same rate returning, via Washington. The differential, one-way rate, Chicago to New York, Baltimore & Ohio, via Washington, is \$18, same rate returning, via Washington.

The regular one-way, standard rate, Chicago to Boston, Pennsylvania railroad, via Washington, is \$24.75, returning direct lines from Boston, \$22. The differential, one-way rate, Chicago to Boston, \$22.75, direct lines returning \$19.

Parties of ten or more desiring to extend journey to New York may travel on party rate, Washington to New York, fare \$4.50.

One-way rates from points west of Chicago to Washington, and to Chicago, and Pullman rates from Chicago, are as quoted in the April JOURNAL.

Those traveling from Pacific Coast points should consult their local ticket agent, as round trip rates, affording some reduction over double one-way fares, will be available on certain dates.

DINING-CAR SERVICE

Meals will be served à la carte, excepting the dinner on the evening of departure, Sunday, May 24, which will be served table d'hôte, costing \$1.

Members who intend joining special train in Chicago are urged to send in their applications early, with check to cover the cost of accommodations desired.

All correspondence concerning western party should be addressed to John F. Phelan, Public Library, Chicago.

SCHEDULE OF SESSIONS

(This schedule is only tentative and minor changes are liable to be made.)

MONDAY, MAY 25

Afternoon—Executive Board.
Evening—First General Session.

TUESDAY, MAY 26

Morning—American Association of Law Libraries; League of Library Commissions; College of Reference Section.

Afternoon—American Association of Law Libraries; Professional Training Section.
Evening—Second General Session.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27

Morning—Catalog Section; National Association of State Libraries; Children's Librarians' Section; Agricultural Libraries Section.

Afternoon—Special Libraries Association; League of Library Commissions; College and Reference Section.

Evening—Third General Session.

THURSDAY, MAY 28

Morning—Joint session of the League of Library Commissions and Agricultural Libraries Section; Special Libraries Association; Catalog Section.

Afternoon—National Association of State Libraries; Branch Librarians; Council.

FRIDAY, MAY 29

Morning—Documents Round Table; Trustees' Section; School Librarians (Joint session).

Afternoon—Fourth General Session (Council after adjournment).

Evening—Executive Board; High School Librarians, Normal School Librarians.

A LOBBY CONFERENCE

Here are a few topics suggested for a "lobby conference." If you are interested in any of these subjects talk them over with the person indicated.

Are you interested in libraries in rural high schools?—See Miss Martha Wilson, of Minnesota.

Are you going to install a business branch?—See Mr. Dana or Miss Ball, of the Newark, N. J., business branch.

Is your library thinking of establishing a pension system?—Talk with Mr. Legler, of Chicago, or Mr. Stevens, of Pratt Institute.

Do you lend pictures, mounted and unmounted, from your library?—See the collection at the Public Library of the District of Columbia and the way they handle it.

Are you interested in instruction in legislative and municipal reference work?—See Mr. Dudgeon or Mr. Lester of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

Do you have library institutes in your state?—Ask Mr. Nursey of Ontario, or Mr. Wyer of the New York State Library about their respective institutes.

Did you know that Chicago has traveling libraries conducted similarly to those in rural communities?—Mr. Legler will tell you about them.

Do you know the latest in library advertising?—Mr. Rush of St. Joseph will tell you what it is.

Selection of books for small branches and delivery stations—Mr. Gardner M. Jones, of Salem, Mass., would like to discuss this problem with others who have had experience.

Did you know that the St. Louis Public Library allows people to charge their own books in small branches?—Dr. Bostwick will explain the method.

Did you know about the Public Affairs Information Service?—Ask Mr. John A. Lapp of the Special Libraries Association to tell you about it.

Did you know that the Springfield, Mass., City Library is lending non-fiction books on Sunday?—Ask Mr. Wellman if the arrangement has been popular and helpful.

Have you a weeding-out system for your collection of clippings?—See Miss McVety or Miss Colegrove of the Newark Free Public Library.

Have you investigated the vertical file system of caring for maps?—See Mr. Dana of Newark, or Mr. Windsor of the University of Illinois.

Do you want to know about the exhibit of American libraries at Leipzig?—Ask Dr. Frank P. Hill of Brooklyn.

The health and well being of library workers. Do you wish to know how to promote it?—Consult Mr. Strohm of Detroit, or Mr. Ranck of Grand Rapids.

How can libraries promote book-buying?—If interested in this question talk with Richard B. G. Gardner, manager of the Publishers' Coöperative Bureau.

Are you interested in a quick way of caring for pamphlets and ephemeral material?—See Miss McVety of the Newark Public Library.

Are you interested in methods of installing exhibits?—Ask Mr. Dana of the Newark Public Library.

Do you intend to establish a municipal branch of your public library?—Ask Mr. Anderson of New York, or Dr. Bostwick of St. Louis.

Are you interested in municipal document indexing?—See Miss Hasse of New York, or Mr. A. L. Bostwick of St. Louis.

Have you a satisfactory follow-up system in your book-order department?—Ask Mr. Windsor of the University of Illinois to explain the method they use.

POST-CONFERENCE TRIP

Saturday, May 30, to Friday, June 5. Old Point Comfort, the James river, and Richmond, \$30, including all expenses for six days.

A restful, delightful and historic six-day trip has been arranged by the Travel committee, leaving Washington Saturday evening, May 30, by steamer down the Potomac river and Chesapeake bay, spending two days at Old Point Comfort, under the very walls of Fortress Monroe, with possible easy trips to Hampton, where there is a soldiers' home and the famous Hampton Institute for the education of negroes and Indians. Norfolk and Newport News are near by, and the harbor of Hampton Roads, where the "Monitor" and "Merrimac" met in combat, is just at hand.

Then we have the famous and delightful all-day sail up the James river to Richmond, stopping a few minutes at noon-time to see the remains of Jamestown, the original English settlement.

Two days and three nights in Richmond will give opportunity to get acquainted with that interesting city of 150,000 inhabitants, rich in historic associations concerning the Civil War, the Revolution, and the first English settlers; Capitol Square, with the State Capitol, is near the hotel. "The White House of the Confederacy," home of Jefferson Davis during his life in Richmond, is now a Confederate museum, and of great interest. St. John's church, Twenty-fifth and Broad streets, is where, in 1775, the convention met in which Patrick Henry made his famous speech, saying "Give me liberty or give me death." Within a short distance from the city are many battlefields of the Civil War. Electric cars run out to Seven Pines battlefields.

Leaving Richmond Friday morning, June 5, the party goes by rail to Washington, where trip ends at noon.

Register for this trip at once with F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis street, Fenway, Boston, Mass. \$30, the cost of the trip based on two in a room without bath, may be sent to him by check or handed to him in Washington on or before May 27. Those desiring room alone for the five nights in hotels for this trip add \$3. Those wishing room with bath for the five nights, add \$3. Those desiring stateroom alone on steamer from Washington to Old Point Comfort, add \$1.

ITINERARY

Saturday, May 30. Leave Washington, by Norfolk & Washington Steamboat Co., 6.45 p.m.
Sunday, May 31. Arrive Old Point Comfort 7 a.m.
May 31, June 1 and until early breakfast June 2, at Old Point Comfort, Va. (Mail and telegrams care Sherwood Inn.)
Tuesday, June 2. Leave Old Point Comfort on S. S. Pocahontas, Old Dominion Steamship Co., 7.15 a.m. All-day sail up the James river, stopping at old Jamestown about noon. Lunch and supper on board. Arrive Richmond 7.30 p.m.
Wednesday, June 3, Thursday, June 4, Friday, June 5, breakfast in Richmond.
Friday, June 5. Leave Richmond, after breakfast, by the Washington, Southern, Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R. R. Arrive Washington, noon.

Library Organizations

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

The regular meeting of the Long Island Library Club, to which the New York Library Club was invited, was held at the Long Island Historical Society Thursday evening, March 12.

After a brief business meeting Miss Hassler announced that Miss Lutie Stearns would be unable to address the club as planned because of the death of her mother and sister. Regret at her non-appearance and sympathy with her great loss were expressed. In her place Miss Connolly of the Newark Public Library spoke on "The librarian's bootstraps." She prefaced her remarks by saying she was a teacher and not a librarian by profession, and that her function in the Newark Library was to criticize. First of all, she said, she wished to restore to librarians confidence in their fellowman, that because the public purloined, mutilated and stole books and refused to pay fines it did not mean innate and hopeless wickedness, but that an otherwise honest public was and would continue to be unscrupulous as far as books are concerned in the belief that the knowledge contained in them is free, freer than any library-made rules. She then spoke of the need for better salaries and more scholarly workers in the profession. She said the feeling was prevalent that any one working with books belonged to the elect, the cultured, the literate, and for that reason one was willing to take less money, thus keeping salaries and standards low. As a remedy she suggested that during the first three years of work assistants should become expert in technique, taking great care not to become machines; that all those without ability should be dismissed, it being a crime to allow such to continue in the work beyond three years; that any one showing ability in

any particular line of work should be rewarded by shortening the time of service two hours a week, the time so given to be devoted to study along the particular bent displayed, and as the assistant's ability and value increase, to give still more time until finally one could go to the trustees and ask for an increase of \$200 in salary and a shortening of hours of service to 35 a week, in view of the fact that the library had a scholar. She closed by saying that the library profession needed scholars with souls to make live librarians, but that to obtain them time was necessary to develop ability.

The president then announced Far Rockaway as the place of the May meeting, with Jamaica as alternative in case of bad weather.

A rising vote of thanks was extended to the Long Island Historical Society for its hospitality, and the club adjourned to the library for social intercourse and refreshments.

ELEANOR ROPER, *Secretary*.

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The spring meeting of the Twin City Library Club was held in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the evening of March 24, 1914. Eighty-four members of the Club partook of a delicious dinner that was served in the large cafeteria of the Y. W. C. A. building. The tables were decorated with ferns and candles, and with a large bouquet of forty Killarney roses that were presented to Mrs. Helen McCaine, the president of the Club, to commemorate the forty years of her service in the St. Paul Public Library. The flowers were the gift of the Club, and they were presented by Miss Gratia A. Countryman of the Minneapolis Public Library, with a beautiful message of love and appreciation.

The chief address of the evening was given by Dr. William Dawson Johnston, who has recently succeeded Mrs. McCaine as head of the city library, and the meeting was largely in his honor.

Dr. Johnston seemed in a very happy mood, and told in humorous vein of his thoughts and feelings as he left the "underground" environs of highly civilized New York and came into the bright and open regions of the West, "to play with giants," as he expressed it.

Dr. Johnston advocated the administration of the library on the commission plan. "If the commission form of government is good for a city then it is just as good for a library," said he. "Not only would this plan be a good thing for the librarian, but for the members

of the staff. The best results can be obtained by organization.

"I believe in an eight hour day for every one except librarians. Librarians must work days for love of the labor, and they must work nights because they have to do so in order to prepare for the next day."

A very pleasant feature of the evening was the address of welcome to Dr. Johnston and his introduction to the Club by Mr. Charles W. Ames, president of the St. Paul Institute, and for the past fifteen years a member of the city Library Board.

The following resolutions in honor of the late Richard A. Lavell of Minneapolis, who died Nov. 28, 1913, were presented by Miss Clara Baldwin, secretary of the State Library Commission, and were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS

Whereas, One of our members, Richard A. Lavell, has passed away since our last meeting, at which as president of the club he presided;

Whereas, In his passing we have lost a valued member and beloved associate; be it

Resolved, That we express our deep appreciation of his unselfish devotion to the interests of the club, and his service to the library profession in the Twin Cities; that we extend to Mrs. Lavell our sincere sympathy in her bereavement; that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mrs. Lavell, and they be spread upon our minutes.

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The thirtieth session of the Rhode Island Library Association was held at the Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library in Pawtucket, R. I., on Friday, Mar. 31, 1914.

The meeting opened at 2.30 o'clock with an address of welcome by his honor, Mayor Giles W. Easterbrooks of Pawtucket. Mayor Easterbrooks called attention to items of historical interest concerning the Pawtucket Library, and mentioned the fact that this library was the originator of the open shelf system of keeping books, and the first to abolish the age limit of children using the library.

Mr. Dougherty, president of the association, followed Mayor Easterbrooks with a few words of welcome on behalf of the association, and invited a public inspection of the many improvements made in the library since the meeting held ten years ago. Many people remained to do this during the time between the afternoon meeting and the supper served by the trustees to about seventy-five guests, in the parlors of the First Baptist Church.

The other speakers of the afternoon were people prominent in various lines of work, mostly in Pawtucket, and they spoke on the

general topic—"The library and the community," as follows:

Rev. Edward R. Evans, representing "The minister," said the minister especially appreciated the value of the library to the people because its influence was seen directly through the people's own reading, and indirectly through the minister's opportunity to read and present to the people the results of his researches. Religion without learning is superstition, and learning without religion is barren intellectuality. Hence the infinite value of the library to the minister.

The point of view of "The lawyer" was presented by Mr. James L. Jenks. "Too many people," he said, "are absolutely ignorant on the simplest matters of law. The library should fill this need by having elementary books available for all. The lawyer must be posted on an innumerable number of subjects for his work, and where could he get his information, many times, if not at the library?"

For "The business man" William McGregor spoke of the great value of the library to foreigners in helping them to become familiar not only with American business life, but also along civic lines as well. The business man can find invaluable information on almost any subject in the library and can thereby keep up to date in his special line, besides deriving much recreation therefrom.

Dr. Byron U. Richards, speaking for "The doctor," said that while the public library should not be turned into a strictly medical library, it should have some books along medical lines added regularly, for doctors are taxpayers and wish to keep up to date, and it is not always possible individually to buy all the books a physician needs. The doctor often works under severe mental strain and looks also to the library for recreational reading to relieve the nervous tension.

Elmer S. Hosmer, representing "The teacher," emphasized the fact that the teacher's work is very closely allied with that of the library. As close coöperation as possible is recommended, and he stated that the value of the actual extension of libraries and library methods directly into the school building, as demonstrated in Pawtucket High School, has been very marked.

"The shop girl" and her opinion of the library was presented by Miss Ida M. Whitlow. She said the coöperation between the library and the factories has produced some valuable results. The girls have not only been glad to use the books sent to the fac-

tories but have been stimulated to use the library in the evening to follow up some educational or recreational lines in which they had become interested.

Miss Margaret W. Shipman, of the Boston Public Library, spoke for a few moments on the value of the story hour for the children, and gave examples of stories told to interest the children in the good things of literature.

The evening program, beginning at 7 p.m., was given over entirely to addresses by Mr. and Mrs. William Alanson Borden, who in native costume, and with many curios and other articles for illustration, told in glowing terms of the library movement in India, and graphically pictured many of the social customs of India. There was a large attendance and the session was voted a great success.

The next meeting will be held with the North Scituate Public Library the latter part of June, and will be an open air meeting.

E. W. MAGOON, *Recorder.*

THE ASSOCIATION HANDBOOK

The new handbook for 1914 of the Rhode Island Library Association has appeared. It contains the constitution of the association, a schedule of meetings since organization, a list of the libraries of Rhode Island and their librarians, and the officers and members of the association.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Under the joint auspices of the Michigan Library Association and the State Library Commission, aided by the Story Tellers' League of Adrian, there was a most successful Library Day held at Adrian on March 2. Most of the librarians arrived in the morning, and after a short time spent in greetings and in looking over the Adrian Library so ably presided over by Mrs. Jewell and her daughter, the work of the day was begun in a unique manner. Miss Jewell placed on the table some new books that had been ordered for the library and these were examined, discussed and criticized.

The first subject on the program was "Library efficiency," and this topic occupied the attention of the librarians until noon when the visitors, fourteen in number, were taken to the hotel for dinner, as guests of the Adrian Library.

After dinner the discussion of the topics, "Book selection," and "Supervision of children's rooms," was freely indulged in by all present. This meeting, presided over by Miss

Preston of Ionia, was adjourned in time for the story-hour by Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen which was a most enjoyable feature of the day. The large Presbyterian church was filled with school children and teachers who listened with rapt attention to the delightful stories which Mrs. Thomsen told in her inimitable manner. In the evening Mrs. Thomsen gave a lecture in the auditorium of the library on the place and value of children's stories. Mrs. Thomsen advised against the story which is labeled and tagged with a moral. Such stories do not appeal to children. The ethical training received by the child from stories is valuable, but it is of a general sort, the kind which comes from hearing and seeing the best in literature and art. The story-hour is not for mere amusement or to pass the time away, but takes the place of fine literature for grown-ups and is a high type of real enjoyment.

The Story Tellers' League of Adrian, a very active organization, secured the services of Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, and through the management of Miss Agnes Jewell the meeting of the librarians of that district was appointed for the same date, thus giving to the library workers an unusually good program for a district meeting.

Librarians were present from Lansing, Ionia, Detroit, Ypsilanti and Mount Clemens, as well as from Adrian and its immediate vicinity. The teachers and students of the Blissfield Normal School were present for the afternoon story-hour.

PLANS FOR JOINT SUMMER MEETING

Arrangements have been completed for holding the joint meeting of the Michigan and Wisconsin Library Associations at Menominee, Mich., and Marinette, Wis., July 29-31, 1914. It has been felt that there is much to be gained from joint meetings of state associations, and the Michigan Library Association can bear witness to this fact from the great success attending the joint meeting with the Ohio Library Association in 1911. For years the Michigan Library Association has been promising itself the pleasure of meeting in the Upper Peninsula, and the proposed meeting at Menominee and Marinette enables us not only to do this, but also to get acquainted with our neighbors. These towns, located as they are on historic Green Bay, separated only by the Menominee river, should prove especially attractive for a mid-summer meeting.

The committee in charge of the meeting have arranged a program which combines instruction, inspiration and entertainment. Speakers of more than local reputation have been engaged, round tables have been planned, and opportunities for informal discussion will be given. Prominent among the topics on the program will be such live subjects as "The growing librarian," "Vocational guidance as a library function," "The library as a moulder of public opinion," and "The place of art in a library."

One of the chief advantages of a meeting like this will be the opportunity afforded of becoming acquainted with some of the prominent workers in the library field, of discussing with others the problems which they also have had to meet, and of drawing inspiration from coming in contact with librarians who share and impart inspiration for the cause.

Restful entertainment has been planned. There will be boat trips and motor rides, a reception, and dinners in Menominee and Marinette. The Commercial Club of Menominee and the officials of the Spies Memorial Library have been tireless in planning for the comfort of the visiting librarians.

For special information in regard to details, address Miss Annie A. Pollard, Secretary, Grand Rapids Public Library.

THEODORE W. KOCH, *President.*

ARKANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fourth annual meeting of the Arkansas Library Association was held at Pine Bluff, April 2 and 3, Dr. C. H. Brough presiding. In holding the meeting in Pine Bluff it was felt an impetus could be given the new movement there for a public library.

The first session was held at 3 p.m., Thursday. Rabbi Joseph Jasín, a representative from the Pine Bluff Library Association, opened the meeting with an address of welcome. The keynote of Rabbi Jasín's address was that the library is a necessity rather than a luxury. A response to the address of welcome was made by Dr. Brough, the president. Dr. Brough holds the chair of economics at the State University, and is thoroughly acquainted with economic and intellectual needs of the state. He made an eloquent appeal for libraries in the towns and cities of the state and further emphasized the immediate necessity of more libraries.

Miss Marguerite English, children's librarian in the Little Rock Public Library, gave

an illuminating paper on "Southern libraries and their work." She reviewed the work of the more aggressive libraries, showing the large possibilities for the library in awakening the intellectual spirit of the South.

Mr. A. H. Simmons, librarian at Hendricks College, discussed "The public library in its relation to the schools and colleges," giving practical ideas for better coöperation and correlation.

The Rev. Mr. Ingham, the founder and organizer of the Camden Public Library, the first public library in the state, discussed briefly the establishment of libraries in the smaller towns. He urged the people not to delay until their town should be large enough for a Carnegie building, but to set to work immediately to secure a room and a small nucleus of books, adding to this collection persistently each year, as a library so secured through the zeal and sacrifice of the citizens would be best appreciated.

Miss Eva Reichardt, state organizer of school improvement associations, gave a talk on the school improvement libraries in the rural districts. She especially urged the Pine Bluff citizens in the event of establishing a public library, to first secure an efficient librarian, as otherwise the library would become merely an architectural addition to the city.

At 6.30 the library workers were the guests of the Pine Bluff Library Association at a dinner served in the Hotel Jefferson. A delightful musical program was rendered during the course of the dinner which greatly added to the pleasure of the evening. After the dinner the guests were driven by automobile to the Chamber of Commerce where a public meeting was held. Mr. Dan Taylor, president of the Pine Bluff Library Association, opened the meeting with an earnest plea to the people of his city to ally themselves with the intellectual movements of the times, definitely organize a library campaign for an adequate building, and place themselves in the vanguard of the Arkansas library movement. This enthusiastic address was followed by a carefully prepared paper on "Arkansas and its libraries," by Miss Laura Brower of Van Buren. Miss Brower, through hundreds of letters, personal interviews and thorough investigation, carefully compiled material for this paper, the first real analysis of the library condition. Her paper was recognized by all present as a most valuable document.

Mr. George B. Utley of the American Li-

brary Association, gave the address of the evening, "The changing conception of the public library." Whether librarian or layman, each one present felt that he had touched the library movement at every point. The librarians were given a broader, deeper view of the work, the laymen a new knowledge of the scope of the work emanating from the library centers. Mr. Utley closed his address with welcome words of optimism for the library workers in Arkansas.

On Friday morning some librarians visited the public schools, where stories and short talks were given the children and teachers.

At 10.30 a business session of the library association was called at which the following officers were elected: Dr. C. H. Brough, unanimously reelected president; Mrs. C. W. Pettigrew, Pine Bluff, vice-president; Rev. Mr. Ingham, Camden, second vice-president; Dr. Joseph Jasin, Pine Bluff, field secretary; Dorothy D. Lyon, reelected secretary; Dan Taylor, Pine Bluff, chairman advisory board; other members to be named by the president later.

At the request of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and the State Teachers' Association, delegates were elected to represent the Arkansas Library Association and have a place on each of the programs. It was also decided to send a library exhibit to the state fair in October. It is the purpose of the library association to get the library movement before the people through as many organizations and with as much publicity as possible "without money and without price."

Resolutions of appreciation of the kindness and hospitality of the citizens of Pine Bluff were heartily endorsed.

At 11.30 a joint meeting of the Pine Bluff Chamber of Commerce and the Young Men's Progressive Business League met with Mr. Utley to discuss the immediate steps for a public library for their city.

A long automobile ride closed the pleasant library meeting ever held in the state.

DOROTHY D. LYON, *Secretary*.

TENNESSEE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Tennessee Library Association held its annual meeting on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1914, in the Carnegie Library of Nashville. In addition to a large local attendance there were present from out of town Miss Marilla Waite Freeman of the Goodwyn Institute Library, Memphis; Mr. Charles Johnston of the Cossitt Library, Memphis; Miss Margaret Dunlap, librarian of the Chattanooga Public

Library; Miss Jennie E. Lauderdale of Dyersburg, former state librarian; Miss Alice Drake, librarian of the Free Public Library, Jackson; Miss Lucy E. Fay, librarian of the University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville; Mrs. Murfree, librarian of the Middle Tennessee State Normal Library, Murfreesboro, and Mrs. Sherrill, librarian Carnegie Library, Brownsville. The morning session was opened by an address by Mr. G. H. Baskette, president of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Library, Nashville, and honorary president of the association. Mr. Baskette said in extending a welcome to the association in behalf of the local librarians that the greeting was more than a formality. It was an expression of genuine gladness and hearty hospitality. He said there is a peculiar feeling of fellowship among librarians which gives special zest to their meetings. This is due, he thought, not alone to professional interest, but also to the fact that the librarian has a conception of his work and vision of its opportunities and possibilities for educational, social and moral advancement, which it is difficult to get communities, and often even library boards, fully to comprehend. Library work is practical, systematic and businesslike, yet it is invested with a sentiment and permeated with a purpose of altruistic service which is not understood by those, who for lack of inclination or opportunity, do not get into the heart of the library motive and meaning. For these reasons it is natural that librarians should be drawn together in a special spirit of fellowship and coöperation, and find pleasure, profit and encouragement in meetings like this.

The general theme of the day was Simplification, Socialization, Specialization. This theme was suggested by Miss Marilla Waite Freeman, president of the association, who outlined the program, and presided at all sessions. In opening the meeting, Miss Freeman said that she would translate "the three S's of the general theme into plain Anglo-Saxon as follows: Simplification—Is there lost motion in your machinery? Socialization—Is your library a social center? Specialization—Do you reach the man on the job? These were the three questions the program of the day was intended to set us asking ourselves, perhaps to be more fully considered at future meetings.

The morning program was divided under two heads: (1) "How to simplify our routine," and (2) "How to make our libraries centers of social service." Under the first

division Miss Margaret McE. Kercheval, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Nashville, read a paper on "How to simplify routine in public libraries." At its completion Mr. Charles Johnston gave a brief talk on a loose-leaf simplified accession sheet, illustrated by the special sheet itself.

"How to simplify routine in school libraries" was then discussed by Mrs. Pearl Williams Kelley, director of library extension of the State Department of Public Instruction. Mrs. Kelley gave an interesting account of the work she is doing in the country schools of Tennessee, through the State Education Department, which has appropriated \$15,000 for library extension and school libraries. There was a short discussion on these papers by Miss Freeman, Mr. Johnston and Miss Lauderdale.

Under the second division of the morning session Miss Margaret Dunlap of the Chattanooga Public Library, discussed "The city library as a social center." This was followed by a talk on "The library and social movements," by Miss Lauderdale of Dyersburg. Miss Lauderdale explained to the association that she had misplaced a part of her paper on this subject and asked permission to substitute a paper on the "History of Tennessee libraries," prepared while at Simmons College Library School.

Miss Mary Skeffington, librarian of the State Library, Nashville, completed the morning session by a paper entitled "What the state librarian can do for rural centers." The president then appointed as a committee on nomination of officers Mr. G. H. Baskette, Miss Alice Drake and Mrs. Pearl Williams Kelley. A committee to submit amendments to the constitution was composed of Miss Fay, Mr. Johnston and Miss Kercheval. Following the morning session, out-of-town members of the association were entertained by the Nashville librarians at a luncheon at the Hotel Hermitage.

The afternoon session on Specialization was opened by a talk on the subject "How to reach special classes," by Mr. Charles D. Johnston of the Cossitt Library, Memphis. Mr. Johnston touched upon many phases of the subject, which he said resolved itself into the one word "Publicity," and in closing described most interestingly the work of the Cossitt Library with the colored population of Memphis, carried on chiefly through the colored schools.

This was followed by a paper by Miss Alice L. Drake on "Book selection for special

classes." Miss Drake's incidental definition of an immoral book as one which lowers the spiritual temperature of the reader, or rather as one which has a spiritual influence to lessen the happiness and usefulness of the reader, led to an animated discussion. The special work of college and normal school libraries was treated in a most valuable paper by Miss Lucy E. Fay, librarian of the University of Tennessee at Knoxville.

Miss Fay upon request of the president also spoke briefly in regard to a text book she is preparing for the instruction of normal school students in the use of libraries and books. Discussion of this subject was led by Miss Sanders, librarian of Vanderbilt University Library, and Miss Elizabeth Bloomstein, librarian of the George Peabody College for teachers. A general discussion followed on the relation of the librarian to the student and college professor.

Three minute reports from many librarians on recent activities in their libraries were next heard. Mrs. Murfree of the Middle Tennessee Normal School Library, Mrs. Sherrill of the Carnegie Library of Brownsville, Miss Blake and Mrs. Carmack of Nashville were among those who spoke.

Miss Freeman then gave a report of the A. L. A. Kaaterskill Conference covering in an interesting way the principal points of the meeting. The president called attention to the fact that the association may have affiliation with the American Library Association and representation in its council upon payment of annual dues of \$5.00. On motion of Mr. Johnston, the resolution was made and carried that the Tennessee Library Association affiliate itself with the A. L. A.

Some slight amendments to the constitution included the reshaping of the executive committee to be composed of the officers of the association and the president of the preceding year. The following officers were elected: President, Miss Lucy E. Fay, University of Tennessee Library, Knoxville; first vice-president, Miss Margaret Dunlap, Chattanooga; second vice-president, Mr. Charles D. Johnston, Memphis; secretary-treasurer, Miss Margaret McE. Kercheval, Nashville.

The night session was in conjunction with the Tennessee Public School Officers' Association. It was called "An evening with some Tennessee authors." Mrs. Harry Anderson of the Vanderbilt School of Expression, and Misses Winnie and Shipp of the same school, gave selected readings from "Charles Egbert Craddock," Maria Thompson Daviess, Corra

Harris, John Trotwood Moore and other Tennessee authors. Miss Mabel Williams, president of the Public School Officers' Association, introduced Miss Freeman, who gracefully placed the evening program in Mrs. Anderson's hands.

At the close of the evening Mr. Johnston offered for the visiting librarians the following resolution:

Resolved, That the visiting members of the Tennessee Library Association record their appreciation of the hospitality of the Carnegie Library of Nashville, and extend to the librarians of Nashville a vote of thanks for the many acts of thoughtful kindness extended to them during the meeting of the association.

MARGARET McE. KERCHEVAL, *Secretary*.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the California State Library Association will be held at the Hotel del Coronado, San Diego, June 15 to 20 inclusive, with nearly 350 delegates from all over the state. James L. Gillis, Sacramento, is president of the organization, and Miss Victoria Ellis, until recently librarian at Long Beach, is secretary. The committee is already at work on the program.

SASKATCHEWAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A meeting to organize a library association for the Province of Saskatchewan, northwest Canada, was held on April 13, in the public library building of the city of Moose Jaw. The meeting was attended by all the most prominent educationalists in the province, as well as a number of those engaged actively in library work.

Mr. J. R. C. Honeyman, chief librarian of Regina Public Library, who had been chiefly responsible for calling the meeting, opened the proceedings with a brief address in which he outlined the legislation at present on the statute books with regard to libraries, and pointed out the necessity of forming an association, not only for the benefit of librarians themselves, but to form a body of public opinion to secure needed legislation.

A constitution was drafted and adopted, based on the constitution of the Ontario Library Association.

The following officers were appointed: President, Mr. C. W. Cameron of the College Institute, Saskatoon; vice-president, Mr. A. H. Gibbard, librarian, Moose Jaw Public Library; secretary-treasurer, J. R. C. Honeyman; members of council: Messrs. A. Ken-

nedy, Weyburn; J. G. Gallaway, North Battleford, and G. A. Brown, Prince Albert.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted requesting the provincial government to place the administration of legislation affecting the library system of the province in the hands of the minister of education; also that the provincial government so amend the school acts as to provide that where a public library has been established under the "Public Libraries' Act" in any city or town municipality, upon the request of the school board of such city or town, the library board may take over the control, management and supervision of all school libraries, upon such terms as may be mutually agreed upon between the respective boards. It was also resolved that the association urge upon the government the desirability of taking immediate steps toward providing the rural communities of the province with library facilities. As a rider to this it was suggested that the rural schools might conveniently be employed for the care and distribution of such books as might be provided.

Another resolution drew attention to the necessity for the simplification of the returns now required from the larger libraries in order to enable them to qualify for the government grants. Committees were appointed to interview the minister of education at the first available opportunity, and present to him the resolutions above referred to in person.

Before concluding the meeting, resolutions were adopted thanking Mr. Honeyman for his activity in connection with the work of organization, and also thanking the library board of the city of Moose Jaw for providing accommodation for the meeting.

An executive meeting was held immediately after the close of the general meeting, and after transacting the routine business, a telegram of greeting from the newly formed association was sent to the president of the Ontario Library Association in session at Toronto.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

During the annual library visit, which took place March 31-April 7, the following libraries were visited: Springfield City Library Association; Worcester Free Public Library; Clark University Library; Worcester County Law Library; American Antiquarian Society; Boston Public Library;

Massachusetts State Library; Boston Book Co.; Harvard University Library; Riverside Press; Brookline Public Library; Medford Public Library; Salem Public Library; Providence Public Library; Providence Athenæum; Brown University; Annmary Brown Memorial.

Many of the students paid brief voluntary visits to other libraries in the vicinity of Boston, and in Providence, Northampton and New Haven. The cordiality and hospitality which have so long been a feature of the visit were again in evidence. The party is under particular obligations to Mr. and Mrs. Robert K. Shaw, the Medford Public Library, the Essex Institute (Salem, Mass.), Mr. Gardner M. Jones, of the Salem Public Library, and Dr. H. L. Koopman and the staff of Brown University Library, for special features which added much to the pleasure of the visit to their libraries.

Charles E. Rush, '08, librarian of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library, addressed the school April 11, his subject being "Prominent illustrators of children's books."

The month of March was devoted to practice work in nearly twenty different libraries outside of Albany. Libraries at Potsdam, Seneca Falls, Russell, Canandaigua, and Houghton Seminary were reorganized by members of the senior class. This reorganization work was under the direct supervision of the Educational Extension Division.

A considerable number of students from both classes expect to attend the A. L. A. conference in Washington. Although regular class work will not be suspended during that time, arrangements will be made so that attendance at the conference will result in the least possible loss of school work.

Miss Elizabeth Lowry, '14, who left school early in the year on account of ill health, has again discontinued school work, and has returned to her home in Oakland, Cal.
F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The spring library visiting trip this year covered a circuit of New Jersey and Pennsylvania libraries. Starting Saturday, March 28, we visited Princeton University Library, the Public Library at Trenton and the State Library, where Miss Askew told the class about the work of the New Jersey Commission. In Philadelphia visits were made to the

main library, the Library for the Blind, the Municipal Reference Library and the Spring Garden Branch of the Philadelphia Free Library, the Philadelphia Library Company and the libraries of the University of Pennsylvania, Drexel Institute and Girard College. At the latter place we were taken about by the vice-president, who was formerly of Pratt Institute. We also visited Leary's Book Store, where each of the class executed a book-buying commission for the library. On Wednesday we went up to Harrisburg where we inspected the beautiful new building of the Public Library and spent the rest of the afternoon and the evening in the State Library and the commission office. Two rather unusual features here were a demonstration of the work of the photostat and a display of the State Library's lantern slides of flowers and birds. The work of the commission as explained by Mr. Bliss and Miss MacDonald seemed very real when we were surrounded by traveling library cases and other evidences of commission work. From Harrisburg we went up to Wilkes-Barré where the Osterhout Library, the Wyoming Historical Library and the lace mills afforded a varied entertainment. On Friday a beautiful trolley trip was made from Wilkes-Barré to Hazleton where Miss Willigerod of the class of 1911, is librarian. The morning there was succeeded by an afternoon at the Scranton Public Library. The week ended by a return trip over the Pocono Mountains and through the Delaware Water Gap.

The trip yielded not only unusually good professional experience, but no class was ever received with more open-handed hospitality. We were entertained at luncheon by the staff of Princeton University Library, by the Public Library of Harrisburg and by the Library at Hazleton. Supper and a musical evening were provided by the commission at Harrisburg. The Osterhout Library at Wilkes-Barré gave us a bounteous evening party, with a concert following the repast; the Public Library at Scranton served us a most acceptable supper, and we were given afternoon tea at the State Library in Trenton, at Drexel Institute and at the home of Vice-president and Mrs. Jameson of Girard College.

So much impressed was the class by the hospitality received on the trip that on learning that the Drexel Institute Library School was to visit us on Tuesday, April 7, they asked to be allowed to give them a luncheon,

which was served in the new Women's Club House.

The last visiting lecturer of the winter term was Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School, who spoke on the opportunity of the high school librarian.

A lantern slide lecture on the Cleveland Public Library was given by Mr. Brett on Monday afternoon, April 6.

Mr. W. R. Eastman, formerly chief of the Extension Department at Albany, gave his accustomed course of six lectures on "Library buildings" during the week of April 13 to 18.

The result of the examination given by the Board of Education for high school librarians has recently been printed. It is gratifying to note that the first two names on the list are graduates of this school.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Mary V. Bolton, class of 1903, who has been for some years librarian and index clerk to the Board of Education of New York City, has accepted the position of county agent for the State Charities Aid Association, with headquarters at Utica.

Miss Adeline M. Cartwright, class of 1913, Cleveland Training Class, 1914, has accepted the position of children's librarian in one of the larger branches of the Toronto Public Library.

Miss Margaret Hickman, class of 1913, who assumed the librarianship of the public library in her home at Red Wing, Minnesota, on graduation, has been appointed librarian of the public library at Eveleth, Minnesota.

Miss Louise Richardson, class of 1913, has been made children's librarian of the public library at Hibbing, Minnesota.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The visiting lecturers for April have been Dr. Frank P. Hill, who spoke on "The organization of a large library system, as exemplified by the Brooklyn Public Library," and Mrs. Cronan, whose subject was "Story-telling."

April 23 a visit was made to the Perkins Institution for the Blind, and on April 25 a whole day was spent in the libraries of Providence, R. I., including the Public Library, the State Library, the Providence Athenæum, The John Hay Memorial Library, and the John Carter Brown and Annmary Brown Libraries.

The spring vacation lasted from March

27 to April 8. The school regretted that the vacation prevented them from receiving the New York State Library School during their Boston visit, but one of the student committees spent a short time at the college on April 2.

ALUMNI NOTES

Minnie E. Burke, 1911, has accepted a position in the Library of the Department of Agriculture.

Rachel Flint, special student, 1906-07, was recently married to Dr. Arthur F. Wheat of Manchester, N. H.

Linn Jones, special student, 1911-12, has resigned her position in the Sioux City Public Library to become children's librarian at the Oak Park, Ill., Public Library.

Marian Jones, 1908, recently resigned from the New York Public Library staff to live with her family in Denver, Colo.

Isabel S. Monro, 1907, has joined the cataloging staff of the New York Public Library.

Adrienne F. Muzzy, 1907-08, has been made branch librarian of the Yorkville branch of the New York Public Library.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Since the last report junior lectures have been as follows: "Italian literature from d'Azeleglio to d'Annunzio," by Théophile E. Comba; "The circulation department," by Jessie Welles (Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh); "Branch library buildings," by Benjamin Adams (New York Public Library); "The best seller," by Mary Ogden White of the editorial staff of *Newark News*.

Seniors' lectures in the advanced reference and cataloging course, and the school and college library course were on "College cataloging" (two lectures), by Harriet B. Prescott (Columbia University Library); and "The work of the archivist," by Victor H. Paltsits (New York Public Library).

Lectures in the senior administration course were on "City library extension," by Jessie Welles (Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh), and "State library extension," by Sarah B. As-kew (New Jersey Library Commission).

Recent and very welcome visitors to the school were: Miss Alice Tyler, and Mr. W. H. Brett of Cleveland, and Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, on her return from her lecture course at Riverside, Cal.

The juniors and several of the library staff attended the tea given after Miss Welles' lecture on March 18, at which Mr. T. E. Comba, an earlier lecturer, read scenes from

a translation of "A game of chess," by Giuseppe Giacosa.

On April 7 the Drexel Institute School, accompanied by Miss Bacon, were welcome guests in the schoolroom, meeting the New York students afterward, with some of the faculty, at the Port Arthur restaurant in Chinatown, where the party of forty-five had a Chinese dinner.

The school recently received a valuable and interesting gift of a Babylonian tablet with cuneiform writing from Mr. Andrew Keogh of the Yale University Library.

The practice of the spring term has been assigned in eighteen branches, six rooms of the reference department, the circulation offices and travelling library division, and in three local high school libraries.

Instead of taking the usual vacation the last week of March, the juniors voted to continue their work and to attend later the A. L. A. conference in Washington. They were however, excused from practice during what would have been vacation week, and as the third term practice occupies all day on Mondays and Tuesdays, they secured thus four successive days of rest and recreation.

The school headquarters at Washington will probably be the Hotel Gordon, and at least two instructors will remain with the student party. It is hoped that graduates as well as seniors may be of the party, which expects to occupy an entire car of the Baltimore & Ohio, on the outward journey. Miss M. A. Newberry, president of the alumni association, and Mr. F. B. Spaulding of the senior class, are arranging for a school reunion in the form of a luncheon. Twenty-seven juniors have joined the American Library Association.

Appointments have recently been made as follows:

Miss Maud Durlin (junior, 1913), promotion to first assistant in cataloging department, Cleveland Public Library.

Miss Gertrude Olmsted (senior, 1913), assistant, Muhlenberg branch.

Miss A. Marie Hardy (senior, 1914), librarian, East Orange High School Library.

Miss M. R. Abbott (senior, 1914), teacher's assistant, Library School, New York Public Library.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA—LIBRARY SCHOOL

The second term of the school began on Jan. 5, 1914, and closed for the Easter vacation of three days, April 9.

Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott gave her course of instruction in children's work during the week of March 16 to 21 and also gave a recital of selected stories on March 19, according to the plan for her work this year.

On April 1, Mrs. Max Franklyn Howland of Boston, formerly Anne Wallace, the founder of the Library School, gave a lecture to the class on "The ideals which constitute the foundation of sound library work." After this address, which occupied an hour, Mrs. Howland talked informally to the class for an hour, giving them a valuable insight into the difficulties of pioneer library work. Both talks were inspirational in their effect on her listeners.

On April 3 at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, the faculty of the Library School entertained at a reception in honor of Mrs. Howland. This occasion served to bring together a notable group of Atlanta people, both men and women. The invitations were confined to library trustees, past and present, and their wives, and to the men and women aside from trustees who had rendered service to the library cause in the city and state. This included as many as possible of the trustees of the Young Men's Library Association Library on which foundation the Carnegie Library of Atlanta was established. Mr. Darwin Jones, who was a trustee of the Young Men's Library Association Library at the time of its organization in 1866, was present to pay his respects to Mrs. Howland. The company included men distinguished in the professions and in business who had served the library at various times during the past forty-five years. It was a source of pleasure to the guests, who numbered over a hundred, to have Mrs. Howland again in Atlanta, and each took occasion to express some appreciation of her efforts for the library that had ended in so great a success. Master Wallace Howland attracted much interest at this entertainment in honor of his mother.

DELIA FOREACRE SNEED, *Principal*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Mr. Charles E. Rush, librarian of the Public Library, St. Louis, Missouri, gave two lectures before the school on April 8. His subjects were "Prominent illustrators of children's books" and "Effective library advertising."

The school closed upon April 8 for the annual spring recess, to reopen for the spring term on April 20.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Mrs. L. L. Beeken, who was Kate Keith, class of 1912, died in Pittsburgh on March 26, after an illness of nearly six months.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

NEWS NOTES

The outside lecturers for the month in the Library and community welfare course have been: Dr. E. A. Peterson, director of physical education in the Cleveland Public Schools, "Recreation as community necessity"; Prof. James E. Cutler, professor of sociology at Adelbert College, "Social service and allied professions"; Miss Anna L. Morse, librarian of the Reuben McMillan Free Library of Youngstown, "The library's relation to social service training." Other lecturers were Mrs. Julia S. Harron, editor for the Cleveland Public Library, on "Translations of foreign literature," and Miss Virginia Graeff of the Cleveland Art School, on "The educational value of pictures in libraries and schools."

The course in Bookbinding is now being given by Miss Stiles, supervisor of binding in the Cleveland Public Library. It includes the study of the mechanical make-up of books, practical work in mending and binding, and visits to library and commercial binderies.

Miss Harriet E. Howe, head instructor, has been appointed director of the Iowa Summer Library School at the State University of Iowa for the session of 1914.

Wednesday noon, March 18, the faculty were the guests of the class at a most enjoyable class "spread."

The school was closed for the Easter vacation, April 8-15.

ALUMNI NOTES

Ruth M. Tiffany, '12, resigned her position of assistant in the Western Reserve Historical Society Library and was married March 11 to Mr. William Bainum.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The month of field work required of seniors began February 9 and ended March 7. The public libraries of the following Illinois cities coöperated with the school this year by accepting students for practice work under the working conditions usually accorded their own assistants: Decatur, Evanston, Oak Park, Rockford, Jacksonville and Galesburg.

The annual inspection visit to libraries, bookstores, binderies, and printing shops re-

quired of both juniors and seniors, this year included the cities of St. Louis, Jacksonville and Springfield. This trip usually follows immediately the seniors' field work, but was postponed two weeks this year on account of the prevalence of scarlet fever in Urbana. A special car took the students to St. Louis over the Illinois Central Railroad Monday, March 23, and the return was made the following Saturday. The party included thirty-eight students, in charge of Miss Simpson, assistant director, and Miss Jutton, loan librarian of the University of Illinois Library. As is always the case, the librarians of the cities visited did everything any one could possibly expect of busy folks to enable the students to see and examine their libraries at work. The school is greatly indebted to them.

Lectures by visiting librarians have been given as follows: December 17 and 18, Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, two lectures: "A library diagnosis," and "The work of the American Library Association." January 22 and 23, Mr. Henry E. Legler, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, three lectures: "Recent developments in legislative and municipal reference work," "Books our grandmothers read when children," and "The Chicago Public Library and the playgrounds."

Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott began her regular five weeks' instruction in library work with children April 6, meeting the seniors daily, and the juniors twice a week.

Mr. John B. Kaiser, just before leaving Urbana to assume the duties of his new position as librarian of the Tacoma Public Library, gave to the seniors the regular ten lectures on legislative and municipal reference work. These lectures, greatly amplified, will soon be published in book form by the Boston Book Company.

Dr. A. H. Lyhyer, professor of history in the university, gave an illustrated lecture on "Constantinople" to the University of Illinois Library Club, at its January meeting. At the February meeting Dr. T. H. Guild of the English department, read one of his own plays. At the March meeting Miss Florence R. Curtis of the Library School faculty, read French-Canadian stories and verse.

ALUMNI NOTES

Anna May Price, B.L.S., 1900, is organizer of the Illinois Library Extension Commission, Springfield, Illinois.

Bess E. Wilson, B.L.S., 1907, has resigned her position as librarian of the Southern Il-

linois Normal School at Carbondale, and is an assistant in the John Crerar Library, Chicago.

Rachel Agg, of the junior class, has withdrawn from the school in order to accept the position of librarian of the Public Library at Plymouth, Indiana.

Edna A. Hester, 1903-04, has returned to the school for special work.

Fanny W. Hill, 1912-13, has returned to finish the junior year's work after a year's experience in the public libraries of Champaign, Illinois, and Union City, Indiana.

Edna L. Goss, B.L.S., 1902, is head cataloger of the University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis.

Helen Calhoun, B.L.S., 1905, was married to Mr. Gentry Cash, Feb. 14, 1914. Mr. and Mrs. Cash are living in Whiting, Indiana.

Catherine Alexander, 1912-13, is in a sanatorium at Howell, Michigan.

Sabra L. Nason, 1905-06, 1906-07, is librarian of the Umatilla County Library, at Pendleton, Oregon.

Mary E. Goff, B.L.S., 1911, is reference librarian of the University of Texas, Austin.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director*.

ILLINOIS SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The fourth summer session of the University of Illinois Library School will begin June 22, 1914, and continue for six weeks. Mr. Ernest J. Reece, Ph.B., and Miss Ethel Bond, A.B., B.L.S., members of the library school faculty, will be the principal instructors. Illinois librarians, assistants, or teacher-librarians are not charged a tuition fee; students from other states pay the usual fee of \$12. No entrance examinations are required.

For further information write to the Library School, Urbana, Illinois.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SUMMER SCHOOL

The following courses in library economy will be given at Columbia University, in the City of New York, at its summer session, from July 6 to August 14, 1914:

Bibliography—Miss Helen Rex Keller, instructor in charge, librarian, School of Journalism, Columbia University.

Administration of College and School Libraries—Mr. Andrew Keogh, reference librarian, Yale University; Mr. Frederick C. Hicks, assistant librarian, Columbia University; Miss Irene Warren, librarian, School of Education, Chicago University.

Cataloging, Classification—Miss Laura R. Gibbs, classifier and reviser, Columbia University Library.

Public documents and legislative and municipal reference work—Miss Ono Mary Imhoff, librarian of the International Health Commission, Washington, D. C.

For complete statement of courses and all particulars, write for announcement of the summer session to the secretary of the University, New York, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SUMMER SCHOOL

The University of Missouri with the co-operation of the Missouri Library Commission and the St. Louis Public Library offers courses in library methods at its Summer Library School during the six weeks from June 15 to July 25. This is an opportunity to add six weeks of systematic instruction to library experience, but is in no sense a substitute for the one or two years' training of the library schools.

Admission to the entire course offered is restricted to librarians, library assistants and students who have appointments to library positions or teaching positions with charge of the school library. University credit will be given under the customary conditions.

Miss Wales, secretary of the Missouri Library Commission, and Miss Maud van Buren, formerly instructor in the Wisconsin Library School, will assist in giving the courses. Through the courtesy of Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, president of the Missouri Library Commission and librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, Miss E. L. Power, supervisor of children's work, and Miss Margery Quigley, branch librarian in the St. Louis Public Library, are also to be instructors in the Summer Library School. These with Mr. H. O. Severance and Mr. H. M. Burrows of the university will constitute the faculty.

The courses will take up cataloging and classification, library economy, book selection and reference work.

There is a registration fee of \$10.00 for all students in the summer session of the University of Missouri. This covers all fees for students selecting all the courses in library methods or for any one of them in combination with courses in other departments of the summer session, aggregating not more than six hours' credit. There are no special examinations for admission to the Summer Library School.

For further information, write to J. D. Elliff, director of the summer session, Columbia, Missouri.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY COMMISSION SUMMER SCHOOL

The Minnesota Public Library Commission will hold its fifteenth Summer School for library training at the State University, Minneapolis, June 15-July 24, 1914. The instructors will be Miss Clara F. Baldwin, director, secretary of the commission; Miss Miriam E. Carey, supervisor of institution libraries, Minnesota Board of Control; Miss Helen J. Stearns, librarian, Minnesota Public Library Commission; Miss Martha Wilson, supervisor of school libraries, Minnesota Department of Education; Miss Ruth A. Haven, organizer, Minnesota Public Library Commission.

This brief course is intended primarily to meet the needs of the small public libraries which cannot afford trained librarians. It does not offer a complete course in library science nor claim in any way to be a substitute for regular library school training. The work will be adapted as far as possible to the needs of the libraries represented, based upon study of actual conditions and resources in the library and the town.

All of the instruction is given in the form of lectures, supplemented by practice work, which is carefully revised. Students will take away from the school corrected samples of all library records. The work is planned to require the time of the student from seven to eight hours a day; two or three hours for the lectures, and the remainder for the practical work.

The course is open only to those holding library positions, or under definite appointment to such positions, and to teachers or students in charge of school libraries. The course is free to all holding positions in Minnesota libraries; for those outside the state, a registration fee of \$10.00 is required.

Application for admission should be made before June 1 to Miss Clara F. Baldwin, director, Minnesota Public Library Commission, St. Paul, Minn.

Librarians

The following appointments and changes in the staff of the circulation department of the New York Public Library have been made during the month:

Miss Vera Russell of the Melrose Branch, Miss I. Stevenson and Miss M. M. Cooper of the 125th Street Branch, Miss D. Kinney of the Yorkville Branch, Miss A. H. Farren, children's librarian at the Wood-

stock Branch, Miss F. Florence of the West 40th Street Branch, and Miss Jane Dunphy of the Aguilar Branch, transferred to the new Fort Washington Branch.

Miss M. C. Miller transferred from the Jackson Square Branch to the 135th Street Branch.

Miss M. M. Brough transferred from the Muhlenberg Branch to the Chatham Square Branch.

Miss C. A. Nearpass transferred from the cataloging department to the 96th Street Branch.

Miss D. Flower transferred as children's librarian from the Webster Branch to the Woodstock Branch.

Miss M. F. Croes transferred from the Jackson Square Branch to the Stapleton Branch.

Miss E. J. Hession transferred from the St. Gabriel's Park Branch to the Hamilton Fish Park Branch.

Miss M. LeFevre transferred from the office of the supervisor of work with children to the West 40th Street Branch.

Miss Louise Griffith transferred from the West 40th Street Branch to the Central Circulation Branch.

Miss Cora D. Robertson transferred from the Aguilar Branch to the Morrisania Branch.

Miss Gertrude Pugh, formerly of the Liverpool (England) Free Lending Library, appointed at Tompkins Square Branch.

Miss D. Thomas transferred as children's librarian from the 125th Street Branch to the Webster Branch.

At the last meeting of the board of trustees of the Paterson (N. J.) Public Library the resignations of Miss May Bird and Miss Rosalind R. Kuenemann, of the library staff, were received. Miss Mollie Chadwick, formerly at the Totowa branch, but absent for the last year, will take the place of Miss Kuenemann; Miss Margaret Priestly of the Riverside branch, will take Miss Bird's place. Miss Pollitt, evening reference librarian at the main library, will go to Riverside.

BAILY, Lillian B., of Thompsonville, Ct., is to be librarian of the new Thompsonville Public Library.

BERRY, Ethel I., New York State Library School, '11-'12, has resigned her position as assistant in the Wells College Library, Aurora, N. Y., to become assistant in the catalog department of the Minneapolis Public Library.

BLISS, Leslie E., B.L.S., New York State Library School, '13, and Alice M. Burnett of Newark, N. J., were married on February 26. Mr. Bliss is assistant in the legislative reference section of the New York State Library.

BONNETT, Marguerite W., New York State Library School, '02-'03, for several years assistant in the reference department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, died suddenly in California on February 28.

CAMPBELL, Robert A., has been appointed librarian of the Municipal Reference Branch of the New York Public Library beginning April 1. This branch was formerly the Municipal Reference Library in the Finance Department of the city. By action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment it has been placed under the management of the New York Public Library and allotted quarters in the new Municipal Building. Mr. Campbell graduated at the University of Wisconsin, with degree of A.B., in 1906; was special agent of the Wisconsin State Tax Commission in the summer of 1906; assistant in the University of Wisconsin, 1906-'08; on the staff of the National Tax Commission, summer of 1907; a Fellow of Cornell University, 1908-'09; Fellow of the University of Wisconsin, 1909-'10; legislative reference librarian, state of California, 1910-'11; secretary, Wisconsin State Board of Public Affairs, 1911-'14. Before he went to California Mr. Campbell also had considerable experience under Mr. McCarthy in the legislative reference department of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission.

CLEGHORN, Vera, for the past two years librarian of the San Luis Obispo Carnegie Library, resigned April 1, to take a position with the California State Library in Sacramento.

FOSS, Sam Walter. A memorial to Sam Walter Foss, poet and for ten years and more the librarian at Somerville, Mass., will be erected on the farm on which he was born at Candia, N. H., by the Candia Club. It will take the form of a granite marker, bearing a bronze tablet on which will be the date of the poet's birth and an inscription from his works. Dana Brown, a cousin of the poet, has given a diamond-shaped plot of land to the club as a place for the memorial. It is hoped the memorial will be completed by the time the Candia Club holds its summer meeting in that town. A building on the land must be moved. It is planned to place a sign at the Candia railroad sta-

tion indicating the road which leads to the monument. At the next meeting of the executive committee of the club President George A. Hoseley will make a report on the definite plans for the memorial.

FOULDS, Maud M., of Ocean City, N. J., has been appointed librarian of the new Ocean City Public Library.

GILMORE, Evelyn L., for eight years librarian of the Lewiston Public Library, has been elected librarian of the Maine Historical Society, which has headquarters in Portland, one of the most important library positions in Maine.

HICKMAN, Margaret, of Red Wing, Minn., has been engaged to take charge of the new library recently completed at Eveleth in the same state.

JONES, Clara A., has resigned her position as librarian of the Warwick (Mass.) Free Library after thirty-three years of service. She continues as trustee and as secretary and treasurer of the board. During her librarianship the library has grown from 1700 to 5800 volumes. Warwick is one of the banner towns of the state in regard to circulation, which last year was 9.5 per head of the population. Circulation 4531, population (1910), 477. The people of Warwick showed their appreciation of her many years of faithful service by the gift of \$75 in gold from sixty contributors.

LOGASA, Hannah, head of the department of statistics and accounts in the Omaha Public Library, is planning to attend the Oxford meeting in August. She will sail for Europe soon after the A. L. A. conference in Washington, and will spend the summer in travel on the continent, returning to this country in October.

McLAUGHLIN, Mae, of the book department of the Queens Borough Public Library at Jamaica, L. I., has resigned to be married. Miss May McInerney of Elmhurst, has been appointed a grade B assistant in her place.

MORE, Annie, librarian in the Camden (N. J.) Public Library since 1897, died at her home in Camden March 26.

NEAL, Mollie, has been appointed librarian for the Venango County (Pa.) Bar Association. The 1700 volumes in the law library have been classified and rearranged in their cases. Miss Neal will have permanent quarters in the library and will do stenographic work for attorneys.

NELSON, Charles Alexander, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday on April 14 at a

birthday reception, which was attended by many library and other friends, who took opportunity to congratulate him on his long and varied work in the library field.

SAGE, Lucile, has been appointed assistant librarian in the library at Selma, Cal.

SEARS, Miss Minnie E., who was appointed first assistant in the cataloging division of the reference department of the New York Public Library beginning February 16, is a graduate of Purdue University, B.S., and M.S.; of the Illinois Library School, B.L.S.; was assistant cataloger, University of Illinois, 1901-03; head cataloger, Bryn Mawr College, 1903-07; traveled and was engaged in bibliographical work abroad, 1907-08; head cataloger, University of Minnesota, 1909-14. She was joint author, with Miss Isadore G. Mudge, of "A Thackeray dictionary," London, 1910.

SETTLE, George T., librarian of the Louisville (Ky.) Free Public Library, was elected president of the Department of Libraries at the Conference for Education for the South held in the Louisville Public Library April 8. He will succeed Charles D. Johnston, librarian of Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn.

STEWART, Elizabeth, children's librarian in the Omaha Public Library, sails from Boston for Naples about the first of June, for a year's leave of absence. She will spend the summer in travel and in winter will study in Germany.

VAIL, Mrs. Edith E., of Norwalk, Ct., has been engaged as librarian of the Westport (Ct.) Public Library to succeed Miss Katherine M. Hutt. Mrs. Vail has had experience in the libraries of Connecticut and Massachusetts.

WALKLEY, Raymond L., B.L.S., New York State Library School, '13, who has been temporarily engaged in bibliographic work for the United States Bureau of Education, has accepted an appointment as assistant to the librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library.

WITT, Mrs. Edgar, who has been chief librarian at Baylor University, Waco, Texas, since 1909, has resigned her position to take effect June 1. The vacancy has not been filled. Miss Annie Mclear will continue as first assistant.

WOODS, Arabella, of Des Moines, has been appointed librarian of the public library at Chariton, Ia. She will succeed Miss Katherine Terrill, who has accepted a library position in Burlington.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MAINE

Bar Harbor. *Jesup Mem.* L. Inez M. Suminsbey, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Sept. 10, 1913.) Accessions 376; total number of volumes in library 10,000. Circulation 20,996. Expenses for salaries \$975; for books and periodicals \$417.47.

An attractive brochure with two double-page illustrations and several full-page pictures showing exterior and interior views of the library, and containing a short sketch of the growth of the library and description of its building was issued with the annual report.

Brewer. At the March town meeting the question of accepting the proposed gift of the Free Public Library, offered to the city by the Library Association, was voted on. Conditions of the gift were that the city should assume the entire support of the library (instead of a part of it as at present); that the library should be kept up to its present standard; that the library should be managed by a permanent board or commission, composed the first year of persons satisfactory to the association, one (or two) of whom should retire each year, a successor being appointed by the city. By a vote of 302 to 292, the gift was refused. Several reasons were given for the result. First, the population at one end of the town is largely foreign and at present lacking in library interest; second, a large number of people living away from the center of the town felt they would derive little benefit from the institution; third, the tax rate is already reported abnormally high and a burden to the farmers of the town; and at the last minute news was received that a bequest of \$5000 made to the library by a former citizen had been annulled by the breaking of the testator's will, a fact which discouraged many from voting for the acceptance of the gift. By its last report the library was shown to possess about 3500 books, 314 books having been added during the year. There were 712 cardholders who had used 13,723 books and 7336 magazines. Expenses were about \$1200. Last year the city appropriated \$500 for the library, to which the state added \$50. The rest of the money was raised by the Library Association. No help has ever been received from Mr. Carnegie, and only about \$100 in all from outside the town.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Keene P. L. Mary Lucina Saxton, lbn. (38th annual rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 1, 1913.) Accessions 701; total number of volumes in library 19,753. Circulation 40,254. New registration 582.

Manchester. With the near approach of the time for the removal of the 70,000 and more books stored away in the Public Library Building on Franklin street to the new Carpenter Memorial Library, the question arises as to the uses to which the old library building will be put. The Manchester Federation of Women's Clubs some months ago petitioned that the old library edifice, when vacated, be turned over to the uses of the federation under proper restrictions, and intimated that the federation was in a position to expend whatever sum of money might be necessary to equip and furnish the building for social, philanthropic and educational work. Since that petition was filed the question has arisen in City Hall circles as to the occupancy of at least a part of the old library building by the overseer of the poor, the school department, and also the assessors, still leaving a room for federation purposes.

MASSACHUSETTS

Amherst. The Amherst College faculty has appointed President Alexander Meiklejohn, Librarian Robert S. Fletcher, Prof. J. F. Genung, Prof. H. de Forest Smith and Treasurer Harry W. Kidder to consider plans for a new library building.

Attleboro. The sum of \$500 has been left to the Public Library by the will of the late Mary Lee Buffum of Providence.

Barr. The bequest of \$2000 and books, left to the public library by Katherine Allen of Worcester, has been accepted.

Boston. A few librarians of Boston and vicinity have been meeting for luncheon on the last Thursday of each month, for informal discussion of professional matters.

Boston. Residents of the Franklin Park section are protesting Mayor Curley's action in causing the closing of the Park Branch Library and reading room. They declare it is the first Boston reading room to be closed since the building of the Public Library, and that thousands of patrons are put to serious inconvenience.

Boston. According to the last catalog of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, the Sheppard Library of that institution now contains about 7500 volumes. The library is especially strong in literature of pharmacopœias and dispensatories and in its sets of American and foreign pharmaceutical journals.

Boston. The Insurance Library Association, recently made an annex of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, is now established in new quarters on the fourth floor of the Oliver Building. The book stack room has been thoroughly fireproofed by rebuilding partitions, doors and windows to conform to National Board standards, and is equipped with steel stacks. All other shelves, cases and cabinets for files are of steel, the only wooden furniture being the desks, tables and chairs of the reading room. The librarian has a private office, and two assistants are now employed for the detail work.

Cambridge. The late John L. Cadwalader of New York City, bequeathed \$20,000 to Harvard University for the purchase of books for the law school.

Danvers. *Peabody Inst.* L. Emilie D. Patch, lbn. (46th annual rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1913.) Accessions 617. Total number of volumes in library 27,743. Circulation 49,973.

Gloucester. Four oil paintings in the Sawyer Free Library were cut from the frames recently, and some Indian relics and similar articles were taken. These were given to the city from the collection of the late Samuel E. Sawyer, donor of the library. The paintings stolen were on the second floor, access to which has always been free and unsupervised. Hereafter all visitors to the second floor of the building will be required to register.

Hudson P. L. Grace M. Whittemore, lbn. (46th rpt.—1913.) Accessions 434; total number of volumes in library 10,630. Circulation 42,028. Total registration 1724. Receipts \$2096.29. About one-fourth of the population of the town are library patrons.

Malden P. L. Herbert William Fison, lbn. (36th rpt.—1913.) Accessions 3999; total number of volumes in library 63,886. Circulation 197,899. New registration 3062. Receipts \$33,616.30.

The past year has been the busiest in the history of the library. The increase of circulation over last year is 14,900; the insur-

ance has been doubled; a painting by Maes, and a smaller one by Symonds have been purchased; a branch has been established at Maplewood; a recataloging has been begun; rebinding and repairing of all fiction and juveniles has been finished; a case for exhibiting photographs has been added to the art gallery; 2000 photographs have been purchased.

Marlboro. Edward L. Bigelow, for forty-four years chairman of the Public Library Committee, has resigned.

Melrose. The Melrose Public Library has established the first branch of the library, located in the southeast section of the city in the Middlesex Associates block on Forest street. The library trustees are also planning to open a branch in Melrose Highlands provided the city government makes an appropriation for the work. The associates defray the cost of the library branch, open the library one afternoon and evening each week and provide attendants there besides carrying the books to and from the library. Reports of the library trustees show 904 books added during the year to the central library and a circulation of 63,261 for 1913.

Needham. After \$700 has been paid to relatives and friends, Mrs. Myra S. Greenwood, formerly of Needham, under the terms of her will, directs that the residue be given to the town of Needham for the purpose of erecting a public library, the work to be done within three years after her death. She further directs that if the town now has a library the money be used as a trust fund to be known as the Greenwood Memorial Fund.

Orange. Resolutions of appreciation of the gift to the town of the library on East Main street, have been presented to Mrs. Almira Wheeler Thompson by a special committee. The library was erected by Mrs. Thompson in memory of her late husband.

Rockland P. L. Angela W. Collins, lbn. (35th rpt.—1913.) Accessions 351; total number of volumes in library 13,462. Circulation 36,042.

Waverley. *McLean Hospital* L. Edith Kathleen Jones, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions: medical library (for staff only) 192 volumes; general library (for patients and employes) 273 volumes. Total number of volumes in medical library 5494; in general library 7632. Circulation from general library

was 8487. There is an annual appropriation of \$300 for the general library, increased by from \$50 to \$200, from the "Loving bequest."

"This library is said to be the best institution library in the world, and certainly there is no other which has so fine a collection of books in the general library, for the use of patients, or where this branch of hospital therapeutics has been so carefully worked out. Within the last four or five years the desirability of well-selected, systematically managed libraries in hospitals for mental diseases has been much discussed, and library commissions and hospitals alike are doing what they can to establish and maintain such libraries. The annotated list published by the A. L. A. Pub. Board, entitled 'A thousand books for the hospital library,' is based upon the shelf-list of McLean Hospital General Library."

Westborough Town L. Flora B. Brigham, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 394; total number of volumes in library 17,377. Circulation 42,919. Receipts \$2434.27.

Worcester. A library where books on every topic may be secured in the French language is being founded by members of the Jeanne Mance Society, the largest organization composed of French-speaking women in Worcester. Members are especially anxious to secure French books on literature, history and biography, as well as approved French fiction and religious topics.

RHODE ISLAND

Centredale. The library books and all other property of the Union Library Association of Centredale have been presented to the town. Approximately 5000 volumes are contained in the library building, which is located on Mineral Spring avenue, near the center of the village.

Providence. *Brown Univ. L.* H. L. Koopman, lbn. (20th annual rpt.—yr. ending May, 1913.) Accessions 6530. Circulation for home use 6448. Two special collections of importance were added during the year: the Chambers Dante collection, numbering fully 2000 pieces, and a collection of about the same number of broadside ballads, chiefly American, many relating to the Civil War. With the latter gift came provision for mounting and binding. An alumnus has made possible the more complete cataloging of all works on history, which represent more than half the

books in the library, and this work has been begun.

Providence. After a careful survey of the funds available, the Providence Public Library has been obliged to curtail its usefulness by cutting down appropriations in nearly every line of activity. At the Central Library, on Washington street, it has been necessary to close some of the departments for a portion of the day. Moreover, till further notice, the whole building is to be closed on some of the days on which it has heretofore been open. It has been necessary to cut off a liberal slice from the list of periodicals subscribed for, as well as from the amount available for rebinding. And in addition to all this a most unfortunate cut has been made in the amount available for new books.

CONNECTICUT

The latest printed report of the Connecticut Public Library Committee (for the year 1912-13) suggests that the public library being a public institution every town should be compelled to establish and maintain one as it now establishes and maintains free public schools. At present, under the law of 1893 and a later amendment, every town which establishes a free public library and provides for its maintenance and increase receives a grant of books not exceeding \$200 in value the first year and not more than \$100 in any succeeding year. There are now in Connecticut 175 libraries, of which number 152 are free libraries (99 of them free public libraries under the state law), and 23 are subscription libraries. These libraries contain 1,548,540 volumes, 84,126 volumes being added during the year. Circulation amounted to 3,305,545. Total expenditures were \$178,299.08, of which \$111,744.20 was used for salaries, \$56,378.00 for books, and \$10,176.88 for periodicals. A series of tables, covering 53 pages, give complete details concerning the libraries of the state. In addition to the regular public libraries there are in the state 1095 schools having libraries, which contain 293,921 books. Of these 140 draw the state grant, the total amount so drawn being \$8130.

Ansonia P. L. Ruby E. Steele, lbn. (17th rpt.—yr. ending Sept. 30, 1913.) Accessions 1280; total number of volumes in library 19,257. Circulation 57,360. New registrations 540, total 2923. Receipts \$5899.60; expenses \$4904.71, including \$1768 for salaries, and \$1080.44 for books and periodicals.

Hartford. In answer to communications from the Civic Club and others in regard to the establishment of a municipal library in the new municipal building, the Municipal Building Commission states that there is sufficient space unallotted in the new building to house the proposed library, and at the direction of the city authorities this space could be reserved for the purposes noted in the communications.

Huntington. *Plumb Mem. L.* Jessamine Ward, lbn. (21st annual rpt.—yr. ending Aug. 31, 1913.) Accessions 747; total number of volumes in library 13,201. Circulation 39,501. New registration 361; total 744. Receipts \$4117.34; expenses \$3500.76.

Meriden. Mrs. Augusta Munson Curtis, aged 81, donor to Meriden of the \$100,000 Curtis Memorial Library and widow of ex-Mayor George R. Curtis, died April 1.

Middletown. The trustees of Wesleyan University have decided to erect a new library building, as part of extensive changes and improvements to be made within the university grounds.

Norfolk. The Norfolk Library, founded and maintained by Miss Isabella Eldridge, is twenty-five years old. It is thirty-three years since Miss Eldridge took the first step toward what later was realized in the present library, when she opened, in 1881, a reading room in the house of G. W. Scoville. The library does not cost Norfolk one cent, all expenses connected therewith, even to the purchase of books, being borne by Miss Eldridge.

Norwich. The Otis Library has received from the state the "Vital records of the town of Norwich," in two volumes, published by the Society of Colonial Wars.

Winsted. After the payment of certain bequests specified in the will of Mrs. Mary P. Whiting, the residue of the estate goes to the Memorial Library here. The value of the estate is not given.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Albany. The theological library of the late William Crosswell Doane, Episcopal bishop of Albany, comprising three thousand volumes, has been presented to the State Library by the grandchildren, carrying out the bishop's wish. It is to be known as The Doane Theological Library. These books were brought together

during a century by George Washington Doane, bishop of New Jersey, and his son, the late bishop of Albany.

Alden. The new building of the Ewell Free Library is completed, and the furniture is now being installed. It is built of Warsaw blue stone, trimmed with Indiana limestone, and is one of the most complete library buildings in the state. It is the gift of Colonel and Mrs. Joseph E. Ewell of Bath, former residents of Alden, as a memorial to their daughter, Florence Josephine Ewell.

Amangansett. The movement for the establishment of a public library in Amangansett is having warm support. An offer to donate 400 volumes has been made by an interested party.

Auburn. It is not generally understood by citizens that the library of Auburn Theological Seminary is open for use by the public. To meet this apparent misunderstanding the seminary authorities wish to state that their library is a free, public library, and its use is not confined to the faculty and students. The building is open on every week day during the seminary year from 8 to 12 in the morning, from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, and from 7 to 10 in the evening. An exception is made of the evening hours on Saturday. During vacations the hours are from 8 to 12 in the morning, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon. Rev. John Quincy Adams, D.D., is the librarian in charge. It is a general as well as a theological library. In it are now 35,450 volumes and 13,200 pamphlets, and about 70 periodicals.

Brooklyn. In a letter to the Brooklyn *Eagle* of April 12, David A. Boody, president of the Brooklyn Public Library, answers the frequent question why work does not proceed in the construction of the new central building. In the first place, to quote Mr. Boody, "this building is being constructed by the City of New York and not by the Brooklyn Public Library. The work is in charge of our local borough officials. The amount which has already been appropriated for this building is \$500,000. No further work can be done until an additional sum shall be available as a portion of the original \$500,000 must be retained to pay for architect fees, etc., as work goes on in accordance with the contract. In order to make a portion of this building available as soon as possible

for the present needs of the library, it was suggested by the trustees that the Flatbush avenue wing be first constructed. By a further appropriation at the present time of \$500,000 the wing can be completed to the second story and made to house the valuable collection of books and records now in the Montague branch. This collection is estimated to be worth \$750,000, but in many respects it has a valuation which money cannot measure. The Montague building is without adequate accommodation for these books and records and is not fireproof. A watchman is on duty night and day, but such a condition allowed to remain beyond the limit of necessity does not coincide with official obligation."

Brooklyn. Children's Museum L. Miriam S. Draper, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1913.) Accessions 223; total number of volumes in library 4895. Total attendance for 1913 was 47,798, and 329 books were loaned for home use.

Work on enlarging the reference room was begun during the year, and when completed will give considerable additional space for book shelves, besides providing tables for teachers and older students. Many students in the Training School for Teachers used the library in their preparation of lessons, and pupils of one biology class in the Commercial High School spent their study periods there, following the outline of a special course. Boys and girls use the library constantly in connection with their hobbies. Visits to the museum have been made by thirty different groups of librarians and by several curators of museums both in this country and abroad.

Buffalo. The councilmen have reconsidered the budget and have raised the library appropriation from \$83,174.59 to \$110,000, after Librarian Walter P. Brown and Director Thomas T. Ramsdell had presented figures showing that it would be necessary to close some of the branches unless the appropriation was increased.

Buffalo. The Buffalo Public Library is to send to Spokane, Wash., for the Inland Empire Teachers' Association demonstration, an exhibit of the library work in the schools of this city. Requests for displays illustrating this phase of library work, which originated in Buffalo, have come from all over the world. An exhibit has been sent to Leipsic and this in turn is to go to the San Francisco Exposition in 1915. Recently the superintendent

of the Oregon schools sent to all the district superintendents pamphlets describing the school library work of Buffalo and urging the adoption of the service wherever possible.

Canandaigua. Major Charles A. Richardson of Gorham street, this city, has made a gift of his valuable library to the Wood Library Association, which is to occupy quarters in the building of Ontario Historical Society, now in process of construction. Over 1700 volumes are contained in the collection, which is valued at many thousands of dollars. Major Richardson has also assured the Library Association that he has provided for an endowment of \$5000 for the institution. One-half the income from this amount is to be expended annually in the upkeep of the Richardson library and the other half is to be used to buy reference books to keep the collection up to date. It has been agreed that an alcove shall be set aside in the library portion of the Historical Building for the purpose of keeping the Richardson volumes together and that the gift is to be known as "The Major Richardson Collection."

Canton. Mrs. Eva Remington, the widow of the artist, Frederic Remington, has made a valuable addition to the College Library, to be under the direction of the Fine Arts Department of St. Lawrence University. The library is to be a memorial to Mrs. Remington's parents, Lawton and Flora Caten. The selection of books has been made by Prof. Hardie of the college, and the books cover the whole field of fine arts. For the present these books will be kept in the classified library, but when a suitable bookcase has been made they will be housed in the fine arts room. Mrs. Remington plans to make additions from time to time.

Carthage. F. W. Woolworth has given \$100 to the Carthage Free Library, and the money will probably be used for current expenses. Mr. Woolworth was a native of the town of Champion, and donations from other former residents of Champion to the amount of \$300 have been received. This with the \$400 that was appropriated at the last village election by the taxpayers of the two villages places the library in a good financial condition. The board of trustees of the library association is considering the proposition of starting an active campaign to raise by popular subscription a building fund.

Corona. A delegation of residents of the North Corona section, at the March meet-

ing of the Queens Borough Library trustees, at Jamaica, presented petitions containing several thousand names requesting that a branch library be established somewhere in the vicinity of Jackson avenue.

Geneva. As a result of an arrangement entered into between the Geneva school authorities and the trustees of the Geneva Free Library the library will receive 250 volumes for which there is no room at present in the High School Library. The books are a collection of volumes of history, fiction and biography. The Board of Education retains title to the books and can recall them at any time but they will be placed on the library shelves and used the same as any other books in the library.

Ithaca. Cornell Univ. L. Geo. Wm. Harris, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1913.) Accessions 13,870; total number of volumes 423,570, of pamphlets 64,000. Recorded use for both reference and home use (regarded as about one-third the actual use of the books of the library) 126,574. Registered borrowers 1092.

Middleport. A branch of the State Traveling Public Library has been established here and will be located in the M. E. Church. Miss Georgia Hawn will serve as librarian.

New York City. Carrère & Hastings have filed plans for a two story and basement branch with a facade of brick and marble to be erected at 78 and 80 Manhattan street, extending through to 519 and 521 West 126th street, for the New York Public Library. The cost is estimated at \$70,000.

New York City. The station of the traveling libraries department of the New York Public Library, recently opened in Room 108A of the Columbia University Library, is primarily for the circulation of books to the faculty and students of the university. The station is open every week day from 8.30 to 12 a.m., and on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 1 to 5.30 p.m. Three thousand books in charge of an experienced librarian form the initial collection, which will be changed or increased as occasion demands. Two books may be borrowed for a period of two weeks with the privilege of renewal for a like period. Regular deliveries by automobile twice a week will enable the station to borrow books from all the other branches of the circulation department; through this so-called interbranch loan system about 80,000 titles are available. An author catalog of the books on

the shelves will be kept at the station and printed lists issued by the Public Library will facilitate the borrowing of books from other branches.

New York City. The forty-third branch of the New York Public Library, known as the Fort Washington branch and situated at 535 West 179th street, between St. Nicholas and Audubon avenues, was formally opened April 14, at 8.30 p.m. On April 6 the building was open for the registration of borrowers, and on April 15, at 9 o'clock, it was open for the distribution of books. The building, the thirty-seventh erected from the Carnegie Fund to be used by the New York Public Library as a branch, is a four-story structure of Indiana limestone on a plot 50 x 100 feet. It was designed by Messrs. Walter Cook and Winthrop A. Welch and built by the William L. Crow Construction Company at a cost of about \$115,000. An assembly room seating two hundred and fifty people is provided in the basement; the circulation, reading and reference rooms for adults are located on the first floor; the children's room is on the second floor; club study rooms and the janitor's apartment occupy the third floor. This new branch is the Library's "farthest north" in Manhattan.

New York City. By the will of John L. Cadwalader, late president of the board of trustees of the New York Public Library, \$100,000 is given to the library. Mr. Cadwalader also gave to the library his collection of prints, in which he took great pride, and which is one of the most valuable private collections in the country, and such books from his library as might be chosen by the director of the public library. By the terms of the will \$50,000 is to be used to enlarge the prints' collection and \$50,000 to increase the salaries of the employees in the reference department. In respect to enlarging the collection of prints he expressed a preference that the expenditure should not be made for modern prints.

New York City. The accessions in the circulation department of the New York Public Library during 1913 were 165,274, making the total number of volumes in the department 964,189, a total which was inadvertently referred to in the April JOURNAL as representing the accessions alone.

New York City. The fifty-fourth annual report of Cooper Union shows that 632 books and 1478 pamphlets were added to the library

during the year. There were 487,934 men and 6494 women who used the library and reading room, making a daily average of 1550. A decrease of 91,338 in attendance for the year was shown. The Students' Loan and Reference Library was used by 389 students who drew 1554 books for home use. This library now contains 873 volumes.

New York City. To provide for the administration of the Columbia University Library, pending the selection of a successor to Dr. William D. Johnson, who resigned as librarian last December, a library council has been appointed, consisting of the president of the university, and Profs. Wheeler, Trent, Keyser, Shotwell, Simkhovitch, Abbott, Weeks and Harper.

New York City. Plans have been filed for enlarging the two-story library and office of the Hispanic Society of America on 155th street, by adding one story to the private exhibition gallery at a cost of \$35,000. Charles P. Huntington is the architect.

New York City. For the convenience of the Hungarians of the Bronx, a collection of books in Hungarian has been placed in the Woodstock branch. The same branch has on exhibition two original paintings of Indian life by E. Irving Couse, lent by the artist, and some etchings by Thomas Johnson, lent by Mrs. Johnson.

Potsdam. Vilhelm Slomann of the State Library School at Albany, spent some time at the local library in March introducing a new system for the lending of books, cataloging a portion of the library and giving it a general overhauling. The local library has about 6500 volumes. About 600 of them were uncataloged. They represented the library's purchases for the past four years.

Rochester. Governor Glynn has signed the bill presented to the Legislature this winter increasing the power of the trustees of the Rochester Public Library and describing what shall constitute the library fund. Under the new law the Public Library Commission will have powers in regard to the Public Library analogous to the powers of the Park Commission and the Board of Education. Previously all contracts for library work and the purchase of all books and the expenditure of money for any purpose was done by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Under the new law the Library Commission will divide its funds, create offices, appoint officers, purchase supplies and do whatever seems

wise to it with the appropriation granted for library purposes.

Schenectady. The branch library in the school building at Brandywine avenue and Becker street has been used beyond the expectation of people in the neighborhood at whose request it was opened by the Public Library. Fifteen hundred readers from all over the eastern section of the city have so far taken out cards. The success of this branch is considered the more surprising in view of the fact that the basement room it occupies is most inconvenient to the public. In spite of difficulties over 26,000 volumes were loaned during 1913 from this one room. The branch collection contains 2229 books, according to the annual report.

NEW JERSEY

Bayonne. The Building Committee of the Free Public Library of this city has been authorized to enter into a contract with the Art Metal Construction Company for the equipment of the library with the firm's steel stacks at a cost of \$6024.00.

Elizabeth. One of the "community" libraries of the Free Public Library of this city has been established at School No. 4. The plan has proved both popular and beneficial. Children, parents and other members of the family and their friends patronize the branch liberally. The "community" library has also proved of great advantage to the students of the Normal training department.

Hopewell. A free library and reading room has been opened in the office of J. C. Harrison, with a stock of 600 volumes.

Lakewood. Over \$1000 was made at a recent presentation by amateurs of a dramatization of "The Peterkin papers." The money was given to the Lakewood Library.

Madison. The use of the Madison Public Library has been extended to the residents of Morristown, who have been without library privileges since the burning of their public library in February.

Newark. A conference has been held at the Free Public Library between representatives of the New Jersey State Library Commission, consisting of John Cotton Dana, Miss Sarah B. Askew and Miss Edna B. Pratt on behalf of the commission, and Dr. Laban Dennis, president of the Public Welfare Committee of Essex county, Miss Emily S. Hamblen, its secretary, and William A. Averill of the committee, together with Dr.

W. Allen. The conference was to discuss the subject of a library survey for the county and to agree upon a plan for carrying it into execution. The details are now being worked out by the State Commission and the Public Welfare Committee. The State Library Commission will assume the direction of the survey which will be carried out by the Public Welfare Committee.

Ocean City. The Ocean City Public Library has rented two rooms on the second floor of the Bourse Building, Eighth street and Asbury avenue, for library purposes until the completion of the new City Hall.

South Orange F. P. Circ. L. Julia Schneider, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending May, 1913.) Accessions of 970 volumes were offset by 865 books discarded, lost or destroyed, leaving net increase of only 105 books. Total number on shelves 10,110. Circulation 36,490. Total registration 1878. Receipts \$7811.20; expenditures included \$1120.60 for salaries, and \$550.05 for books and magazines.

Summit F. P. L. Mabel R. Haines, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1913.) Added 1058 volumes, total 10,662 volumes in library. Issued for home use 33,867 volumes (1071 increase over 1912.) Receipts \$4244.28; expenses \$4048.60.

During the year the library has installed new stacks and annexed a small branch library in the North Summit Neighborhood House.

Summit. The library has received a gift of \$100 from Theodore L. Beck, which will be applied to the purchase of books.

Trenton. The contract for the erection of the \$40,000 addition to the Trenton Free Public Library, the gift of the late John Lambert Cadwalader of New York, has been awarded to W. J. & J. H. Morris of this city.

Trenton. The bills authorizing the appointment of a legislative advisor and the establishment of a legislative reference department in the State Library have been signed by Gov. Fielder. The advisor, a competent counselor-at-law, is required to maintain an office in connection with the legislative reference department, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, and of insuring accuracy in the text and other proper language. The other bill makes it the duty of the state librarian to collect and keep constantly up to date, and have readily accessible to all members of the

Legislature, and all persons desiring legislative information, all matters pertaining to current or proposed legislation. He is also required to provide digests of such information and material upon request of any legislative committee or member of the Legislature. The annual expense for this department is not to exceed \$1000, and the salary provided for the advisor is fixed at \$1500.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania Library Notes for January contains a list of all the free libraries of Pennsylvania. The list includes 142 libraries, as compared with the list of sixty-seven free libraries published by the Keystone State Library Association in 1903. Some of the names on the present list represent libraries which were formerly on a subscription basis, but most of them are new. Included in each entry is the name of the town and county in which the library is located, the population of the town, the name of the library, the date of its founding, the number of volumes and the name of the librarian.

The Free Library Commission has published its report for 1913, in which attention is again called to the need of a more efficient library law for the state, and to the great need for more field workers. Two hundred and fourteen visits were made to 160 libraries, eight new libraries were organized, and three older ones assisted in reorganization. Forty-three conferences were held with library trustees or committees, talks were given on "Library Days" before clubs, meetings were held with small groups of people interested in forming a library, rooms were planned, and lists of books were furnished. Coöperation with the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women was placed on a definite basis during the year through their library committee, and has proved mutually helpful. Nine round table meetings were held. The third summer course was held at State College in connection with the summer course for teachers. Eleven librarians took the regular course and four teachers took the work intended for those who have charge of school libraries. Through the traveling library work 17,884 books were sent to 327 points in the state. Of these 13,009 volumes went into country districts or very small towns, and 1260 to public school buildings, for general use; 1448 volumes went to study clubs in towns where there is no free library, and 1695 volumes were lent to public libraries. The summer school at Mt. Gretna received

about 400 books to serve as a library. By agreement the traveling library does not operate in Susquehanna county, where the Montrose Library has now established forty-five stations in place of the eleven formerly maintained by the Library Commission.

Allentown. The law library of 5000 volumes belonging to the late Judge Edward Harvey has been bequeathed to the Lehigh County Bar Association, and a sum of \$2000 accompanies the bequest, the income to be used in maintaining the library.

Ardmore. The fifteenth anniversary of the Ardmore Free Library was celebrated in March by the Ardmore Women's Club, its founders, at an entertainment in the Ardmore Y. M. C. A. A feature of the celebration included tableaux representing the titles of famous books. In connection with the celebration numerous donations of books were received and an anonymous donor sent a check for \$100. Beginning with a few books, donated by members of the club, the library has grown until to-day it has a circulation averaging more than 1000 books a month, and has fourteen traveling libraries connected with it.

Braddock. On April 19 the Braddock Carnegie Library, the first free library ever given by Andrew Carnegie, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. An elaborate celebration was prepared, with a big parade and many speeches. Mr. Carnegie was a guest of honor.

Chester. By the will of the late Mrs. Sarah D. Mowry the sum of \$300 is left to the Chester Free Library.

Kutztown. The Kutztown State Normal School is building a \$100,000 library and museum building of North Carolina granite.

Mount Union. As a part of a movement set on foot by the ministers of the town to secure better social conditions, plans were made early in the Winter to organize a public library. A vacant room in the Methodist church has been fitted up for library purposes, and about 225 books have been donated to form the nucleus of the library.

Philadelphia. From the Starr Center Settlement Library, situated in a crowded tenement district and supported wholly by voluntary contributions, 29,600 books were circulated. There are only 3500 books in the collection, and about 1000 cardholders. Every Wednesday in the summer the library is the

distributing station of the Philadelphia Flower, Fruit and Ice Mission.

Philadelphia. Ground has been broken for a free library for George's Institute at the southeast corner of Fifty-second and Media streets. It will be of brick, 92 x 74 feet, and will cost \$10,800.

Philadelphia. Resolutions urging the Drexel Institute to restore its school for the training of librarians were adopted March 20 at a meeting of the representatives of educational and cultural institutions, held in the Free Library building. Among the institutions represented were the Free Library, the College of Physicians, Drexel Institute, the University of Pennsylvania and several of the city's learned societies. A committee was appointed to draft a formal statement for presentation to the trustees of the Drexel school. There is no library school in eastern Pennsylvania now, although there is a brief course in library management at the William Penn High School. It was stated that the low salaries paid by the city to its librarians are responsible for the small number of young men and women who enter the profession. It was suggested that the public library board assume control of the library school. This proposition was rejected, and the representatives of Drexel Institute were equally emphatic in refusing to support the school.

Phoenixville P. L. Elmira W. Pennypacker, lbn. (17th annual rpt.—yr. ending July 1, 1913.) Accessions 441; total number of volumes in library 10,063. Circulation 30,291. New registration 343; total 1974. Income \$2153.43; expenses \$2042.78, including \$1016.05 for salaries, and \$601.88 for books and periodicals.

Pittsburgh. Work has been begun on the \$150,000 addition to the Northside Carnegie Library. The new portion will be added to the Moody street side. It will be two stories high. Andrew Carnegie is bearing the cost of the addition.

Pittston. The Lithuanian Library, containing 1146 volumes, had 652 visitors to its reading room and 1159 books were taken home. The work cost less than \$200, as J. S. Vascavage, who has charge of the work, gives his services.

Pottsville. The trustees of the Free Public Library gave a banquet at the Penn Hall Hotel on April 3 to the members of the library staff, the directors of the Pottsville school district and members of the press.

Somerset. George F. Baer, president of the Philadelphia and Reading, has given \$500 to the fund for the establishment of a free library here. Mr. Baer is a native of Somerset county.

Warren. The Warren Library will receive \$5000 under the will of the late Mrs. Eliza A. Henry.

Waterford. Library rooms have been fitted and furnished in the High School Building. The committee in charge plans to keep the rooms open several evenings each week for the accommodation of those wishing books from the library and also for meetings of the women's clubs and other gatherings of a public or semi-public nature.

MARYLAND

In its second biennial report covering the time from November, 1911, to November, 1913, the Maryland Public Library Commission summarizes work done, particular stress being laid on the work of traveling libraries, of which 263 were circulated. For about nine and one-half months of the time Miss Mary P. Farr has been employed as field secretary and library organizer. In order to acquire a permanent field secretary the commission recommends a doubling of the present appropriation of \$1500 to \$3000. With this increased appropriation it would be possible to purchase more new books for the traveling libraries, and to encourage and help both the libraries already established in the counties and new ones just being started. The commission now has its office in the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore, but need is felt of larger quarters. By careful husbanding of resources in previous years, the commission was able to spend \$1000 this year for books, which added 43 new traveling libraries and revised the old ones. There is a growing demand for libraries on special topics.

Baltimore. A branch of the Enoch Pratt Free Library at Irvington has been asked by a committee from the Women's Club of Irvington. It was asked that the city buy a lot for the library at the triangle formed by Frederick avenue, Hilton street and Caton avenue, or in that vicinity, the plan being to have the building erected out of the Carnegie library fund. The committee was told that there was no money available at this time for the purchase of the lot. The matter will be brought to the attention of Mayor Preston and the Board of Estimates may con-

sider the proposition when it makes up the tax levy budget for 1915.

Frederick. The new library was opened April 15 in a room at the Y. M. C. A. Miss S. M. Akin, of Cartersville, Ga., an experienced librarian, is in charge, and she will have one pupil assistant. The library has about 1500 books.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. The Public Library has just rendered a valuable service to students of the history of the District of Columbia in preparing an analytical catalog of the Columbia Historical Society records. In preparing this card catalog of the sixteen volumes of the proceedings of the Columbia Historical Society it was found that there are 140 different papers. In some cases the separate papers are represented under two or three subjects, so that the series as a whole is represented by 321 different author and subject entries. The Library of Congress has printed the cards for this series. Sets of the printed cards can be purchased by other local libraries or by individuals.

Washington. An amendment to the army appropriation bill has been suggested by Senator Dupont of Delaware, that the library of the surgeon general's office be moved to the Library of Congress and become a part of it. Senator Dupont suggested that as the library is not used exclusively by the army medical corps, but is a library for the whole medical profession, it should be made a part of the national library, and that the army, which has annually appropriated \$10,000 for its upkeep, should be relieved of its care. Furthermore, while the building in which the library is kept is supposed to be fireproof, it is not modern in its equipment, and the opinion was expressed that to allow the library to remain there indefinitely would be dangerous. The change is opposed by members of many medical societies, who say that it will be much more difficult for physicians to get access to the books if they are put into the Library of Congress.

Washington. Dept. of Agriculture L. Claribel R. Barnett, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1913.) Accessions 9574, total number of books, pamphlets and maps 127,819. The total number of different periodicals, exclusive of annuals, received currently during the year was 2035, of which 777 were received by purchase and 1258 by gift. There were 44,029

books charged to readers in the main library, and 22,166 to various branch libraries. Five thousand seven hundred and sixty-eight books were borrowed from other libraries in and out of Washington, most frequently from the Library of Congress and the library of the Surgeon General's office.

Washington. Geol. Survey L. The library received 15,040 additions, comprising practically all new literature on geology, paleontology and mineralogy. There were 9213 readers in the library, and 10,162 books and maps were lent for outside use. The bibliography of North American geology for 1911, with 1266 author entries, was published as Bulletin 524. The bibliography for 1912 (Bulletin 545) is under way. In addition to current cataloging, work was continued on the full cataloging of various series in the older portion of the library, including reports and maps of geological surveys of Hungary, Slavonia-Croatia, Galicia, France, Switzerland, and Tasmania (in part), the monographs of the Palaeontological Society of London, public documents, mostly of the Western states, procured for the use of the land-classification board, and maps of the New England, Middle Atlantic and some of the Southern states. Printed cards for these various series, as well as for the new geologic books and for all of those cataloged in former years, are now available to librarians. As these cards, marked "Library, U. S. Geol. Survey," are filed in the many public, institutional, and university libraries of the country the information goes abroad that the books described are in the Geological Survey Library. This fact accounts in part for the increased number of requests for loans made upon the library by librarians and specialists outside of this city, and also for the increased number of specialists who come here to use the library.

Washington. Soldiers' Home L. During the year ending July 1, 1913, 800 volumes were added to the library, making a total of 11,107 volumes. In response to many requests a collection of standard German books was begun, 95 volumes being added. During the winter months a reading club was conducted in the library once a week, with an average attendance of 34. Books from the hospital library are taken to patients unable to leave their beds, and periodicals are freely circulated. The library also contains a supply of books for the blind.

The South

VIRGINIA

Richmond. After more than a year of negotiations, the 100-year-old manuscripts stolen from the Virginia State Library during the evacuation of Richmond, in 1865, and discovered in 1912 in the Americana of the late Benson J. Lossing, are restored to the state. The General Assembly set aside an appropriation of \$790 to fulfil the contract entered into between the Lossing heirs and the legal department of the state. Of this amount \$750 went to the heirs to pay for the care of the documents and the cost of the litigation, and \$40 for the traveling expenses of the state librarian, who brought them back to Virginia. The Virginia papers include letters from Marquis de Lafayette to the Revolutionary governor of Virginia, documents bearing the signatures of Queen Anne, King William, the Georges and other British sovereigns, and formal communications in the handwriting of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Patrick Henry, James Madison and others.

Richmond. The Chamber of Commerce, Business Men's Club and a large representation of interested men and women are united in urging the Council Committee on Finance to approve the purchase of Jeter Memorial Hall at Richmond College for a municipal library. A resolution appropriating \$110,000 for this purpose is now pending.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston. The Charleston Library Society has recently received a bequest of \$5000 from the late Mrs. Laura Wolcott Lowndes.

GEORGIA

Atlanta. The proposal to have five women each on the Board of Health, the Board of Education, the Park Board and the Library Board has been agreed to and adopted by the Charter Amendment Committee of General Council. These boards now consist of one member from each of the ten city wards and the mayor and the chairman of the corresponding council committee as ex-officio members, making a total membership of twelve. The addition of five women will make the membership seventeen. The women are to be full members, with voting power the same as the men; they are to be elected by general council in the same way that board members are now elected.

Savannah. The selection of the commission which is to have full charge of the drafting of plans and the construction of the Public Library for which the Carnegie Corporation of New York has made an appropriation of \$75,000, has been completed. It has been found that a handsome and commodious building can be put up for the amount that is available. It is possible that the city council may make an additional appropriation of \$25,000, thus making available \$100,000 for the construction and equipment of the building. No assurance has been given on this point, however. Under the terms of the gift the city must make an annual appropriation of \$7,500, or 10 per cent. of the appropriation. The city has been appropriating \$10,000 a year to the support of the present Public Library and this appropriation will merely be transferred. The most available site at present for the proposed building is the lot at the rear of Colonial Cemetery, which the city owns. Unless the plans are changed this is where the building will be erected.

KENTUCKY

Hopkinsville. The Carnegie Library Board expect the new library building on Liberty street to be ready for occupancy by July 1.

Louisville. The Carnegie Corporation will be asked to give \$50,000 for two additional branch libraries in Louisville, as a result of action taken by the Library Board. The matter was brought before the Library Board by the Building Committee, in whose report it was asserted Louisville needed two more branches to complete the system, and suggesting that they be built at Butchertown and at South Louisville. In its report the Building Committee stated that the \$200,000 provided about six years ago by Mr. Carnegie had been entirely used in the construction of the main library and eight branches, the last branch having been accepted with the contractor's guarantee in March. The Finance Committee has been authorized to take immediate steps toward making the request.

Louisville. The new newspaper and civics room of the Louisville Free Public Library was opened for public use March 30. The room is 24 x 54 feet, with shelving and furniture finished in quarter-sawed oak. The shelving extends around two sides and one end, with a reading stand for newspapers taking up the entire east end of the room. This reading stand accommodates the Louisville daily papers, English and German, and

Cincinnati *Enquirer*. In cupboards below are kept the back numbers of volumes to be completed and made ready for binding. There are three tables, which will accommodate six readers each, and six standing racks, on which are kept the ninety-seven newspapers on reading sticks for use at the tables. The attendant's desk is at the west end of the room, placed for supervision of the entire room. The Louisville papers will be indexed by the assistant in this room, and clippings from papers and separates from magazines, books and pamphlets will be indexed and placed in box files under the system of decimal classification arranged especially for the purpose.

Louisville. At the annual meeting of the board of trustees of the Free Public Library, the offer made by the Jefferson Institute of Arts and Sciences, to turn over to the library its museum collection of Japanese, Indian and other relics, was accepted. Relative to the proposed plan that the county appropriate to the Louisville Free Public Library annually \$2000 or \$2500 for the privilege of persons in the county outside the city having access to the library books, it was stated that the county's finances would not warrant an arrangement of the kind at present, but it was hoped such an agreement could be reached soon. There has been some talk of establishing branch libraries in the county outside the city when the Louisville Free Public Library would expect to receive from the county \$6000 or \$7000 annually.

TENNESSEE

Athens. The ladies of Browning Circle are planning to secure funds to erect a library building in Athens that will be not only a library, but a building in which the social activities of the city may be carried on. The plans are to provide for a gymnasium, swimming pool, reading room, rest room for country women who come to Athens to do their trading and other features of an up-to-date community house.

Chattanooga. P. L. Margaret Dunlap, libn. (9th annual rpt.—yr. ending Sept. 30, 1913.) Accessions 4627; total number of volumes in library 30,223. Circulation 103,293, an increase of 27,816, 15,673 being from the county branches and class room collections. Total registration 9669. Receipts \$14,684.53; expenses \$14,168.47.

The year's growth and development of the library are shown in the opening of a colored

branch library, the establishment of five county branches, the placing of twelve class room collections in the first, second and third primary grades in the schools of Hamilton county, and in the increased circulation of books from the main library.

Jackson. In their annual report to the board of mayor and aldermen, the trustees of the City Library ask that an appropriation of \$3600 per year be made to the institution, as it is found that it will take that amount to operate it. They cite the fact that a good many new books and periodicals have been purchased during the past year and the library is quite a supplement to the city schools as an educational facility. The work of the librarian, Miss Allie Drake, and her assistant, Miss Kathleen Hamilton, is praised.

Knoxville. The University of Tennessee Library will give its usual six weeks' course in library methods for teacher-librarians from June 23 to July 31. Instruction will be given by Miss Lucy E. Fay, librarian, and Miss A. T. Eaton, assistant librarian.

ALABAMA

University. President George H. Denny announces that Colonel J. J. Garrett of Birmingham, has donated to the University his library of law books containing 1800 volumes. The addition of this collection will greatly increase the usefulness of the already excellent library of the school of law.

Central West

MICHIGAN

Detroit. The library fund was cut \$16,900.77 by the Council Committee on claims and accounts at its meeting March 21. The biggest cut was in the estimate for books, \$10,000 being cut out of the \$50,000 request of the Board of Library Commissioners, the allowance being just \$5,000 more than the Board of Estimates permitted to go through last year. Librarian Adam Strohm's salary was left at \$4,000, the committee cutting out an estimate for a \$1,000 increase in his pay. Items of \$77,375 and \$19,870 for the pay of 117 assistant librarians were held up temporarily. The items carry increases, the library commissioners said, because the public school teachers have been raised year after year, but no provision has been made for more pay for the women who work at the libraries. Minor items for typists and clerks and running expenses were reduced somewhat.

Detroit. "Detroit Public Library branches, 1914," is an artistic 36-page octavo pamphlet, issued by the Detroit Library Commission as a presentation of the twelve branches now in operation in the public library system. Of these, ten are housed in their own buildings, six being erected from Carnegie grants, two being gifts of private citizens, and two established at the cost of the city; two are still maintained in rented quarters. Excellent cuts of the buildings are accompanied by main floor plans and brief data as to arrangement, equipment, and cost; an effective cover design shows a small relief map of the city, with the branches and main library indicated in gilt. The diversity in plans, and varying adaptation to site requirements are interesting and suggestive. The Henry M. Utley branch is a worthy memorial to the long years of service of Detroit's veteran librarian emeritus. These branches "represent an investment of approximately a half a million dollars, an annual circulation of 600,000 issues and a personnel of about 60 library attendants."

Essex. The contract for building the new public library has been awarded to Johnson & Rogers of Essex.

Grand Rapids. The Association of Commerce has recently issued a little folder in which the work of the public library is given equal prominence as an asset to the community with that of the schools, and with statistics of valuation, building, post office receipts, financial conditions and industrial activity in general. The figures given for the library in this folder include all records of attendance as well as books issued for home use and show a growth from a library of 56,402 volumes with total use amounting to 223,007 in 1900, to a collection in 1913 of 131,484 volumes used by 790,235 individuals.

Highland Park. The Highland Park village authorities have decided to appropriate \$5000 for the maintenance of the Carnegie library which is likely to be given Highland Park this year. The municipal officers are working with the school board in an effort to secure the library. An excellent site has been found on Woodward avenue, near Buena Vista avenue.

Kalamazoo. It has been decided by the Library Committee of the Board of Supervisors to secure the services of a librarian to take complete charge of the law library in the Court House.

Lansing. There has been an increase of 1620 district libraries and a decrease of 65 township libraries in the last ten years, according to B. L. Keeler, superintendent of public instruction. The number of volumes in district libraries and the amount paid for the support of the libraries has nearly doubled during the last decade.

Manistee City Public and School L. Angie Messer, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Nov. 30, 1913.) Accessions 1884; total number of volumes 16,637. Circulation 58,031. New registration 657; total number of borrowers 3153 (population in 1910 was 12,381).

Traverse City P. L. Alice M. Wait, lbn. (9th annual rpt.—yr. ending Apr. 30, 1913.) Accessions 608; total number of books in library 12,928. Circulation 40,253. New registration 437; total 2061. Reading room attendance 16,103.

OHIO

Cincinnati. The *Union Bulletin* of the Hebrew Union College in a recent number contained a brief description by A. S. Oko, the librarian, of the Spinoza collection in the college library, said to be one of the most complete in the world.

Cleveland. Just one year following the disastrous flood of 1913, the trustees of the John McIntire Public Library of this city received from the Carnegie Corporation a draft for \$1500 to reimburse the local library for flood losses. The loss at the local library included all furniture and books stored in the basement, valued at about \$3000.

Columbus. The general contract for the erection of the Memorial Library to be built at Capital College has been awarded to Ernest Kroemer of Dayton. Work will be started this spring.

Columbus. The State Library trustees have leased from O. A. Miller half of the second floor of the new fireproof building erected in East Gay street between Fourth and Fifth streets. The space will be used for the work of the traveling library department. This has been housed in the State House attic, where insanitary conditions long have prevailed. Rental will be provided through an emergency appropriation.

Dayton. A musical library, which will be part of the public library, was opened April 1 as a result of the efforts of the Civic Music League. An alcove in the library has been set aside for this purpose, stocked with books

of a musical nature and also music of a standard nature. A piano also has been provided. Citizens with an overabundance of music or musical literature were asked to help in stocking the library, April 1 being set aside as "April Shower Day" for that purpose. Free concerts began March 27 in eight neighborhood circles. The concerts will continue on alternate nights throughout the season.

Sandusky L. Assn. Edna A. Holzaepfel, lbn. (17th rpt.—1913.) Accessions 1942. Circulation 59,816. New registration 1520; total registration 5041.

Toledo. Noah H. Swayne, for fourteen years trustee of the Toledo Public Library and president of the board of trustees for twelve years, has resigned. In his letter Mr. Swayne assigns no reason for his retirement other than that the work of years of planning for the improvement of the institution is practically completed. He has two years of his fourth term of four years yet to serve. Mr. Swayne's personal contributions toward the expenses of the public library during his years of service and during the period when the finances of the institution were at a low ebb, amounted to several thousand dollars. He footed a bill of \$1000 for wiring the building for electricity, bought large numbers of books and advanced the money for the expenses of several employees at library training schools.

INDIANA

Indianapolis. Arrangements of the competition for an architect for a central library building in this city were prepared by H. Van Buren Magonigle, who was selected as architectural adviser by the board of school commissioners. The general plan of the competition and requirements for the building were reported in the February number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The program states that the cost shall not exceed \$427,500. The jury of award, which met the second week in April, consisted of three members: Edwin H. Anderson, president of the American Library Association and director of the New York Public Library, as library expert; Frank Miles Day, a prominent architect from Philadelphia, and Benno Janssen, an architect from Pittsburgh. This jury selected as most desirable the plans submitted by Paul P. Cret and Borie, Zantzinger & Medary, Associated, who were accordingly selected as architects for the new building.

Marion P. L. Edith Carlile Baldwin, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1913.) Accessions

2380; total number of books in library 23,967. Circulation 60,560. New registration 1014; total 8086.

Warsaw. The Knights of Pythias lodge of Warsaw has unanimously voted to offer the lot just east of the lodge building as a site for the proposed Carnegie library building. The site is within a block of the business section of the city and is one of the most desirable in the city.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. The Chinese National Party, which is headed by Dr. Sun Yet Sen, started its first library in the United States at 2210 Archer avenue, less than three months ago. It has now moved to better quarters at 265 West Twenty-second street, and is establishing branches in other parts of the country. The library to-day contains more than 1500 volumes on political science. Donations of books on all subjects are appreciated.

Chicago. A resolution suggesting that sites for branch libraries of the Chicago Public Library be purchased with fines accruing from violation of the rules of the institution, was presented at the last meeting of the library board. There is received by the library, according to Librarian Henry E. Legler, about \$16,000 each year in fines for violation of the library rules, lost books, damaged books, neglects and similar causes. This sum has always been turned back into the treasury of the library board. A resolution was adopted at the same meeting cutting down the number of committees from seven to three, namely, administration, library, and building and grounds, that all directors may take active part in the entire work of the board instead of being divided into groups.

Chicago. *Ryerson L. Mary Van Horne*, lbn. (Rpt.—1912-13.) Accessions: books and pamphlets 1657, photographs 939, lantern slides 945, and post cards 1946; totals: books and pamphlets 15,441, photographs 28,041, lantern slides 10,306 and post cards 2922. Circulation: books 10,134, lantern slides 20,007, photographs 5634. Recorded attendance 77,615.

During the year the Art Institute offered to stand as guarantor for its students, members and employes desiring public library privileges, and this library was made a regular branch delivery station, with very satisfactory results. The library has for rental and use in the library two projection lanterns which may be used with an ordinary electric light fixture and operated by an amateur. One is

for slides and the other for photographs, post cards, book illustrations, etc. A bequest of \$50,000 was made to the Art Institute by D. H. Burnham for a library of architecture.

Macomb. *West. Ill. State Normal School*. *Fanny R. Jackson*, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending July, 1913.) Accessions 887; total number of volumes in library 13,609. In the elementary school library accessions were 161, and total 1500, not included in preceding figures. Circulation 22,684. Fifty-four students received credit in library economy.

Peoria. The old library building at the corner of Main and Jefferson streets, has been razed to make room for a ten-story office building. Erastus S. Willcox, who has been identified with the library for forty-eight years, was the man who first suggested this site for library purposes, in the spring of 1865. In a very short time over \$13,000 was raised by popular subscription, and \$10,000 was paid for the corner, with the old house on it. The house was remodeled and used for library purposes for a few years, and in 1878 the three-story brick building, just demolished, was erected at a cost of \$32,000. It was Mr. Willcox, then one of the directors of the Peoria Mercantile Library, who in 1869 concluded that a free public library law was needed. With the exception of New Hampshire, which had a brief law permissive in its nature but prescribing no working method, no such law existed in any state. Mr. Willcox took a leading part in drafting the law, which was adopted very much as it stands to-day. This was presented to the Illinois Legislature in 1871, and passed in the same year, and was at once the pioneer and the foundation for all subsequent library legislation.

Urbana. At the University of Illinois Library ground has been broken for an addition to the stack room. The addition will be of brownstone to match the building, will measure 24 x 58 feet outside, and will provide a shelf capacity for 100,000 volumes. Shelves for only 60,000 volumes will be installed this summer. The cost, including the stacks, electric lighting, etc., will be \$26,000.

The North West

WISCONSIN

Eau Claire. The Men's Club of the First Presbyterian Church recently devoted an evening to the public library. Addresses were made by Miss Olson, the librarian, on "The activities of the library," by Professor F. M.

Jack, Superintendent W. H. Schulz, and others. Rural patrons may hereafter obtain books from the public library free of charge. Previously a fee of twenty-five cents a quarter, or a dollar a year has been received.

Galesville. The men of the city recently gave a dinner for the benefit of the local library.

Madison F. L. Mary A. Smith, lbn. (38th rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1913.) Accessions 3220; total number of books in library 29,521. Circulation 152,153. New registration 3273; total registration 16,324. Receipts \$19,189.36.

For lack of a trained children's librarian work in the children's department has not been specially developed this year, but library instruction was repeated in all eighth grades in the schools. Sunday lectures were continued through the winter and spring, some of them in connection with exhibits shown. The library was used as a meeting place eighty-seven times by various clubs and committees.

Milwaukee. The Elizabeth L. Greene Memorial Library of Milwaukee-Downer College has received a bequest of about 600 books from Miss Julia Lombard Chaffee, who died in December. The books include fiction, history, poetry, religion and travel, and many of them are in fine bindings and in splendid condition. A conservative estimate puts the value of the collection at \$2500.

Neillsville. Andrew Carnegie has definitely offered a \$10,000 library building to the city, and the Common Council has passed an ordinance pledging \$1000 a year for its support. Options are being secured on sites for the Carnegie building. A fund of \$147 has been given toward the purchase of a site by the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Waterloo. The Women's Club has recently conducted a donation campaign for the benefit of the local library. One hundred books of general literature have been given, together with yearly subscriptions to some of the popular magazines. A set of Stoddard's lectures has been purchased. A library clock and a fine hardwood library table, together with matting and pictures, have also been donated.

Waukesha. The new children's library, conducted by Miss Winifred Winans, has been formally opened, more than 500 children visiting the building the opening afternoon. Two hundred and fifty were present

during the story telling hour. There are about 375 books in the department. The department will be open every afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock, and on Saturdays it will be open all afternoon.

Waukesha. The Waukesha Women's Club must vacate the Carnegie Library, where it has met. In a letter from the Carnegie Corporation objection is made to the idea of a club utilizing the building.

West Allis. Work has been started on the new Carnegie Library building, and it is expected to have the building finished by the end of the summer.

MINNESOTA

Duluth. The West End branch of the Duluth Public Library has moved to 20 North Twentieth avenue west. The new quarters are in a store building on the first floor with a front window. The hours for readers have been changed and lengthened. The library will now be open from 1 to 9 p.m., daily, except Sundays, when the hours will be from 3 to 8. Sunday opening is a new departure in the West End. Miss Maud Grogan, the librarian, will be in charge.

Minneapolis. The tenth annual exhibition of the Minnesota State Art Society was held in the public library April 1-22.

Minneapolis. The library board has bought from Thomas P. Wilson the three lots at the northwest corner of Central and Twenty-second avenue NE., for \$6000, giving a library building site of 114 x 150 feet.

Minneapolis. Mayor Nye has made a tentative offer of the mayor's reception room in the city hall to house the proposed business men's library. Quarters similar in size and general convenience have been offered to the Library Board at an annual rental of \$2400. The mayor's reception room is used for other purposes, but these for the most part are the holding of meetings, and other provisions could be made in other rooms in the building. If investigation shows that the reception room is available there seems no reason why that \$2400 rental should not be saved to the taxpayers. The members of the board and Miss Countryman, the librarian, are to look into the proposition thoroughly.

Minneapolis. To compete with motion picture theaters that attract hundreds with their bright signs, the Public Library will install an electric sign that can be seen from Tenth street to the new Great Northern Station.

The turn in Hennepin avenue at Tenth street affords opportunity for placing a conspicuous sign, the library board decided. A thorough overhauling of the main library will be undertaken as soon as the new art museum is finished and works in the art gallery at the library are transferred. The museum now on the third floor of the building will be moved to the rooms occupied by the art gallery and the third floor will be devoted to enlarging the library departments. The board has conferred with a representative of the Civil Service Commission, and it is decided that all employes of the library with the exception of the librarian and assistants who have received training in library work will come under civil service rules.

Minneapolis Athenaeum. Katherine Patten, assist. lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1913.) Accessions 2281; total number of volumes in library 65,806; total number of photographs and prints 3000. Expended from Spencer Fund for books and periodicals \$7287.05; from general fund for photographs and prints \$196.68.

St. Paul. The contract for the new public library building has been awarded to the Thomas J. Steen Company of New York City. It will be built of Tennessee marble, the cost being approximately \$430,000.

Thief River Falls. The city council has passed a resolution providing for the purchase of a \$2000 site for the new Carnegie Library. The site is three blocks from the center of the city and within one block of the municipal auditorium and court house. The work on the library, for which \$12,500 has been contributed by the Carnegie Corporation, will start this spring.

IOWA

Davenport P. L. Grace D. Rose, lbn. (11th rpt.—1913.) Accessions 3005; total number of volumes in library 37,791. Circulation 172,674. New registration 1714; total registration 10,251. Receipts \$29,674.70; expenditures \$20,646.79.

A new deposit station has been opened in Friendly House, special efforts have been made in the line of publicity and a second tier of stacks has been erected in the book room.

Des Moines. Contracts for supplying shelving for the new medical library department in the Iowa State Library have been let by the state executive council to the Art Metal

Construction Company of Jamestown, N. Y. The contract price is \$760.

Dubuque. Carnegie-Stout F. P. L. Lillian B. Arnold, lbn. (11th rpt.—1913.) Accessions 1210; total number of books in library 31,017. Circulation 99,432. New registration 1009; total registration 11,946. Receipts \$9503.75.

Branch libraries are a necessity in a city the size of Dubuque, which covers 11.5 square miles, but with the limited income received they are out of the question, and the circulation is gradually decreasing in consequence. Through the coöperation of the principal of the Lincoln School and the Board of Education a branch station was opened in the school. The Board of Education furnishes the room with heat and light, and the other expenses, including the library assistant's salary, are borne by individuals in the community. The branch is a success, and a movement has been started for a similar station in another ward of the city.

Independence. In the will of F. Munson is a clause providing for the immediate erection of a library building to become later a part of the equipment of the projected Munson Industrial Training School.

NEBRASKA

Lincoln. State L. H. C. Lindsay, lbn. (Rpt.—biennium ending Dec. 1, 1912.) Accessions 3523; total number of volumes 65,871, not including 26,154 volumes of Nebraska Supreme Court reports. Out of the appropriation of \$3000 for general office expenses, about \$1375 was spent for binding and re-binding some 1800 volumes. All binding has been done in buckram at an average cost of 76 cents per volume. The greatest present need is a fireproof building for the library. For some time there has been talk of erecting a new capitol building, and the suggestion is made that one wing, for the library, Supreme Court, etc., should be built at once. A second suggestion is for the erection of a fireproof building of marble or granite on land just east of the capitol, belonging to the State Historical Society, which land the society will deed to the state providing an appropriation is made for the building.

South Omaha P. L. Mrs. Grace Pinnell, lbn. (9th rpt.—yr. ending Jl. 31, 1913.) Accessions 358; total number of volumes in library 9234. Circulation 37,801. New registration 837; total registration 2767. Receipts \$5208.82; expenditures \$5208.82.

COLORADO

Denver. The Library Board and the members of the Colorado Electric Club have a movement on foot to establish a business men's branch of the Public Library in the downtown district. The Electric Club has agreed to equip a room at the Chamber of Commerce Building if the Public Library will furnish the books. The nature of the library is to be chiefly reference, and all fiction will be eliminated except the monthly periodicals.

The South West

MISSOURI

Paris. Heirs of the late W. H. Dulaney of Hannibal, have made the announcement of a gift of \$30,000 to erect a memorial library at Paris. Mr. Dulaney's gift is unconditional, save as to site. He formerly lived in Paris.

St. Louis. Thirty-six women members of the graduating class of the Library School of the University of Illinois visited this city the last week in March. Every spring a tour is made either to Chicago or St. Louis for practical training. Frances Simpson, assistant director of the school, accompanied the party. The visitors inspected the Central and branch libraries, the Art Museum, the library at Washington University and the Mercantile Library and Missouri Botanical Garden.

St. Louis Mercantile L. Assn. William L. R. Gifford, lbn. (68th rpt.—1913.) Accessions 4985; total number of volumes in library 142,848. Circulation 119,195. Total registration 3299. Receipts \$64,992.14; expenditures \$61,663.67.

Trenton. With the extension of the parcel post to include magazines and books, the Trenton Public Library has broadened its field. Patrons on rural routes or getting their mail at the postoffice in Grundy county, who hold cards for library books, may order books by telephone or mail.

ARKANSAS

Eureka Springs. The new Carnegie Library was recently opened for visitors. It is one of the finest library buildings in this section of the state.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans. Following its policy of making reprints from time to time of matter relating to the state and city found in forgotten books, the Howard Memorial Library has recently had printed a hundred copies of the

account of a journey made to the Mississippi Valley in 1833. The reprint, like the original, is in German, and relates the adventures of one Friederich Arends, who started with his three children from Friesland in July, embarked for America at Bremen, and reached New Orleans the latter part of October. There is an interesting description of the passage up the river, and of the city as it appeared at that time.

KANSAS

Arkansas City P. L. Mrs. A. B. Ranney, lbn. (5th rpt.—1913.) Accessions 429; total number of volumes in library 4644. Circulation 18,275. New registration 673; total registration 2916. Receipts \$3074.54; expenditures \$2748.64.

Fort Leavenworth. Congress has appropriated \$60,000 for a school library building at the army service schools. The building will be located east of the school building, overlooking the Missouri river. Work on the building will start about July 1.

Fort Scott P. L. M. L. Barlow, lbn. (Rpt.—Dec., 1913.) Accessions 356 (231 juveniles). Circulation 22,425. Book purchases cost \$298.53, and magazines \$52.85.

Hutchinson. An architect's drawing, showing the proposed \$18,000 addition to the public library, has been sent to the Carnegie Corporation. The library is badly cramped in its present quarters, and the proposed addition would just double the room. It is planned to have the main entrance on Fifth street, if the improvement is granted.

Junction City. George Smith P. L. Garnette Heaton, lbn. (6th rpt.—1913.) Accessions 339; total number of volumes in library 9399. Circulation 29,437. New registration 559; total registration 3700. Receipts \$5314.22; expenditures \$4330.14.

Leavenworth F. P. L. Irving R. Bundy, lbn. (14th rpt.—1913.) Accessions 1559. Circulation 66,086. New registration 211; total registration 4652. Receipts \$7680.61.

Topeka. During the past year the library of the Kansas State Historical Society has been increased by the addition of 1403 books, 1240 volumes of newspapers and magazines and 6969 pamphlets, making the total number of pieces in the library 228,643. No count of manuscripts received during 1913 has been kept, the work being delayed until the society should be installed in its new quarters, when better methods for handling them will be adopted.

OKLAHOMA

Enid. As a result of a recent "penny day" \$60 was raised for the public library. A museum for curios, natural history specimens and relics of historical interest has been started in the library.

TEXAS

After an interval of three years *Texas Libraries* has been revived and will be published quarterly. The copy for the first quarter of 1914 contains the library laws of Texas as well as news notes of various Texas libraries, data from the latter in many cases including statistics for 1911, 1912 and 1913.

Houston. A petition has been filed at City Hall, asking for an annual appropriation from the city funds of \$13,500, instead of the \$7800 allowed at present for the public library. At Dallas the annual library allowance is \$16,000—they have 9500 borrowers; Fort Worth allows \$12,000 for its library, which has 12,000 borrowers; San Antonio's library costs \$14,000 a year, with its 10,000 borrowers, while Houston has a list of borrowers totaling 13,454, and can only keep its doors open on the \$7800 allowed. New books cannot be bought with this appropriation. For the past year 112,585 books were circulated by the Houston Library. The library was ten years old the first of March.

Wharton. The city council by unanimous vote has decided to maintain a Carnegie library. A mammoth petition signed by taxpayers of the city was presented by members of the New Century Club, a literary organization, holding membership in the State Federation of Women's Clubs, asking that the city authorize the setting aside of a fixed amount for the maintenance of a \$10,000 building. This building will be erected on the site of the club, which it is proposed to give to the city, with all books and equipment accumulated during the ten years' effort.

Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON

Seattle. The Seattle Public Library opened on Jan. 1, 1914, its eighth branch library, located on Queen Anne Hill. An interior view is reproduced in this month's JOURNAL. The building is a gift of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, being Seattle's fifth branch from this source, and is English scholastic Gothic in design. The material used was red burlap

brick, with terra cotta trimmings and slate roof. The main floor is partly divided by glass, each side of the delivery desk, into a children's room and an adult reference room, the open-shelf room being back of the delivery desk. Also on the main floor are the story-hour room, a small work room and the librarian's office and staff room with kitchenette. Semi-indirect lights are used throughout. In the basement is an auditorium, with outside entrance, seating 120 people.

Seattle. Mayor Gill recently attempted to remove Miss Adele M. Fielde from the library board. In a letter dated March 23 and marked confidential he asked for her resignation, to which she replied that as she had every reason to believe her work on the board was approved by the public, and as her term of office still had several years to run, she would in no case resign "on a confidential or secret demand. It is true that I openly opposed your election as mayor," the letter, published in the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, continues, "and if you wish to retaliate therefor let it be by an open and not a 'confidential' demand. 'A public office is a public trust.' I shall not immediately resign from the public library board." In his reply, also published in the same paper, the mayor writes: "The reasons for your removal were not political at all. I did not even know that you supported Mr. Cotterill. In my opinion there has been a consistent course of favoritism in the public library board; a large number of employes have been brought from the East to Seattle, to the exclusion of local taxpayers, and in the appointing of employes, in my opinion, local people have been discriminated against. I think the salary of certain favorite employes are essentially too high, while the salaries of minor employes are ridiculously low. From what I can learn you have consistently upheld this line of discrimination upon the part of the librarian, and these are my reasons for your removal, and I shall this day file the same with the city comptroller." In an interview on the library situation the mayor is quoted as saying: "I understand that the board stands 4 to 3 to put through Librarian Jennings' policy of paying easterners high salaries. I will not approve such work. The taxpayers of Seattle must be given preference to outsiders. If the board undertakes to recognize Miss Fielde as a member I will appoint a new board of seven members."

OREGON

Portland. In the reference department of the central library there has just been put in place a beautiful memorial tablet bearing this inscription: "In memory of John Wilson, pioneer merchant of Portland, by the gift of his own books, founder of this reference library, 1826-1900."

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield. Three new branches to the Kern County Free Library were added during March, making the total number of branches where books may be had, twenty-eight. The new branches were established at Pond, Inyokern and Isabella. Miss Harriet Long, the librarian of the Kern County Free Library, says that within a short time over ten thousand books will be in circulation throughout the county.

Clotis. Official information has been received by the trustees that the donation of \$7000, which was asked of the Carnegie Corporation for a library, is to be given as soon as the deed for the proposed site is secured. The money will be turned over to the trustees and definite time for beginning the building will be set. Several plans have been submitted, but as yet none have been decided upon.

Long Beach. The resignation, on February 25 (recorded in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for March), of Miss Victoria Ellis, for ten years efficient and successful librarian of the Long Beach Public Library, caused widespread public regret and formal action of protest by the City Council and numerous local clubs and associations. Miss Ellis stated that her resignation had been forced by the hampering and censorious attitude of the Library Commission, which had made her position intolerable. The commission (or board of trustees) went into office on January 1, with an entirely new personnel, consequent on a changed city administration, and did not formally reappoint the librarian. On March 20 the commission issued an extended public statement on the library situation, which indicated that its dealings with the librarian had been almost wholly through correspondence, that no book purchases had been authorized, and that the requests of the librarian for supplies and for special books for special students had been refused. On Miss Ellis' retirement the commission appointed Miss Courtwright, first assistant, in temporary charge of the library.

Los Angeles. A suit is pending in the U. S. District Court here, brought by the government against the Pacific Library Binding Co. (binders to the Los Angeles and other public libraries), to collect a penalty of \$2000 for alleged violation of the contract labor law, in importing to Los Angeles in December, 1912, two expert bookbinders from Bath, England. The defence is based on the plea that the workmen are peculiarly skilled and thus come under the exemption clause of the law.

Oakland F. L., Alameda Co. Dept. Jean D. Baird, acting chief. (3d rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1913.) Accessions 3892; total number of volumes 9824. Circulation 44,968. Total registration 3653. Receipts \$15,397.32.

This county library system is carried on through a contract made in 1910 between the County of Alameda and the Oakland Free Library. Sixteen stations are established. Pictures and stereographs are exchanged between branches, and a radiopticon has been purchased, with the aid of which entertainments are given.

Sacramento. A proposal has been made that instead of the customary silver service a library be given to the gunboat *Sacramento*, and the suggestion is meeting with approval on all sides.

Sacramento. City Librarian L. W. Ripley has filed a report with the city commission dealing with the matter of accepting the Carnegie Corporation's offer to provide \$100,000 for a new library building. Mr. Ripley's report gives estimated costs for a new building, with suggestions as to type of building and plans. The amount required to furnish the building and several suggestions as to the location of a new building site were also incorporated.

San Bernardino. The San Bernardino County Library began operations February 1, and over twenty branches or stations have now been arranged for. The library work is carried on from the San Bernardino Free Public Library, Miss Waters, the county librarian, being also public librarian. San Bernardino county is the largest in the state, covering 20,055 square miles, and has a population of about 57,000, with about a dozen good-sized towns and cities. In the great desert section ten county library branches are distributed among the scattered centers of population, and the number will be steadily increased as the county work develops.

San Francisco P. L. Robert Rea, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1913.) Accessions 14,980; total number of volumes in library 130,381. Circulation 852,592. New registration 21,673; total registration 41,016. Receipts \$111,169.22; expenditures \$72,631.05.

A table of comparative statistics in the librarian's report shows how successfully the library has been reorganized since the fire. While there were in 1912-13 30,076 fewer volumes in the library than in 1904-05, there were 537 more card holders, and the circulation was greater by 22,367 volumes. The establishment of a department for municipal reference is under way, to be housed in the library building. The most notable gift of the year was John C. Cebrian's library of 350 volumes of rare Spanish books. An interesting gift of Californiana was received from the superintendent of the San Francisco mint. The only addition to the branch system was the establishment of a downtown station in the Emporium. This is maintained without cost to the library and has circulated more books than any other deposit station.

Santa Barbara. The California Library Association has offered a prize of \$50 for the best design for a name plate for the new Santa Barbara library building, now being erected.

NEVADA

Reno. With several prominent speakers present, including members of the State Legislature, the new University of Nevada Library Building, authorized by the last session of the Legislature at a cost of \$100,000, was dedicated here March 4. The building is now ready for occupancy. University exercises were suspended, and the ceremony, which began at 11 o'clock, was attended by both students and public. Music was furnished by the Men's and Girls' Glee clubs. The speakers, who were introduced by Dr. J. E. Stubbs, president of the university, included Charles B. Henderson of Elko, for the board of regents; Librarian Joseph D. Layman for the faculty; J. I. Crazier, president of the

associated student body, for the students; Senator W. J. Bell of Winnemucca, Assemblyman John J. Schorr of Wells, Robert M. Price and Walter E. Pratt.

UTAH

Miss Mary E. Downey of Columbus, O., has been secured by the state board of education to make a thorough investigation of library conditions throughout the state. Miss Downey began active work early in March, and by June 1 she expects to have covered the state, inspecting all existing libraries, school or public, and reporting conditions with recommendations to the State Board of Education. She strongly advocates establishment of county libraries at county seats, where books can be loaned out among the various centers of the county. By basing the system on the county unit, much better buildings can be erected for library purposes, the same to be supported by special county tax.

Ephraim. Work on the \$10,000 Carnegie building was started early in April, and it is expected that the building will be finished about September 1.

Canada

Toronto. During the year 1913 three new branches of the public library were opened, Northern (North Toronto), Dovercourt (Bloor and Gladstone avenue), and Earls-court (Boone avenue). Books purchased numbered 24,552; books cataloged for the reference library were 7997, and for circulating libraries 25,549. Circulation of books among children was 108,495. The greatest increases in circulation were at Riverdale and Deer Park branches. The largest circulation in the city is at the College Street branch. There were 190,747 books used in reference library. The J. Ross Robertson historical collection has been greatly added to and there are now 1961 prints illustrating the historical development of Canada. Visitors from abroad as well as from the city and province to the number of 36,000 visited the collection in the historical room during the year.

THE LIBRARIAN'S MOTHER GOOSE

V. REGISTRY.

*Bye, Baby Bunting,
Father's gone a-hunting
To find a little guarantee
That will serve for you and me.*

—Rente B. Stern.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature.

General

Library Bibliography

LIBRARY LITERATURE

The collection and organization of professional literature: a suggestion. William Pollitt. *Lib. World.*, F., 1914. p. 225-228.

In recent years every department of librarianship has advanced greatly, and the librarian is expected to be highly trained. Considering the width of the field of study, the library profession is decidedly poor in the number of suitable text books. There is little attempt to meet the demand for such literature, except by miscellaneous articles in professional journals.

To supplement the published works on library economy, the suggestion is made that in every large library members of the staff should make an effort to collect the publications of other libraries whenever the opportunity presents itself. In this way catalogs showing different forms of compilation, rule labels and circulars, etc., would be brought together and would form an interesting and valuable exhibit.

Following the Library Association syllabus of which Section V is "Library history, foundation and equipment," with five subdivisions, the collection could be arranged on the same scheme, and a different assistant put in charge of each section. The collector's name might be noted on the back of each contribution, thus ensuring due credit to each assistant.

The collection should be made a part of the permanent collection of the library, but managed by the assistants, who should make their own rules concerning its availability for home use. Circular letters might also be sent to librarians reading papers at library meetings, asking, if the article is not to be published, if the manuscript may not be added to the library's collection.

[The suggestions embodied in this paper have been agreed to by the senior members of the Leeds Public Library staff, of which the author is a member.]

Library Education. Schools

INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARY

"During the years 1912 and 1913," says the latest report from the Toledo, O., Public Li-

brary, "Miss Kountz gave instruction to 850 freshmen from the Central High School in the use of the catalog, location of books on the shelves and in a simple manner in some of the points of classification. This was an experiment which has been found to be highly successful in bringing about a closer relation between library and teacher and student. One of the excellent results of this training has been to give the pupils a greater freedom in the use of the library, many having been backward and even almost too timid to ask questions. These pupils came to the library a class at a time, accompanied by their teacher, for the first school period, leaving at 8.30, when the library is opened to the public."

Library as an Educator

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Vocational guidance work is being undertaken by an increasing number of libraries throughout the country. In Binghamton, N. Y., the vocational guidance committee has headquarters at the library. "Its members," states the librarian, "have studied several local industries and will submit reports as to conditions and opportunities for learning a trade in this city. The committee proposed a plan for an apprenticeship system and asked the Board of Education to offer a coöperative part-time industrial course in connection with high school work. Employers and representatives of the skilled industries are coöperating with the committee. On this committee are represented the public schools, the Chamber of Commerce and the public library."

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

Library Extension Work

LIBRARY AS A SOCIAL CENTER

At a recent meeting of the Library Board at Two Harbors, Minn., a plan was developed to organize a social center for girls in the basement of the library, where all the various useful arts and handicrafts could be taught, free of charge, by competent instructors. The library board approved the plan and unanimously extended their support by permitting the free use of the rooms. Teachers have been secured to give lessons in crocheting, art needle work,

basketry and weaving, and plain sewing. Seventy-three members were secured at the first meeting, and it is expected that the total enrolment will be over 100. It is hoped that a similar movement will be started among the boys for instruction along the lines of manual training.

PHONOGRAPH CONCERTS

A phonograph has been purchased for the library at Hibbing, Minn., and a concert will be held every Sunday afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock.

EXHIBITS

The Botanical Department of the University of Oregon has arranged for the Public Library in Portland, Ore., a wild flower calendar which is now on exhibition in the circulation room of the central building. This is composed of water color studies made from nature by Mrs. Sweetser to illustrate Prof. Sweetser's new book on Oregon flowers. Studies of the wild flowers which are in bloom will be on exhibition each week. These will be changed from week to week as other flowers appear in the woods.

A "better books exhibit," under the auspices of the Publishers' Coöperative Bureau, including a thousand of the "better books" of the year, was held in the Public Library of Fitchburg, Mass., from April 21 to May 2. Original manuscripts, together with drawings and paintings were included. In order to inform the layman just how a book is made, the successive steps, from the original manuscript of the author to the finished book, were arranged for exhibition. Underlying the exhibition of objects of literary interest was the purpose of stimulating the desire for increased reading of a better class of books, among persons of all classes and ages. It was also intended to bring about a closer relation and a better understanding between the publishers and the reading public. The same collection has been shown in Boston and Springfield, Mass.; Cleveland, O.; Brooklyn, N. Y., and Newark, N. J.

DEBATES

California State Library is advocating that libraries throughout the state when asked by high school students or clubs for subjects for debate shall give consideration to the subjects that relate to measures to be voted upon this year by the people of the state. The State Library, to help the cause along, is planning to prepare lists of refer-

ences on some of the subjects that are not already covered satisfactorily by up-to-date bibliographies. The first list has been prepared; its subject is "The eight-hour working day."

Library Development and Coöperation

LIBRARY USE OF PARCELS POST

Advantage of the new parcels post rates for books has been taken immediately by the St. Louis Public Library. Since March 20 any registered library user has been able to order books from the Central Library to be sent by parcels post. A deposit is made in advance at the library to cover postage. One cent for wrapping books is added to the regular zone rates. Orders for books are given by telephone, by mail, or in person at the library. In case the regular library card is not available, a special card is issued. Books may be returned by parcels post. No deliveries from the central library to the post office are made after 5.30 p. m. To secure quick service by telephone, the library user mentions the words "Parcels post" as soon as connected with the library. Including one cent for the wrapper, the cost of having books delivered in this way in the city and the suburbs is six cents for the first pound, and one cent more for each added pound. Books weighing less than eight ounces are sent as third class matter, at one cent for each two ounces, with one cent added for the wrapper.

Founding, Developing and Maintaining Interest

LIBRARY ADVERTISING

Here is an excellent hint from the Vermont *Library Bulletin*: "If your library is not in its own building with its name above the door, but is in a rented building or a private house or a store, is its existence and location advertised to your townspeople and to strangers by a sign of any sort?"

"Might not the sign, read by people driving in for business, remind them that they had planned to get a book for themselves or for their children? Might it not call the attention of others to the fact that their town had a library, and interest them enough to make a visit and see what books were there? Might it not advertise the existence of a library—town or other—to the stranger passing through the town, and help to show him the general interest that Vermonters take in broad education through good reading.

"A simple sign would cost very little, and would be a good investment."

BOOKLISTS

The Free Public Library of Louisville, Ky., has recently issued for free distribution a series of reading lists for children in the form of colored bookmarks, a different color being used for each school grade. Each list contains about fifty titles, and they are prepared for the grades from the third to the eighth. The library has also issued five annotated lists of fifty-volume collections from the stations and extension department, and a list of recent accessions in German. Whatever the list, it is sure to have at the bottom the reminder "When you see a book, think of the Public Library."

"BETTER BABIES" BOOK LISTS

In a recent report Samuel H. Ranck of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library, describes what he terms "our better babies slips," which, he says, are mailed regularly to the mothers whose names appear in the official register of births. The "better babies slips" are issued under the general caption of "Some books for mothers," and in the list are some of the best known books on the care of children by recognized American authorities. Another slip which is sent to mothers gives a list of magazine articles and books which teach the value of clean food for children, the necessity of fighting flies, and the value of other hygienic precautions in guarding the lives of children.

LIBRARY EXHIBITS—SAN FRANCISCO

A library exhibit for the Panama Exposition. Helen E. Haines. *Bindery Talk*, N.-D., 1913. p. 3-4.

Remarks at a meeting of the Sixth District, California Library Association, at Pomona, Dec. 6, 1913.

There can be no question of the importance, the desirability, of having a suitable library exhibit at the Panama Exposition in San Francisco in 1915. American library development has been effectively presented at most of the great expositions of the past. The Centennial at Philadelphia, in 1876, saw the birth of the modern library movement and the organization of the A. L. A. For the Chicago World's Fair, in 1893, the first A. L. A. catalog was completed and the "A. L. A. library" representing nearly 4000 volumes of the 5000 listed, was exhibited. At the French Exposition in Paris in 1900 there was an excellent American library exhibit. At the St. Louis Exposition, in 1904, a model library, housed in the Missouri Building, was established and run as a regular branch of

the St. Louis Public Library, and the first supplement to the A. L. A. catalog was prepared for, and first distributed from, the exposition.

Since exhibits in the past have presented especially *equipment* (books, appliances, methods) the one for 1915 might well emphasize *results*, and show the very varied fields of service to which the library is now extending. Of course all material prepared for the Leipzig exhibit will be available for use at San Francisco, and a good exhibit there will make a splendid nucleus for the exposition in 1915.

A library exhibit in San Francisco. Alice M. Healy. *Bindery Talk*, N.-D., 1913. p. 6-7.

The most desirable form of exhibit would be a comparative exhibit such as was made at Chicago in 1893, and at St. Louis in 1904. Since any collection of library methods should be designed to help the librarian of the small library, the various schemes of classification and all extant systems of cataloging should be shown together there. An exhibit should be made of reference books arranged in groups, according to price, scope and usefulness. Libraries should contribute the forms used by them, charging systems, accession registers, registration systems, etc.

The three questions of advertising, extension and special libraries should have space. A collection of library plans, with comments on their good and bad points, might be shown. Publishers might send collections of books, with standard authors shown in various editions for purposes of comparison, and accompanied by a collection of publishers' and trade catalogs and critical reviews. A binding exhibit would be valuable, as well as a display of office supplies and fixtures.

At the close of the exposition the State Library at Sacramento should be the custodian of all material that does not have to be returned to the consignors.

Suggestions for library exhibit at San Francisco. Joseph L. Wheeler. *Bindery Talk*, N.-D., 1913. p. 4-5.

The San Francisco Exposition is one of the greatest opportunities that have ever been offered for placing library ideals and methods before the general public. With this in mind, the following suggestions are offered:

It would be very desirable to have as a leading feature a real working library, actually circulating books to the patrons and employees of the exposition, especially as an effort is

to be made to have all exhibits emphasize typical working conditions. No doubt the publishers would supply the books for the sake of the publicity, and possibly makers of library furniture would help in the equipment. A model of the state of California, showing the county system in operation, and a model library for a small village would be of great interest.

A great opportunity for newspaper publicity is offered, and deposit collections of books placed in the exhibits of manufacturers, social workers, schools, etc., would reach the attention of many who might not otherwise be attracted to the library exhibit. A set of "A. L. A. standard sizes," if suggested to the officials, would doubtless be followed by exhibitors, thus calling the attention of business people to another function of the A. L. A. The use of moving pictures, showing patrons borrowing and returning books, the children's rooms and other features of large and small libraries would attract attention, as would other pictures showing the use of books under very varied conditions.

COÖPERATION WITH NORMAL SCHOOL STUDENTS

One way in which librarians and students who are taking teachers' training courses may coöperate is indicated in what the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* says about a plan that is being tried in that state:

"In a number of towns the librarian has secured the coöperation of the county teachers' training class in conducting the story hour at the library. The supervisors have welcomed the work as offering additional practise of a sort difficult to secure in sufficient amount for their students. At Chipewa Falls the students in the teachers' course at the high school take turns telling the stories, selected by the librarian. The instructor in charge has each student rehearse to her and is very glad for the class to have the work to do."

Libraries and the State

MUNICIPAL LIBRARY EXPENDITURES

The United States Census "Financial statistics of cities," just published, gives statistics of 193 cities for the year 1911. These include the following interesting data regarding municipal libraries:

Cities	Population	Average expen- ditures	Per cent. of total municipal expenditure	Expendi- ture per capita
8	500,000 and over..	352,114	1.2	.24
10	300,000 to 500,000..	40,314	1.4	.26
35	100,000 to 300,000..	33,799	1.5	.21
56	50,000 to 100,000..	12,094	1.4	.17
84	30,000 to 50,000..	6,960	1.6	.18

Library Support. Funds

CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFTS

An editorial in *The Librarian and Book World* for February, 1914, concludes from "various signs and portents" that the heyday of the Carnegie Library in Great Britain has passed. The Dunfermline trust has a capital of £2,000,000. The trustees may use the interest of this fund for the distribution of libraries and organs, but they need not. The income for the next two years has already been promised, and the trustees give the warning to expect nothing at present with an emphasis that is considered suggestive. More, the services of an eminent professor have been secured to make an independent inquiry into the value of these library gifts to the community. The hope is expressed that the Library Association has taken the necessary steps to present a complete case for the libraries in this investigation, in order to ensure a just report on the library situation in England.

Government and Service

Staff

PROBATIONERS

A new method of selecting probationers for appointment to the lowest grade of the service (Grade D) was inaugurated by the New York Public Library during the later part of 1913, as the existing system failed to meet the needs of the circulating department. In place of the written examinations for admission to probation, conducted by the Library School, the preliminary selection of candidates under the new method is made on the basis of informal interviews with members of a so-called Committee on Examinations, with a view to determining as far as possible at the outset the personal fitness of each applicant for library work. In addition to the interviews with members of this committee, each candidate is required to submit, as part of her application, credentials of a high school education, or its equivalent.

The real test of the candidates thus selected comes during the period of probationary training, which consists of supervised practice under actual working conditions in four circulation branches, one month being spent at each branch. A limited amount of supplementary reading and study along special lines is also required, and brief tests on the various phases of the work are given at in-

tervals. The record of each probationer is carefully followed and those who fail to maintain the required standard of work during their terms are dropped. The period of probationary training may be shortened from the customary four months in the cases of candidates who show such aptitude for library work as to justify earlier appointment to the staff. There are no definite dates for admission to probation, candidates being allowed to begin at almost any time during the year, except in summer.

This plan of probationary training has been adopted experimentally and it is expected that certain modifications will be made as circumstances require.

Remuneration, Salaries, Pensions

SALARIES

A minimum wage for certificated library assistants. Ernest A. Savage. *Lib. World*, F., 1914. p. 228-232.

An admittedly controversial article advocating the adoption of a minimum wage for certificated assistants. For several years library committees have been offering these assistants with public library experience wages varying from 20s. to 30s. a week. It should be possible to tell these authorities that less than a certain salary is not to be offered to certificated men and women. The writer believes that libraries will eventually come under control of the Board of Education, and thinks this matter should be settled before the change comes.

Since the certificated assistants are the Library Association's special product, he maintains that they should be its special care. The association promises advancement to assistants taking advantage of its courses. When, to such students, wages of an unskilled laborer are offered, the association should protest, and to the fact that it does not is ascribed the dwindling attendance at the classes in London. "Everything relating to libraries, even low salaries, should be the business of the association and its committees." In the meantime, the present situation is doing injury to every librarian by lowering the calling in public estimation.

Rules for Readers

General

RESTRICTIONS ON READERS

In an article on "What our university lacks," written by a student of the University of California, for the February issue of

The Overland Monthly, there is a severe arraignment of the restrictions surrounding the various courses in the college curriculum, and the many ways in which the work of the students is hampered. Of the college library he says:

"I thought that I could study in the library, where, if anywhere, the books could be seen by the students. What was my surprise to learn that the books are kept locked; there is no access to them, except to some especial ones, mostly technical, kept in the reading room. To get out a book involves so much red tape, and takes up so much of one's time, that it is a luxury most of us can ill afford. The students rage at all this, of course. They are told that books are lost when accessible. What are our colleges for—books or people?"

Administration

Treatment of Special Material

MUSIC

The Public Library of Gary, Ind., has added to its collections some two hundred rolls of music suitable for use with player-pianos. These rolls of music will be loaned out under their proper restrictions exactly as if they were books. To encourage the study of the standard composers and to create a familiarity and a proper appreciation of their works, a series of six free lecture recitals are being given in the library auditorium. These recitals are given by William Braid White of Chicago, who is well known as the author of works on musical appreciation and history, and as the technical editor for many years of the *Music Trade Review*. The recitals cover the history of music under the following headings: Music of our great-grandfathers; Beethoven, the Titan; Chopin, the poet; Wagner, the revolutionary; The modern Europeans; MacDowell, the great American. At these recitals the music played and explained is drawn from the library collection, and is played upon the new piano fitted with player mechanism which the library has placed in its auditorium.

CLIPPINGS

In the summer of 1912 a clipping collection bearing on the work of the documents division of the New York Public Library was begun as an experiment. It soon developed into a useful tool and now has become indispensable, paying for itself many times over in the increased facility of service to readers. In the

beginning it was a clipping collection pure and simple; but as possibilities have manifested themselves, any contributory material has been included, and it now comprises booklets, circulars, pamphlets, letters, manuscript memoranda, etc. The base of supplies for the clippings is the newspaper room in the library, which contributes to the division all the papers not kept for binding. The papers so received come from all parts of the world, and are in a variety of languages. Daily papers and trade journals are scanned for notices of circulars, booklets, charts, etc. A member of the staff visits all exhibitions held in the city which are likely to yield material for the clipping collection. Managers of out-of-town exhibitions, commercial, banking, and civic organizations have responded generously to applications for literature. The material obtained is mounted on manila backs and the whole is kept in small vertical filing cases and arranged by a simple classification.

In the case of controversial legislation, such as the currency bill or the income tax measure, clippings, pamphlets, monographs, magazine articles, etc., are filed with the bill. Whatever current material the division has may thus be laid before a reader for his selection. In connection with the municipal ice plant inquiry, conducted by the borough president, photostat copies were made of some of the clippings.

Cataloging

CATALOGING CODES

Cataloging codes. Part IV (conclusion). Maurice H. B. Mash. *The Librarian*, F., 1914. p. 239-241.

End of the comparison of rules in the Anglo-American code and the Cutter code, with the general conclusion that the former is in general superior to the latter.

Classification

DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION (DEWEY'S)

The decimal classification as applied to small libraries. Part I. William Gifford Hale. *Lib. World*, Mr., 1914. p. 263-268.

A restatement of certain first principles of classification. A small library is here defined as one containing less than 10,000 books. This often means one person in sole charge, and all the books often shelved in one large room. Limitation of funds makes book selection a nice problem, and a systematic classification shows at a glance which sections most need strengthening. A broad classification, whereby all the books are divided into

eight or ten huge classes, will not give this information. On the other hand, the Dewey system, with its ten main classes, each subdivided into ten other classes, and these again subdivided into tens, seems to the writer to contain the solution of the difficulty, though he sees no reason why the system should end with these thousand subdivisions. He considers the limiting of book numbers to three figures a mistake, and advocates developing the system to take in five figures, if necessary.

Reference Work

LIBRARY INFORMATION BUREAU SERVICE

Library developments and the Information Bureau docket. G. W. Lee. Repr. from *Stone & Webster Pub. Serv. Jour.*, Ja., 1914. 8 p.

Books included in the Information Bureau's equipment include works on engineering, railways, and economics, reports and proceedings of societies, government documents (federal and state), bound periodicals, book and magazine indexes, year books, encyclopedias, dictionaries, directories, atlases and maps. About 1000 a year are added, and 400 superseded copies are auctioned off each year, making the present collection number about 6000 pieces. To vitalize this material there are about 40,000 cards, besides a file of some 1500 stock-in-trade questions. There are seven workers in the library to serve 600 people in the building, who make about 1500 requests for information a month. The general classification of the library, so far as practicable, is geographical. For non-geographical classes there are seven main divisions, with eight and nine for occasional use. For classification of periodical references a system based on the *Engineering Index* is used, with decimal numbers assigned to the primary divisions, with mnemonic subdivisions. A card index is also kept of the men in the office, with the special subjects on which they can give help. Three mimeographed sheets a week, containing special lists and book announcements, are put out, with occasional personal notes to various specialists. Many blank forms are used, and a sample of each new form is put aside on which to note desired changes. A set of duplicate indexes to many periodicals is kept, and is found to be a great convenience. Horizontal filing is preferred to vertical. The library is on friendly relations with about fifty other libraries in the vicinity, and has two inter-library workers. Various problems still re-

main to be solved, as the best method of handling transient material; how to keep track of state publications and new technical books so as to get into touch with them at once; and where to look for names of secretaries and other officers of associations of all kinds. The establishment of a clearing house of dates of local events is urged, a register of opinions of users of various commercial devices, and a reference book "commission."

Loan Department

SELF-CHARGING SYSTEM

The open shelf system, under which borrowers in public libraries are allowed to go to the shelves and select their own books, is now an established fact in most of our large libraries and in nearly all of the small ones, but the first instance where borrowers are utilized at the desk in charging and discharging their own books is a plan recently tried by the St. Louis Public Library at several of its smaller stations.

This "self-charging system," as it is called, has so far been used only in stations where a restricted class of persons have access to the book shelves. The book collections here number not more than three hundred volumes. The borrower charges the book to himself, according to directions which are conspicuously posted over the shelves. His card, after fastening to it with a rubber band the card taken from the book, is dropped through a slot; and the date on which the book will be due is stamped in it with a rubber stamp that hangs by a cord near at hand. Returned books are slid into a box through a slot, and fines are placed in an envelope and dropped into the same slot. Cards for home use may also be obtained by the same method.

An assistant visits the self-charging center to record the issue and check off the returned books, and to perform other necessary offices in connection with the system.

Obviously such a system as this can never be used except in a small station where the users are all trustworthy. So far the St. Louis Public Library has suffered no loss from the use of the plan.

ISSUE OF BOOKS

Each borrower in the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library may draw upon his card "one novel, two unbound periodicals, and any reasonable number of non-fiction." Seven-day books, including current periodicals, become due in seven days; novels not seven-day

books in fourteen days, and non-fiction in one month. These regulations embody the following extensions: 1. From one to any number of volumes of non-fiction. 2. From two weeks to a calendar month; students need no longer bother with "special" and "teachers" cards, and all borrowers enjoy the service previously rendered only to "specials." 3. Current periodicals from four to seven days.

LIBRARY PAY COLLECTIONS

How to run a book-club in connection with a public library. Part 1. *The Librarian*, F., 1914. p. 251-253.

As a preliminary to the article, which considers the subject entirely, of course, from the English point of view, the statement is made that "in the majority of cases it will be found a great nuisance, and only the need of the additional books or the additional funds to buy books will justify it."

It is recommended that the members have nothing to do with framing the rules, and that it be run as a subscription department or donation circle, thus avoiding liability for the English income tax. Subscriptions should be made payable direct to the library and the books when purchased must be regarded as the absolute property of the library, the length of time for their reservation for subscribers' use being variable.

The number of members, and the fees charged, will determine the class of book purchased. A large number of subscribers would enable the library to make selections from all classes of literature, but a small list of subscribers would limit the purchase largely to novels. Of three points to be considered (1) the fees, (2) the rules, and (3) the methods of administration, only the first is touched upon in this paper.

The fees must be at least as favorable as in the most favorable subscription library in the vicinity. Subscriptions should not be taken for less than three months, and should be payable in advance, and the receipt should show that the subscription is paid direct to the library.

Binding and Repair

BINDING

Summary of talks on bookbinding before training class of Los Angeles Public Library. *Bindery Talk*, N.-D., 1913. p. 14-17.

Book sewing is first treated. It involves two problems, fastening the leaves together, and attaching a cover thereto. To fold the sheets and sew through the line of the fold,

produces the most flexible book, but durability must also be considered in library binding. The kind of sewing is determined by the service expected from the books. In general, most reference books should be sewed through the folds, and circulating books by what is called "library sewing." The general method of the latter is to trim the back edges, tablet them with glue, divide them arbitrarily into sections which are pierced along their binding edge and sewn together by hand. Different kinds of stitches characterize the different methods of library sewing. Further strength is gained by sewing on cords or tapes and the good and bad features of such methods are here discussed. The use of tapes in cloth-bound books especially is advocated. Methods of attaching the covers are described. In some cases a strip of cloth is sewed to the first and last sections of the book, to be glued to the cover or inserted in its "split boards." In books sewed through the folds, on tapes, such form of end sheets should be used as will provide a flap of cloth to pass around the adjoining section and be caught into the sewing. Sometimes a strip of cloth is placed down the center fold of a section, especially the first and last, to support the sewing threads.

"Forwarding" is defined to include trimming, sprinkling edges, gluing up, rounding, backing, putting on tubes, putting on leathers and boards, siding, stamping corners, pasting up and pressing. All materials are prepared in advance and the books are passed from one operative to another so that all parts may be finished and the book put into the press while all paste is still damp, so that it may dry in exactly the right shape. Trimming and sprinkling are intended to improve the appearance of the edges of a book. Glueing up, rounding, backing and putting on tubes are processes applied to the backs of books affecting both its looks and its durability. A fabric (either cotton flannel or canvas) is glued to the back of the book, and in one of several ways is attached to the cover. Split boards are necessary for covers of heavy books, while smaller or lighter books may be held by glueing the tapes to the inner surface of the boards.

The distance the board is set away from the groove at the back of the book determines its kind of "joint," the "French joint," with a wide groove between the back of the book and the board, being best adapted for books having hard usage.

Libraries on Special Subjects

JEWISH BOOK COLLECTIONS

The scope of the Jewish division in the light of library practice. A. S. Freidus. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L., F.*, 1914. p. 104-107.

The establishment of the Jewish division of the New York Public Library implied a departure from usual library practice, as in most schemes of library classification the primary arrangement is by subjects. The present method is not without precedent, however, as a similar scheme has been followed at different times in the past in Dresden, Berlin and Munich. The Cutter system of classification also makes full provision for those who may wish to arrange their collections by countries, with subdivisions by subject.

At the present time there are reported to be thirty-one general libraries having departments of Hebrew books or manuscripts. In the Bibliothèque Nationale, Hebrew manuscripts are kept together and placed at the head of the Oriental collections, but the printed books are scattered throughout the different sections according to subject. Other libraries distribute according to their subjects works of Jewish interest written in modern languages (Judaica), but keep together all books printed in Hebrew type (Hebraica). It seems to the writer poor library economy to scatter the Judaica where the Hebraist cannot assist in its care and use.

In the British Museum Library the only Hebrew books not located in the Hebrew department are those belonging to special collections and polyglot Bibles. The Guildhall Library of London has a special collection of Hebraica and Judaica. In Germany the Königliche Bibliothek at Berlin and the Stadtbibliothek at Frankfurt-on-the-Main give their Jewish departments ample scope, and the Universitäts-Bibliothek at Amsterdam and the Imperial Public Library at St. Petersburg have special Jewish departments.

The racial arrangement adopted for the Jewish division of the New York Public Library is at the same time a classification of the books according to their readers and users. To accommodate the large Jewish population of New York the division has aimed to cover all branches of the encyclopedic knowledge of Judaism and the Jews, including a wide range of subjects, both sacred and secular, and it has met with unanimous and hearty approval of students.

Reading and Aids

Work with Children

CHILDREN, WORK WITH

The child and the library. Angie E. Tracey. *Bull. Me. State Lib.*, Ja., 1914. p. 2-4.

A restatement of the first principles governing children's library work. The public library workers of the present day must supplement to a considerable extent the work of the public school teacher, and consequently every library should have a room set apart for children, with some one specially sympathetic with children in charge. The community must be studied in an effort to understand conditions surrounding the children. The library worker, unlike the teacher, has all ages at all hours, and while a certain dignity must be maintained, the children should be made to feel at home and should be allowed to browse around at will. Children coming to the library for the first time should be welcomed and helped to understand the library, and made to feel that the librarian is a friend. The use of the bulletin board is advocated, and the story hour, informal as well as formal. Quiet games to play, dissected maps to put together and simple exhibits are also recommended.

REFERENCE WORK WITH CHILDREN

The students of the Waterloo (Eng.) Boys' Evening Technical Institute, together with a troop of boy scouts, paid their third annual visit to the Waterloo Public Library in February, the object being to bring the boys into closer touch with the library. Miss Fearnside, the librarian, gave a brief account of the building and described the use of the different departments.

To enable the students to become practically acquainted with the library, a set of questions were given to each, and those who wished might compete for prizes given by the Library Committee and other friends. The answers to all the questions were to be obtained in some part of the library by consulting the books, magazines, periodicals, papers, maps, etc., that were to be found there. The questions were many and various, and were arranged to test the observation powers and intelligence of the competitor, who became at once a research student, and while looking for the answer to his particular question often discovered information that he had not previously dreamed of, and at the same time obtained a practical acquaintance with the

building. The following questions, selected from many, will serve to show the character of the competition, and the range of subjects dealt with:

The number in the card catalog for books about "Telegraphy" is 654. What books can you find in it about this subject?

Find from the card catalog who wrote "Treasure island," "Little Dorrit," "Lancashire witches," "The three musketeers."

Find from the author catalog how many works by Sir Walter Scott can be borrowed from the library.

What is the name of the mail boat for New York sailing from Liverpool February 21? Where did you find the information?

What is the difference between a "dirigible" and an "aeroplane"?

What is the meaning of the word "altruism"?

Find from the exhibits in the museum where the following birds make their nests: Kittiwake gulls, coots, larks?

Character of Reading in Libraries

BOOKS AND READING

How to get the best books read. E. T. Canon. *Pub. Libs.*, Mr., 1914. p. 96-98.

Miss Canon is librarian of Colorado College. She says: "I feel very strongly that if the reading habit is not formed in college (if it has not been formed before) that it has small chance of ever being formed. . . I am convinced of one thing—that the very best way to get books read is to read them ourselves.

"I am going to direct my remarks to library assistants for two reasons—because head librarians do not need to be told to read, and because the assistant meets more people over the desk in the day's work than the librarian. . . All sorts of advertising, all kinds of lists, will not in the main succeed greatly, if the personal touch is withdrawn. So I say that it is not enough that the librarian should read. He and his assistants are the only paid literary agents in the community and they should know books—old, new, good, bad and indifferent." Miss Canon then discusses some specific books that she has circulated with success, starting with biography and passing on to letters and informal essays. In closing she says: "How shall we bring these books to the attention of the readers, especially to those with whom we seldom have a word? Bulletins near the door, and the books listed shelved near by; change the collection often. Watch the people who come in and call their attention to books along the line of their in-

terests. Publish annotated lists in the newspapers, have them for distribution in the library, use them for book marks. If certain books seem to be neglected, put them in a conspicuous place.

"We cannot force people to read, but if we can kindle in them the least desire, and can pass on to them some of our treasures, we may feel sure they will discover treasures of their own."

Literary Methods

Library Appliances

BOOK SUPPORTS

The New Haven Public Library has a very satisfactory support furnished by the makers of the stack, which fits in the turned front edge of the shelf, is easily put in place, easily moved and perfectly firm in use, and without the thin edge which invites the injury of books inadvertently pushed over it by the public. It is quite likely that the manufacturers of steel stacks can furnish similar satisfactory supports if the demand is made for them.
—*Bull. Bibl.*

Bibliographical Notes

The articles on the "Columbia Law Library and its work," written by Frederick C. Hicks, assistant librarian at Columbia University, which were originally printed in the *Columbia Alumni News*, have now been reprinted in pamphlet form.

A reprint has just been made by G. E. Stechert & Co., of Roorbach's "Bibliotheca Americana," volume IV. Most copies of Roorbach that have come into the market have lacked this fourth volume, the scarcity being due to the fact that the stock of the original edition seems to have been sent by mistake to the paper mill.

The Charity Organization Society announces that it will supply without charge to libraries, copies of the "Charities directory of the City of New York," so long as the present supply lasts, for the years 1907-1913 inclusive. Each request should enclose six cents in stamps for each volume ordered to cover parcels post. Address "The Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second street, New York City."

The lectures which were first given by Arthur E. Bostwick before the training class

of the Brooklyn Public Library, and afterward in the New York and St. Louis public libraries, have now been gathered together and published in a little volume called "Ear-marks of literature," with the McClurg imprint. The things that make good books good are discussed, and the nature of literature, the characteristics of literary style, the structure, appreciation, preservation, and ownership of literature, are among the matters taken up.

A reference book of value to every librarian, in these days of universal interest in the stage and concert hall, is the new "Who's who in music and drama." The book is edited by Dixie Hines and Harry Prescott Hanaford, and is published by Mr. Hanaford, whose offices are in the Knickerbocker Theater Building, in New York City. Of its 560 pages, 317 are devoted to biographies of the notable men and women in music and drama. The rest of the volume contains the record of first-night casts of new plays and important revivals produced in New York from June 1, 1910, to August 30, 1913, numbering 503 such productions, an index to the players taking part in them, and the casts of all operas produced at the Metropolitan Opera House, and of the Chicago and Boston Grand Opera companies for 1910-1913.

The New York Times has started on the second volume of its Index, which furnishes "a master-key to all newspapers," while indexing every item of news appearing in its own columns. In each entry the date of issue is given, then the number of the page and the number of the column, assuming that the columns are numbered 1 to 8, from left to right. A list of the libraries and institutions in the United States and in foreign countries which have authorized the announcement that files of the *Times* are kept by them, is included in the volume, and new names are added at the first of every quarter. The Index is published quarterly in paper covers for \$6 per annum, and in cloth covers for \$8 per annum.

The November, 1913, issue of the *Library Miscellany*, the library quarterly published in Baroda, India, is a convention number. The English section contains a detailed report of "library week" at Lake George, which was attended by Mr. Kudalkar, the new head of the Baroda Library system. Several of the papers there presented are reprinted in full,

together with an interview with Dr. Melvil Dewey. There is also an appreciation of Rabindra Nath Tagore, and a report of the English Library Association meeting at Bournemouth, with summaries of most of the papers and the president's address reprinted in full. To make the *Miscellany* appeal to a wide class of readers in its own country, sections are each month printed in Gujarati and Marathi. In the November number are portraits of the Maharaja Gaikwar of Baroda, Mr. Kudalkar, Dr. Dewey, and Miss Hitchler, and views of Lake George and the Hotel Sagamore.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

Books of 1913; cumulated from the *Book Bulletin* of the Chicago Public Library. 161 p.

A LIST for small libraries; selected from books of a year. Issued by West. Mass. L. C. 4 p.

A SELECTED list of books recommended by the Ontario Library Association. . . . Parts III, IV. Ontario, Dept. of Educ., 1913. 23 p.; 46 p.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ALFALFA

Alfalfa. Riverside (Cal.) P. L. 45 p. 25 c. (Bull. 80.)

AMERICANA

Americana: 2000 books, pamphlets, maps and manuscripts relating to the American continent. . . . Philadelphia, Franklin Bookshop. 138 p. (Catalog no. 30, 1914.)

Catalogue of the Marshall Americana, printed and in manuscript. Amer. Art Assn. unpag. [1072 nos.]

Rare and scarce Americana: state, county and town history, genealogy. . . . Stan. V. Henkels. 96 p. (Catalog no. 1101.)

ANIMAL PSYCHOLOGY

Sackett, Leroy Walter. The Canada porcupine; a study of the learning process. Henry Holt, 1913. 3 p. bibl. \$1.15. (Behavior monographs.)

ARCHITECTURE

Briggs, Martin Shaw. Baroque architecture. McBride, Nast & Co. bibl. \$5 n.

ASIA—FLORA

Lloyd Library of Cincinnati. Bibliography of the flora of Asia. July, 1913. 29 p.

BYRON, GEORGE GORDON NOEL, Lord.

Byron's Child Harold; cantos III and IV; The prisoner of Chillon, and other poems. Holt, 1913. 4 p. bibl. 35 c. (English readings for schools; edited by W. L. Cross.)

CHARITIES

List of works relating to the dept. of charities, New York City, in the Municipal Reference Library of the city of New York. Part I. F., 1914. broadside.

CHEMISTRY

Bailey, Edgar Henry Summerfield. A text-book of sanitary and applied chemistry; or, the chemistry of water, air, and food. 3. ed. rev. Macmillan, 1913. 9 p. bibl. \$1.40.

Bayliss, Wm. Maddock. The nature of enzyme action. 3. ed. rev. and enl. Longmans, Green & Co. 18 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Monographs on biochemistry.)

CHILDREN, ABNORMAL

Abnormal and backward children. (In *Soc. Serv. Bull.* of P. L. of Dist. of Columbia, Mr., 1914. 2 p.)

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

Women's auxiliary to the Civil Service Reform Assn. Bibliography on civil service reform and related subjects. 3. ed. 1913. 72, xxvi p.

CIVIL WAR

Library of the late Major Wm. H. Lambert. Part III, Civil War. Metropolitan Art Assn. 127 p.

CLASS ROOM LIBRARIES

Schaub, Emma, comp. Catalog of class room libraries for public schools. Issued by the Public School Library, Columbus, O., under direction of the Board of Education. 376 p.

CONSERVATION, HUMAN

Human conservation. Kansas City (Mo.) P. L. 87 p. (Special library list no. 7.)

DRAMA

Assn. of Neighborhood Workers—Arts and Festivals Committee. A guide and index to plays, festivals, and masques, for use in schools, clubs, and neighborhood centers. Harper, 1913. 4 p. bibl. 25 c.

DRY FARMING

Dry farming. Riverside (Cal.) P. L. 10 p. (Bull. 40.)

ECONOMICS

Mathews, Frederic. Taxation and the distribution of wealth; studies in the economic, ethical and practical relations of fiscal systems to social organization. Doubleday, Page & Co. 6¼ p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

EDUCATION

Bibliography of education for 1910-11. Gov. Pr. Off. 105 p. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1913, no. 59. Whole no. 570.)

Boykin, James C., and Hood, William R. Legislation and judicial decisions relating to education. Oct. 1, 1909, to Oct. 1, 1912. Gov. Pr. Off., 1913. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1913, no. 55. Whole no. 566.)

Compulsory school attendance. Gov. Pr. Off. 4 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1914, no. 2. Whole no. 573.)

Foght, Harold W. The educational system of rural Denmark. Gov. Pr. Off. 2 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1913, no. 58. Whole no. 569.)

Graves, Fk. Pierrepont. A history of education in modern times. Macmillan, 1913. bibl. \$1.10 n.

The six year high school plan. (List of references in Trenton (N. J.) Public Library.) (In lib. column of *Trenton Evening Times*; Feb. 21.)

Special reading list on education. (In *Bull. of the Salem (Mass.) P. L. Mr.*, 1914. 3 p.)

EGYPT

Catalogue of a selection of books relating to the near East, especially on Egypt and Egyptian archaeology. . . . London, Francis Edwards. 44 p. (No. 334.)

ENGINEERING—RAILROAD

Past presidents and subjects discussed during their administration, 1803-1913. (In *Proceedings of the 21st annual meeting of the Traveling Engineers' Assn.*, Chicago, Aug. 12-16, 1913. p. 9-23.)

ENGLAND

Catalogue of books on English topography. . . . London, Henry Sotheran & Co. 112 p. (No. 46.)

Oman, Chas. Wm. Chadwick, ed. A history of England in 7 v. v. 3, England in the Middle Ages, by Kenneth H. Vickers. Putnam. 9 p. bibl. \$3 n.

ENGLISH LITERATURE

A catalogue of books in English literature and history. Part IV. Skelton—Z. London, Quaritch. p. 289-350. (No. 329.)

Early English literature, prior to 1700. Maggs Bros. 116 p. (No. 321.)

EUGENICS

Eugenics; a selected bibliography. (In *Bull. Russell Sage Found. L., F.*, 1914. 3 p.)

EURIPIDES

Murray, Gilbert, i.e., George Gilbert Aimé. Euripides and his age. Henry Holt, 1913. 4 p. bibl. 50 c. n. (Home university lib.)

FICTION

Ashmun, Margaret, ed. Modern short-stories; edited with an introduction and with biographies and bibliographies. Macmillan. 12 p. bibl. \$1.25.

FINE ARTS

Fine arts: a short list. Riverside (Cal.) P. L. 16 p. (Bull. 90.)

FIRE PREVENTION

Publications on the subjects of fire prevention and fire protection available in the files of the National Protection Ass'n., correct to June 1, 1913. 70 p.

HALL, G. STANLEY

Wilson, Louis N. G. Stanley Hall; a sketch. G. E. Stechert. 26 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER

Catalogue of a collection of books relating to Alexander Hamilton. . . . C. F. Libbie & Co. 100 p.

HAUPTMANN, GERHART

Holl, Karl. Gerhart Hauptmann; his life and his work, 1862-1912. McClurg. 3½ p. bibl. \$1 n.

HEROISM

Forster, Warren Dunham, ed. Heroines of modern religion. Sturgis & Walton, 1913. 3¼ p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Modern heroines ser.)

New York Public Library. Heroism; a reading list for boys and girls. 63 p. 2 c.

HOLIDAYS

A reference list on *Hallowe'en* [*sic*]. Thanksgiving and Christmas. Riverside (Cal.) P. L. p. 647. 15 c. (Bull. 120.)

HOME ECONOMICS

Bibliography of home economics literature. (In *Jour. of Home Economics*, O., 1913. p. 350-354.)

HOUSE ORGANS

Watkins, Sloan Duncan, comp. List of 100 house-organs received by the applied science dept. . . . (In *Bull. of St. Louis P. L., Mr.*, 1914. p. 6870.)

ICELAND

Herrmannsson, Halldór, comp. Catalogue of the Icelandic collection bequeathed by Willard Fiske [to the Cornell University Library]. 754 p.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

McKeever, Wm. Archibald. The industrial training of boys. Macmillan, 1913. bibl. 50 c. n.

IRELAND

Catalogue of a valuable collection of books relating to Ireland, formed by Stephen J. Richardson, of New York City. Part II. Merwin Sales Co. 55 p. (No. 548-1914.)

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Elmer, Mrs. E. O. Reading list on juvenile delinquency, juvenile courts, and reform schools. (In *Bull. of Philippine P. L., Ja.*, 1914. p. 95-99.)

LABOR

Commonwealth of Massachusetts—Bur. of Statistics. Labor bibliography, 1912. Boston, Wright & Potter, 1913. 71 p.

LIBRARIES

Richardson, Ernest Cushing. The beginnings of libraries. Princeton Univ. Press. 5 p. bibl. \$1 n.

Tracey, Catharine S., comp. Bibliographie der Amerikanischen Bibliotheken, 1904-1913. (In *Bull. N. Y. L. C., Mr.*, 1914. p. 3-7.)

MANUSCRIPTS

Swen, Earl G., comp. A list of manuscripts recently deposited in the Virginia State Library by the state auditor. Richmond, Davis Bottom. 32 p.

MAXIMILIAN

Marin, Percy Falcke. Maximilian in Mexico; the story of the French intervention, 1861-67. Scribner. 7 p. bibl. \$5.25 n.

MEXICO

The library of Paul Wilkinson of Mexico City: books relating to Mexico. Anderson Auction Co. 81 p. (No. 1020-1914.)

MILTON, JOHN

Spacht, Sigmund Gottfried. Milton's knowledge of music; its sources, and its significance in his works; a dissertation presented to the faculty of Princeton University in candidacy for the degree of doctor of philosophy. G. Schirmer. 4 p. bibl. \$1 n.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Dover (N. H.) Public Library. Books relating to municipal affairs. 2 p.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY

Gross, Charles. A bibliography of British municipal history, including guilds and parliamentary representation. Harvard Univ. Press. 461 p. \$2.50. (Harvard hist. studies. vol. v.)

NAPOLEON I

The Napoleon collection formed by William J. Latta, of Philadelphia, Pa. Part III. The Anderson Galleries. p. 399-514.

Unpublished correspondence of Napoleon I., preserved in the War Archives; published by Ernest Tizard and Louis Tuetey; tr. by Louise Seymour Houghton. 3 v. Duffield, 1913. 4 p. bibl. \$15 n.

PARCELS POST

Phelps, Edith M., comp. Selected articles on the parcels post. 2, ed. rev. White Plains, N. Y., H. W. Wilson Co., 1913. 12 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Debaters' handbook ser.)

PARISH REGISTERS

Gray's parish register catalogue; containing parish registers, college and school registers, family histories, and records of the British army. Acton, London, Eng.: Henry Gray. 45 p. (no. 2.)

PENSIONS

Sies, R. W. Teachers' pensions in Great Britain. 2 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1913, no. 34. (Whole no. 544.)

PHILOLOGY

Hurwitz, Solomon Theodore Halévy. Root-determinatives in Semitic speech; a contribution to Semitic philology. Lemcke & Buechner, 1913. 7½ p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Columbia Univ. contributions to oriental history and philology.)

PHOTOGRAPHY

Some recent books on photography. (In *Bull. of St. Louis P. L., Mr.*, 1914. p. 67.)

PROBATION

Literature published by the State Probation Commission. (In *Manual for probation officers*. N. Y. State Probation Commission, 1913. p. 243-245.)

PUBLIC HEALTH

List of works relating to public health in the Municipal Reference Library of the city of New York. F., 1914. broadside.

RELIGION

Taylor, Graham. Religion in social action; with an introduction by Jane Addams. Dodd, Mead & Co., 1913. 21 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

SCHOOLS, MORAL TRAINING IN

A brief bibliography on moral training in the schools. (In *The Gospel of the Kingdom*, O., 1913. p. 158.)

SCOTLAND

Johnstone, Ja. F. Kellas. A concise bibliography of the history, topography, and institutions of the shires of Aberdeen, Inver, and Kincardine. Part I. (In *Aberdeen Univ. Lib. Bull.*, O., 1913. p. 73-120.)

SLAVS

Slavs and their European neighbors. (In *New Orleans P. L. Quar. Bull.*, O.-D., 1913. p. 116-120.)

SMOKE NUISANCE

Hohmann, W. L. The bacteriology of soot. (In *Amer. Journal of Pub. Health*, N., 1913. bibl. p. 1225.)

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Chicago Public Library. The social sciences; finding list. 371 p.

Gillette, John Morris. The family and society. McClurg. 7½ p. bibl. 50 c. n. (National social science ser.)

SOCIAL SURVEY

Hamilton, W. B. Social survey of Austin. Univ. of Texas, 1913. (Bull. no. 273; humanistic series no. 15. bibl. p. 89.)

The social survey. (In *Bull. of Russell Sage Found.* L., D., 1913. 7 p.)

SPORT

A catalogue of . . . books on horses, horse racing, fox hunting, steeple chasing, coaching, and other outdoor sports, etc. New York, E. L. Wenrick, [11 West 64th St.] 62 p. (\$55 items.)

STERILIZATION OF CRIMINALS

Meyer, H. H. B., comp. List of references on sterilization of criminals and defectives. (In *Spec. Libr., F.*, 1914. p. 33-32.)

TUBERCULOSIS

Jones, George E. Tuberculosis among school-children. (In *Pedagogical Seminary*, Mr., 1914. xxi:62-94.)

A bibliography of 106 titles is given with this article.

POSTMASTER GENERAL TO ADDRESS THE A. L. A.

As we go to press word comes that unless official business prevents, it is expected that the postmaster general of the United States will address the A. L. A. conference at Washington on the subject "The Parcel Post," and particularly the further prospects with reference to book rates.

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Library Calendar

May 14. Chicago Library Club, annual meeting.

May 25-29. A. L. A., annual conference, Washington, D. C.

June 15-20. California State Library Association, San Diego, Hotel del Coronado.

Aug. 31-Sept. 4. Library Association (English). Annual meeting, Oxford.

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE.—The office of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL was moved May 1 from 141 East 25th Street to 241 West 37th Street.



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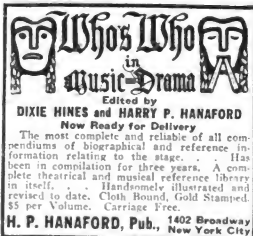
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Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
LEONARD DELILE	Frontispiece	A MODIFICATION OF THE DEWEY CLASSIFICATION .	450
EDITORIALS	417	A LITTLE-KNOWN FREE LIBRARY IN ST. PETERSBURG	451
The Surgeon General's Library		CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY AND SUPREME COURT BUILDING, HARTFORD.—G. S. G.	452
Waste in government printing		OPENING OF NEW BUILDING AT NEW ROCHELLE .	453
On obtaining ephemeral publications by libraries		NEW YORK'S MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY .	455
Unnecessary duplication of work in libraries		THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON .	455
Mr. Carnegie and the Dunfermline trust		CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS—APRIL, 1914	456
THE BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE: SECOND PAPER.—Theodore W. Koch	419	LIBRARY TRAINING COURSES IN MICHIGAN NORMAL SCHOOLS	456
THE GROUP INDEX: OR, CATALOG AT THE SHELVES.—Clifford B. Clapp	431	LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS	457
THE INFLUENCE OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ON THE FARMER'S USE OF BOOKS.—William M. Hepburn	435	LIBRARY SCHOOLS	462
INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF BOOKS IN A COLLEGE LIBRARY.—Malcolm G. Wyer	439	REVIEWS	465
SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE LIBRARY.—A. W. Lupton	441	LIBRARIANS	467
TWO OF NEW YORK'S NEW BRANCHES	443	LIBRARY WORLD	470
TRUST DEED BY ANDREW CARNEGIE, ESQUIRE, CREATING THE CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST	464	LIBRARY WORK	485
THE LIBRARY WORK THAT THE NORMAL SCHOOL OUGHT TO DO.—Wallis H. Kerr	447	BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES	483
A SHORT AND EASY METHOD WITH PAMPHLETS.—Albert J. Edmunds	449	HUMORS AND BLUNDERS	475
		COMMUNICATIONS	496
		LIBRARY CALENDAR	496

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	PAGE		PAGE
American News Company	8	Malkan, Hy	4th cover page
Baker & Taylor Company	4	Putnam's (G. P.) Sons	9
Baker's Great Bookshop	14	Quaritch, Bernard	10
Bonnier (Albert) Publishing House	14	Rademackers, W. H.	11
Booksellers (Directory of)	3d cover page	Ruzicka (Joseph)	11
Books Wanted	14	Schulte's Book Store	11
Brockhaus, F. A.	12	Scribner's (Charles) Sons	12
Chivers Bookbinding Co.	6	Snead & Co. Iron Works	7
Dura Binding Co.	11	Sotheran (H.) & Co.	13
Gaylord Brothers	11	Special Notice	14
German Publication Society	2	Stechert (F. C.) Co.	13
Higgins (Charles M.)	9	Stevens (B. F.) & Brown	10
Hinds & Noble	14	Stewart (S. A.)	6
Hunting (H. R.) Co.	inside front cover	Terquem, J.	14
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Library Supplies (Dealers in)	14	Wagenvoerd & Co.	12
McClurg (A. C.) & Co.	8	Wanamaker, John	13

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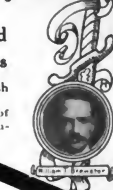
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I have gone carefully through the first nine volumes of the German Classics, and am anxious to express to you a satisfaction which surpasses by far my best expectations. Some of the translations are masterpieces. I should give the laurel to Hagedorn's rendering of the "Prince of Homburg." Throughout the newer translations made for the German Classics seemed to me superior to many of the standard versions.

But my greater surprise was at the additional features, the introductions and the pictures. Both types of supplements in such luxurious works are too frequently perfunctory and worthless. But here some of the introductions are models of concise characterization, and others open most interesting, wide perspectives. Every stray reader will enjoy them, and even the scholar can learn from them. Moreover the illustrations, far from being the conventional, superfluous interpretations of the text, are really artistic renderings of the various periods of German literature. If I think of these pictures which begin with the fourth volume, they ought to be valued as a beautiful history of modern German painting, which the reader hardly expects to find between the pages of a literary work.

—2—

But however delightful the translations, the introductions and the illustrations may be, the unique glory of the work lies in the upbuilding of the whole. Professor Franke has truly proved himself a masterbuilder, with a perfect sense of proportion and harmony, with wonderful sympathy and fairness. If the second half of the work equals the first, it will stand before us like a mighty Gothic cathedral, with an overwhelming richness of beautiful detail and yet a noble unity, the beautiful expression of one ideal thought.

Very truly yours,

Hege Münsterberg.

Mr. George E. Kiese,
German Publication Society.

The Authors Whose Best Work is Included in the German Classics

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
Frederick von Schiller
Jean Paul
Wilhelm von Humboldt
August Wilhelm Schlegel
Friedrich Schlegel
Novalis
Friedrich Hölderlin
Ludwig Tieck
Heinrich von Kleist
Friedrich Schlegelmacher
Johann Gottlieb Fichte
Friedrich W. J. von Schelling
Ludwig Achim von Arnim
Clemens Brentano
Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm
Ernst Moritz Arndt
Theodor Körner
Maximilian G. von Schenkendorf
Ludwig Uhland
Joseph von Eichendorff
Adalbert von Chamisso
Ernst Theodor Amadeus Hoffmann
Friedrich Baron de la Motte-Fouqué
Wilhelm Hauff
Friedrich Rückert
August von Platen-Hallermund
Heinrich Heine
Franz Grillparzer
Ludwig van Beethoven
Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel
Bettina von Arnim
Karl Lebrecht Immermann
Karl Ferdinand Gutzkow
Anastasiu Grün
Nikolaus Lenau
Eduard Mörike
Annette E. von Droste Hülshoff
Ferdinand Freiligrath
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Otto Ludwig
Prince Otto von Bismarck
Count Helmuth von Moltke
Ferdinand Lassalle
Friedrich Schlegel
Theodor Storm
Theodor Fontane
Wilhelm Raabe
Paul Heyse
Gustav Freytag
Joseph Victor von Scheffel
Marie von Ebner-Eschenbach
Heinrich Seidel
Gottfried Keller
Conrad Ferdinand Meyer
Carl Spitteler
Joseph Victor Widmann
Arthur Schopenhauer
Richard Wagner
Friedrich Nietzsche
Emperor William II
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Karl Schönherr
Ernst von Wildenbruch
Hermann Sudermann
Gustav Frenssen
Ludwig Fulda
Hugo von Hofmannsthal
Wilhelm von Polenz
Gerhart Hauptmann
Rochus Freiherr von Liliencron
Richard Dehmel
Borries Freiherr von Münchhausen
Rainer Maria Rilke
Helene Böhlau
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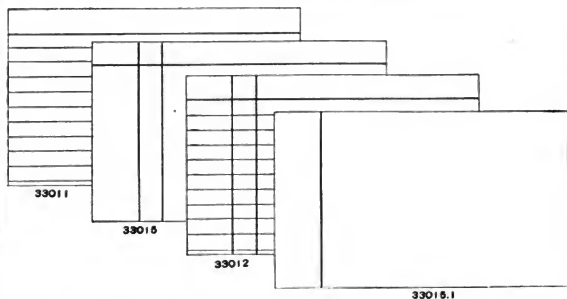
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L. Delisle

LÉOPOLD DELISLE, HEAD OF THE BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE FROM 1874 TO 1905

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 39

JUNE, 1914

No. 6

ONE of the great monuments to Dr. Billings is the library of the Surgeon-General's Office, which first under his direction and later under his policy became the foremost working medical library in the world. The proposal to transfer it to the Library of Congress has led to an outcry from certain quarters in the medical profession which is based altogether on misapprehension. The Library of Congress is now the first working library in the world, though only third in number of volumes, and the national medical library would be no less a working tool of the medical profession if it were made part of the national library than if it were kept under the jurisdiction of the war department. It would remain distinctively a medical library, as the library of the Smithsonian Institution, now a part of the national library, retains its special librarian and its distinctive character and function. Indeed, under the present administration of the national library, which has made so distinguished a record as to define future policy as well, there would seem to be more assurance of continuity for the national medical library on Dr. Billings' lines of development than if left to more haphazard conditions under successive surgeons-general as an incidental part of their office. It is in such cases as these that the misnomer of the Library of Congress instead of National Library leads to misapprehension.

THE waste in government printing has again been emphasized through an investigation by the House Committee on Printing. The report estimates that a thousand tons of printed matter, involving the destruction of a vast acreage of forest, cum-

ber costly storage space, that for the past six years a million volumes a year have been printed beyond demand, and that possibly \$850,000 a year could be saved by repressing "leave to print" and balancing supply with demand through the supervision of an effective Joint Committee on Printing. To which last the library profession will heartily say Amen. What is needed is not a broadcast scattering of printed matter to flood the waste-paper baskets of constituents, but such organized and liberal supply of public documents to well equipped depositories, chiefly existing public libraries, that demand may be intelligently and sufficiently supplied, without waste. One document available on the public library shelves is worth a thousand copies recklessly distributed or a thousand thousand stowed away in Washington. A new printing bill has been prepared and will be discussed at a round table meeting at the conference, and it is understood that the committee of Congress will be very receptive of suggestions from the A. L. A.

ONE of the most difficult tasks of the order department in a library is to obtain ephemeral publications "after the event," when it is discovered, too late, that a library lacks this or that number to complete a series, or is deficient in some pamphlet really important in the collection. The campaign books of the political parties are notable instances in point. These are important contributions to political history and offer a mine of information and current thought for future delvers. These handbooks and other issues of the political parties are to be had for the asking at the time of the publication, being issued by the

thousand or hundred thousand; but a year later it is almost impossible to find them. Another kind of publication of this sort is covered by the inclusive name of "author's books." Such books, whether printed for the author by a printer who is not a publisher or manufacturer or by a publisher who puts his imprint on them and gives them the immediate benefit of his name and selling organization, are many of them not of value for permanent preservation; but others are published in this wise simply because they lack commercial value, though their literary or historical or philosophical value may be of high rank. One of our great libraries makes it a point to send a letter to such authors the moment such a book is published, inviting the donation of the book, which such authors are for the most part gladly willing to make. In the case of local publications of an ephemeral sort, it is peculiarly the duty of a local library to gather them in and take a good deal of pains to do so. These words of wisdom are commended to the practical consideration of librarians, both in large and small libraries.

DESPITE all endeavors in coöperation and-coördination, there is still immense duplication of work in the library field. A librarian, particularly in a leading library, finds himself beset with questionnaires oftentimes to the same purport as one he has answered perhaps a week before, and the result is either a seemingly discourteous attitude toward questioner no. 2 or a wasteful duplication of work in preparing the same statistics or the same answers over again, with the slightest shade of difference. A statistician will put lots of work into a set of figures which has likely enough already been worked out by some fellow member of the profession. Most of all, as we have often pointed out, there is a very great waste in the preparation of bibliographies and reading lists, especially on topics of the time, which a library does for

itself when it might make use of a very similar list already compiled or in preparation by others. A special function of an organ of the profession, like the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, should be to prevent this duplication and waste; and this is possible through simple questions whether anyone has done or is doing the work which the questioner has in mind. We are always disposed to give space to the results of investigations which may be of interest to other possible investigators, in the hope of preventing such waste, and our columns are freely open to our readers to this end. We hear much of efficiency within the library, but here is a larger question of efficiency and economy which ought not to be overlooked.

MR. CARNEGIE'S deed of trust to his Dunfermline trustees, devoting \$10,000,000 as a permanent fund for the erection of library buildings and the supply of church organs and for alternative purposes in the interests of the people, of which the text for the first time is printed in full, is interesting as stating his motives for library benefactions. He quotes Carlyle's dictum that "the true university of our day is a collection of books," and in that spirit amplifies his thought of providing reading for the people. Coupling this with his brief letter to the president of the American Library Association, which was reprinted in facsimile in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for August, 1913, we have a presentation of Mr. Carnegie's library views, which are valuable human documents. It may be said by his critics that both documents are truisms, but this is another way of saying that they are statements of truth. Evidently Mr. Carnegie's chief desire is to make plain that he will not lend a hand in the pauperizing of the people, but rather looks upon it as a social duty to help people to help themselves. This is the true spirit of the modern library movement in very brief compass.

THE BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE

SECOND PAPER: ADMINISTRATION

By THEODORE W. KOCH, *Librarian, University of Michigan*

WE have seen that Colbert had transferred the library in 1666 from the Rue de la Harpe to one of his houses in the Rue Vivienne, but this was soon outgrown and, moreover, it was not sufficiently substantial. The floors bent under the weight and the walls threatened to fall out. When the Hôtel de Nevers in the Rue de Richelieu became vacant in 1721, after the failure of Law's famous bank, the Abbé Bignon at once asked for it in order to install the King's Library. He was so fortunate as to obtain it by decree of council dated Sept. 13, 1721, and by Oct. 1 he had begun to transfer the manuscripts. The Hôtel de Nevers was the name given to that part of the palace of Cardinal Mazarin which had been inherited by the Marquis de Mancini, the husband of the Cardinal's niece. The present façade, which was reconstructed in 1878, is a copy of the old one.

The library to-day occupies the entire block bounded by the Rues de Richelieu, des Petits-Champs, Vivienne and Colbert. It is divided into four departments: (1) Printed books and maps; (2) Manuscripts; (3) Prints; (4) Medals and antiques.

I. *Printed books.* Two reading rooms are used by the Printed book department—one called the Salle publique de lecture, entered from the Rue Colbert, open to everybody, from 9 to 4 in winter and from 9 to 6 in summer, including Sunday; the other, called the Salle de travail, entered from the Rue de Richelieu, is open only to those furnished with a card of admission signed by the secretary. This room accommodates 344 readers, each one of whom receives on his entering the room a slip which after filling out his name, residence and seat number he must give to an assistant. Books asked for on the call slips are delivered to the seats indicated. No requests for books are received within an hour of the time for closing. On returning the books at the loan desk the reader re-

ceives back his slip, duly stamped, which he must surrender as he leaves the room. Readers are not permitted to quit either of the reading rooms with books, papers or portfolios in their hands without a "laissez-passer" from one of the librarians. The walls of the Salle de travail are lined with reference books. Exhibit cases containing the most interesting books are shown in special rooms, to which the public is admitted free of charge two days a week.

II. *Manuscripts.* The department of manuscripts, the oldest section of the library, contains at least 100,000 pieces of real significance and value. To study these manuscripts scholars come from all parts of the world, and the department gives distinction and preëminence to the library in an unusual degree. The number of volumes consulted exceeds 60,000 per year, and these are not merely the less important documents, like those in genealogy, but classical author, mediæval writers, both sacred and profane, poets and historians of every period, and a great variety of manuscripts touching on every phase of national life. Few libraries possess richer collections of Oriental manuscripts. There are seven sub-divisions: 1. Oriental; 2. Greek; 3. Latin; 4. French; 5. Modern foreign languages; 6. French provinces; 7. Miscellaneous collections.

The first catalog of the manuscripts was the one compiled by Nicolas Rigault in 1622, revised and completed in 1645 by the Dupuy brothers. The general inventory arranged by Nicolas Clément in 1682 has served as a basis of the classification of all later catalogs. It comprised all of the manuscripts in one series of numbers. Numbers 1 to 1636 were assigned to Oriental manuscripts, numbers 1801 to 3538 to Greek manuscripts, numbers 3561 to 6700 to Latin manuscripts, and numbers 6701 to 10542 to manuscripts in French and other modern European languages. While this

inventory answered for a long time, the interpolations which it was necessary to make, in the way of letters and sub-numbers, brought about great confusion. It was necessary to copy it in 1730. About 1735 a new method was begun, and as many series started as there were principal languages. The numbers from 1 to 6700 of the old inventory were cancelled, but no change made in the series of French manuscripts. The larger collections which were afterwards received by the library remained intact and formed special collections. The manuscripts which came one by one were put into a collection of new accessions. This collection of new accessions revised on a new basis at the beginning of the nineteenth century gave rise to what was called the "Ancien supplément," which, in turn, was put out of commission in 1820, and in its place was substituted a new series known under the names of Greek, Latin and French supplements and "Fonds des cartulaires."

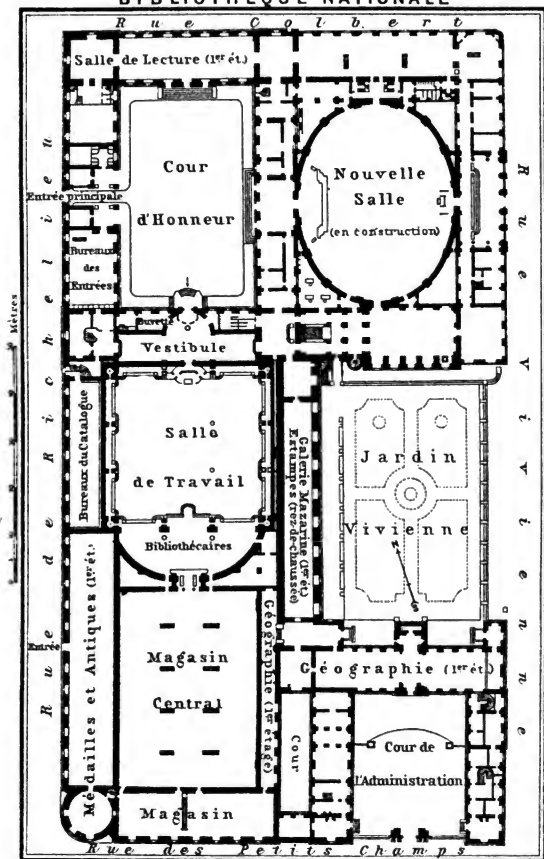
III. *Prints.* In 1667 the Abbé de Marolles, a learned collector and writer on art, offered to Louis XIV his collection of 123,000 prints, and suggested the formation of a cabinet of prints which, said he, "should not be unworthy of a royal library, where nothing ought to be disdained." The 520 folio volumes presented to the king constituted the nucleus of a unique collection. The Abbé de Marolles was practically the first keeper of prints, and to his interest in the work of the early engravers the library today owes many of its treasures.

The print department contains more than 2,500,000 plates which are either bound up into the 14,500 volumes contained in this department or arranged in portfolios, which number in the neighborhood of 4000. The accessions come through gift, purchase and copyright deposit. The department has a budget of about 27,000 francs, out of which must be purchased those rare plates which may be lacking, and bindings paid for. Gifts are the chief source of enrichment. As the late Henri Bouchot said, the department could not buy many things at the prices which coveted prints command at present. Certain indispensable works have

taken two hundred years to reach the department, but they came at last in the form of gifts. The department can afford to wait, as it is there to stay and so can bide its time. The popular taste changes with time and prices for things that have lost their vogue, but not their value, drop very perceptibly, and they can then be acquired for a fraction of their former cost. Some recent accessions to the print department have come under the semblance of purchase, but at such nominal prices as to be more in the nature of gifts. In this category is a collection of 1800 volumes of Japanese prints and the Ardail collection of proofs of modern etchings. Among outright gifts the Paul Meurice collection of portraits of Victor Hugo and the Alfred Beurdeley collection of etchings by Zorn deserve mention. About 60,000 volumes are consulted annually by readers in the department. The majority of those who consult the prints are workers in various fields of art, including skilled workmen, designers and artists. The trifling dilettantes are in a decided minority.

IV. *Medals and antiques.* Francis I was apparently the first of the French kings to conceive of the idea of a special collection of gems and medals. He employed Italian artists at great expense to engrave cameos and intaglios. Henri II and Catherine de Medicis continued the collection, and Charles IX conceived the idea of making a museum of it. He moved it from Fontainebleau to Paris, where he deposited it in the Louvre in a cabinet specially prepared for it. Unfortunately, the pieces thus collected were scattered during the disturbances at the time of the League. Henri IV re-established the collection, but died in the midst of his work along this line. Louis XIV must be regarded as the real founder of the present department. He gathered at the Louvre all the medals and antiques that could be found scattered through the various royal palaces. Colbert united the custodianship of the cabinet at the Louvre with that of the guardianship of the King's Library. In 1666 the cabinet was transferred to the new buildings of the library in the Rue Vivienne, where it remained

BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE



d'après J. L. Pascal

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until 1684, when it was transferred to Versailles. There it was placed near the apartment of the king, who took pleasure in visiting it almost every day after mass. In 1741 it was replaced at the library, where it has since remained. Numerous catalogs of the collection have been printed from 1819 down to the present day. The department possesses about 200,000 medals, and among the antiques are included gems, intaglios and cameos, small works of art, glass, vases, arms and miscellaneous curiosities.

EARLY CATALOGS OF PRINTED BOOKS

Nicolas Clément took nine years (1675-1684) to put in order the 35,000 volumes which the library had at that time. He grouped them into 23 classes, assigned the class numbers, and arranged a classed catalog which fills seven large volumes and to which was added an alphabetical list of authors. This catalog soon became inadequate. Clément took up the work and completed before long the second classed catalog in 14 volumes, supplemented by an alphabetical index of authors. This second catalog listed in all some 43,000 volumes. Of the 23 classes into which he grouped the books ten remain to this day (F-K, M, Q-S and V).

- A Bible.
- B Biblical commentators.
- C Church fathers.
- D Theology.
- E Church councils. Canon law. Liturgy.
- F Civil and political law.
- G Geography. Chronological and general history.
- H Ecclesiastical history.
- J Greek and Byzantine history. Roman history and antiquities.
- K History of Italy.
- L History of France.
- M History of Germany, Switzerland, Hungary, Poland, Russia, the Northern countries, and Belgium.
- N History of England.
- O History of Spain, Portugal, and countries situated outside of Europe. Travels.

- P Historical miscellany. Biography.
- Q Bibliography.
- R Philosophy. Physics. Moral, economic and political sciences.
- S Natural history. Agriculture.
- T Medicine. Chemistry.
- V Mathematics. Astronomy. Architecture. Military art. Mechanics. Fine arts. Mechanical arts.
- X Grammar.
- Y Poetry and fiction.
- Z Philology and polygraphy. Mythology. Emblems, etc.

The work done by Clément enabled the library to run smoothly for half a century. In 1719-20 a very minute inventory was taken of the library. Clément had undertaken to number not the works but the volumes and to sub-divide each class into three sections, each of which was devoted to books of determined size in a manner so that the volumes followed on the shelves in the same order as in the leaves of the catalog. He reserved here and there a vacant number, so as to be able to insert additional articles and under one number to group the little pamphlets of the same class, bound into one volume or kept together in a particular folio, so that the real books were not lost in the midst of brochures.

The question of printing the catalog made by Clément was agitated abroad by an exchange of opinions between him and a Danish scholar, Frederick Rostgaard. Rostgaard claimed to have invented a new method of arranging the catalog, which he explained in a letter addressed to Clément, dated Aug. 19, 1697. To illustrate his method, Rostgaard chose Thucydides as an example, because he possessed nearly all the editions of this author. Rostgaard's scheme was to divide each page into columns in such a way that by a single glance of the eye one perceived at the opening of a book on two opposite pages four columns, two on one page and two on the other, the first of these columns containing folios, the second quartos, the third octavos, and the fourth duodecimos and smaller books. In this way Rostgaard was able to arrange in four columns all the edi-

tions of Thucydides which he then had in his possession. Clément in acknowledging Rostgaard's communication was most urbane, and compared it to the polyglot Bibles where one sees at a single glance of the eye several columns of texts and the original versions—but he also saw some inconveniences in the scheme. He thought Rostgaard's classification would be admirable if the books of each size and the same matter bore a constant proportion to one another. Nothing would be finer than to see these proposed columns tally one with another, as they do in the polyglot Bibles, but Clément called attention to the different sizes of the works of the historians of Italy where the quartos exceeded the folios in number by two-thirds, while in theology the number of little books surpassed the large and even moderate sized books. This, it was argued, would affect the proposed arrangement of the titles and it would no longer be a catalog by columns. A catalog calculated to occupy six full volumes would be sure to run to twelve volumes, with half the columns empty. The columns which would be filled up would be just those where there were more titles still to insert. In theology, for example, the small sized books not only greatly outnumbered the large ones, but more of the small ones were being published daily. The arrangement of books on the shelves by size was taken for granted as a prerequisite by those interested in the matter in the early years of the Bibliothèque Nationale.

THE GENERAL CATALOG OF PRINTED BOOKS

The first volume of the new "Catalogue général" was published in 1897. Up to date fifty-two volumes have appeared, carrying the alphabet into the letter "F." The first volume contains a lengthy introduction by Léopold Delisle, who was at that time at the head of the institution, and this contains so much of the philosophy of classification and cataloging and of the history of work along these lines that we venture to summarize it at considerable length.

The catalog under discussion is one by authors. The great advantage which is usually attributed to a subject catalog, says

Delisle, is that on a given question it seems to be able to give an indication of the works which have the most interest, but this advantage is indeed more apparent than real. No matter how well it is made, how far the system of cross reference is extended, a catalog will never take the place of a bibliography and will not dispense with preliminary studies and general information. By way of illustration, Delisle took the case of one working in the reign of St. Louis. If he wished to know what references there were in the department of printed books, he would open the catalog on French history at the section Lb 18, which is entirely devoted to the reign of St. Louis, and where there are entered more than 200 different works referring to this period. If one thought, however, that in this way he could get all the important material on the field contained in the library he would, of course, be sadly mistaken. The fault is not in the catalog. In making this catalog of the Bibliothèque Nationale it was necessary, of course, for the sake of completeness, to enter a mass of publications which had no historical value, and, on the other hand, there was no mention made of many books which are entered elsewhere, but are nevertheless of the first importance for the history of the reign of St. Louis, such as the "Recueil des historiens de la France," tome 20, and the following:

Chronicles of Matthew of Paris and Salimbene.
Rymer's Foedera.
Rotuli litterarum clausarum.
Annals of Rainaldi.
L'Histoire général de Languedoc.
Collection of the Bollandists, etc.

The aim of a bibliography is to give information on the existence and even the value of publications of every sort relating to a particular subject: special books, articles in encyclopedias, or in periodical collections, and even chapters in general works. A catalog answers altogether different needs: it ought above all to furnish the means of knowing, without a long search, whether a book or pamphlet of

known title is in the library; it ought, at the same time, to indicate the class under which this book or this pamphlet is found on the shelves. The alphabetical catalog is the only one which meets these conditions.

The system which groups anonymous publications according to the first words of the title is undoubtedly the most exact. It leaves nothing to chance. In France it was sanctioned by the use which Brunet and Barbier had made of it. It also had precedent in the Bibliothèque Nationale. As a general rule, Delisle thought that this system seemed to be the one which ought to be adopted without the least hesitation. But in the case of modern publications of an official or semi-official character, memorials, ordinances, statistics, etc., the rule has been to enter these under the name of the body or the office from which they emanate, with cross references, of course, from the names of the authors, compilers, or officials whose names are attached. Delisle raised the question, however, as to whether one could not, or ought not, to apply a special treatment to certain categories of older anonymous publications, such as anonymous letters which might possibly better be entered under the name of the addressee when known; occasional verse, elegies or poetical addresses when anonymous or emanating from a group of individuals might be entered under the name of the person in whose honor they were written or under the occasion on account of which they were made. Old romances of chivalry might well be entered under the name of the hero.

UNION CATALOG PROPOSED

In concluding his introduction, Delisle spoke of the possibilities of a union catalog for the great libraries of Paris, a scheme which he had cherished for years. Every investigator who has not found a book at the Bibliothèque Nationale has had to make two or three trips across Paris to assure himself as to whether one or the other of the large libraries did not possess the book in question. Delisle thought it worth while to raise the question as to

whether a catalog of the Bibliothèque Nationale might not be arranged in such a fashion as to make it at the same time an inventory of the books in the library of the Arsenal, the Mazarine, and the Bibliothèque Sainte Geneviève. The Commission of National and Municipal Libraries discussed these questions in 1893, and after examining a scheme for a union catalog of all the books possessed by governmental libraries in Paris, reported that while it recognized the service which such a scheme would render to research, the Commission did not feel able to recommend its adoption. Delisle was of the opinion that the question was only postponed, and that the publication of the catalog of the Bibliothèque Nationale would perhaps furnish a simple means of solving the problem.

In order to illustrate the relation of the Parisian libraries to one another, Delisle took the name of Aristotle and found that the Bibliothèque Nationale possessed in May, 1895, 741 pieces entered under this author. In the catalogs of the other libraries of Paris, he found 282 editions which were not to be found in the Bibliothèque Nationale. This meant that less than three-fourths of the editions of this author reported in Parisian libraries were to be found in the Bibliothèque Nationale. Of the Book of hours, the Parisian libraries contained 372 editions of which 260, or about seventy per cent., were at that time to be found in the Bibliothèque Nationale. By checking up Mlle. Pellechet's "Catalogue général des incunables des bibliothèques publiques de France," Delisle found that of 1680 books entered under the letter "A," 1140 in round numbers were represented on the shelves of the Bibliothèque Nationale. Of the 540 which were lacking in that library, 190 were to be found in the provincial libraries. In general it might be said that only seventy per cent. of the fifteenth century books known to exist in the public libraries of France are to be found at the Bibliothèque Nationale. The proportion would be raised to 80 per cent. if the desired titles from the Arsenal, the Mazarine, and



BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE—JARDIN DES VIVIENNES



BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE—MAZARINE GALLERY



Sainte Geneviève could be transferred to the Bibliothèque Nationale.

In comparing the catalog of the Bibliothèque Nationale with that of the British Museum it is seen that the former gives fuller imprint and collation, usually including the name of the publisher and the number of pages. In the case of Slavic, Oriental, Scandinavian, Dutch, and German titles the rule is to give a brief summary of the title in French as a note to the transcript of the title in the original. The Bibliothèque Nationale catalog is of a more convenient size for handling than that of the British Museum, though not so well adapted to the purposes of interlining and interleaving. The larger page and briefer entries of the British Museum catalog enable one to take in more titles at a glance.

EARLY LIBRARY OFFICIALS

The Bibliothèque Nationale has had in its service many interesting and erudite officials, of whom we can, however, mention only a few.

Nicolas Rigault was born at Paris in 1577, the son of a physician, and he early showed extraordinary talents in languages and literature. An ingenious satire, composed by him at the age of nineteen, made him acquainted with de Thou, through whose interest Rigault was appointed to a post in the library, where he succeeded Casaubon. His particular duty was to arrange the manuscripts, of which he compiled a catalog. In his will, de Thou entrusted the education of his children to Rigault, who showed himself worthy of this confidence. Rigault was quite a prolific scholar and took part in numerous heated theological discussions. To his untiring industry were due a number of Latin translations of lesser Greek authors, numerous political notes on various classical matters and several biographical treatises.

Pierre Dupuy, who was born in 1582, through his talents and character earned the friendship of de Thou and of Nicolas Rigault. In collaboration with Rigault and Jacques Dupuy he published several editions of the life of de Thou. Pierre found in his young brother Jacques a helpful col-

laborator. The latter, like himself, was an assistant in the King's Library. Jacques Dupuy will always be remembered in the annals of the library by the legacy of books which he and his brother had collected, over 5000 printed volumes and about 300 manuscripts.

Nicolas Clément was born at Toul in 1647, and was still quite young when he was engaged by Carcavi to arrange and copy the collection of memoirs which had been gathered by Colbert. In 1670 Clément was entrusted with the care of prints and engravings. In 1692 he succeeded Thevenot as sub-librarian. In 1706 Jean Aymon, the adventurer, wrote Clément announcing his desire to enter the church and Clément received him in France, and even entrusted him with the freedom of the King's Library. Eleven valuable manuscripts were stolen by this renegade priest, while others, even more valuable, like the Bible of Charles the Bald, were shamefully mutilated. Clément exercised the greatest diligence in investigating the extent of the harm done, and reclamations were made but without result. The library regained possession of but about thirty leaves which were generously restored by Lord Oxford and some pieces cut from important manuscripts which the British Museum liberally offered on exchange account. Clément was inconsolable over this mishap and the chagrin which he felt over the matter darkened the remaining years of his life.

THE BIGNON FAMILY

The Bignon family was in administrative control of the library from the time of the appointment of Jerome Bignon in 1642 to the death of Jean Frederic in 1783. So there was considerable warrant for Villars saying in his report to the National Assembly in 1795 that the library had been reserved for certain privileged families of which it seemed to be the inheritance.

Jerome Bignon, born in 1589, was, after the execution of de Thou, nominated "grand maître" of the Royal Library. He was an infant prodigy who published his

first work at the age of ten, and who had a number of works to his credit before he was twenty. By that time, according to one of his biographers, he had read everything and had remembered it all! He acquired a great reputation for learning, was known as the French Varro, but none of his books are quoted to-day. Richelieu was moved to appoint him to the post in the library, not on account of any personal predilection for the man, but because of Bignon's reputation as a lover of literature, which was so great that Richelieu felt that the public had already designated him for the place in advance. When he died in 1656 he left behind him, as Voltaire said, a great name rather than great works. His epitaph describes him as the favorite, the ornament, the exemplar and miracle of his age! Five years before his death he had resigned in favor of his eldest son, Jerome, whom Louis XIV appointed as his successor, and who held office until his own death in 1672. He was succeeded by his own son, Jerome 3d, but the latter was more or less of a figure-head, the affairs of the library during his tenure of office being largely administered by Colbert. On the death of Colbert in 1683 the Marquis de Louvois assumed control of the library and had his son Camille, then a boy of nine, appointed King's Librarian, and the latter held office until his death in 1718, when the Bignon family was again put in control. The new librarian was the erudite Abbé Jean Paul Bignon, the younger son of Jerome 2d, whose magnificent private library he had inherited. The royal patent of Sept. 15, 1719, appointing him to the office, speaks of the satisfaction felt in thus honoring the memory of his father and grandfather, in entrusting to one of their descendants the care of a library which had been so long in their hands and which they had enriched with the fruit of their care. Under the Abbé's direction there was made a complete inventory of the library, taking fifteen months for the work, and the library was reorganized into five departments: 1. Manuscripts; 2. Printed books; 3. Charters and genealogies; 4. Prints; 5.

Medals. Each department was put under a special keeper, provided with assistants. During the Abbé's administration the library increased very materially in size. The Abbé disposed of his own private library of 60,000 volumes, the Oriental books being presented to the Royal Library, so that he might give his whole attention to his public duties and the care for his private library might not interfere with his attention to the great national collection entrusted to him. During his librarianship the library was removed to its present home in the Rue de Richelieu and for the first time it was opened to the public. In 1720 men of letters could claim the right to admission. In that year the Abbé Bignon obtained a decree declaring the library open to "the learned of all nations" at such times as the librarian might appoint, and the library could be open to the general public once a week from eleven to one o'clock, but it was not until 1735 that any such liberal decree was carried out. After that the library was open from eleven to one o'clock on Wednesday and Friday, which was the rule to the end of the eighteenth century.

The reputation which the Abbé Bignon enjoyed among literary men is shown by the tenor of the letter which Voltaire wrote him about 1730: "I beg you to have the goodness to permit me to borrow from the King's Library some English books which I should not be able to find elsewhere. I shall give my receipt for them and I shall not fail to return them in a month. I make bold to ask this favor of you, Sir, the more freely because I know that you have devoted your life to helping men of letters. Your reputation is warrant for the liberty which I take. I shall call at the library in a few days and if you will grant me your permission I shall avail myself of it with the gratitude which all thinking men owe to you."

The Abbé Bignon resigned in 1741 at the age of eighty and died two years later, having preserved to the last, as his eulogist Freret said, not only his mental powers, but also the sweetness and equa-

nimity of spirit which he had always shown. He was succeeded by his nephew, Bignon de Blanzay, who died after two years in office and was succeeded by his brother, Armand Jerome Bignon. These two brothers left but little impression on the library, but by carrying out the rules and precepts laid down by their more illustrious predecessors they were able to increase the collections very materially. Upon the death of Armand Jerome in 1772 he was succeeded by his son, Jean Frederic, who remained in office almost up to the time of the French Revolution. When he died in 1783, the administration of the library passed forever out of the hands of the Bignon family. During the one hundred and forty years that had elapsed since the appointment of the first Jerome Bignon in 1642, the library had increased from 6000 volumes to 152,868.

LATER ADMINISTRATORS

The report of 1795, looking to a reorganization of the library, in alluding to the long dominion of the Bignon family said that the librarianship had become the prize of intrigue and the show of favor, that the republican régime would suffer no aristocratic charges. The librarian's post was then suppressed; the administration of the library was entrusted to a group of eight conservators, two for the department of printed books, three for manuscripts, two for coins, and one for prints. One of the two conservators of printed books was Joseph Basile Bernard Van Praet, who for nearly forty years ruled as absolute master over this department, to which he devoted his entire time and skill. His chief aim was to assure to his beloved library the possession of treasures which he was best able to discover and which the administration always enabled him to secure. He was never discouraged by the insufficiency of his staff. He had faith in his mission and his capacity for work enabled him to triumph over difficulties which others would have considered insurmountable. The service of books to the public, hitherto almost arbitrary and limited to two days per week, was made a matter of

daily routine and more liberal rules were introduced. Van Praet regarded it as a duty to aid with all his strength the liberal intentions of the government and to communicate without reserve to the scholars and to men of letters the literary treasures entrusted to his care. Whoever consulted him, said Pillon, always received a cordial welcome and found in his learning a sure guide to sources useful in whatever research was being undertaken. He found means to put into the library tens of thousands of books, to complete many sets, and to add items of great value which he had secured from literary institutions and bookshops. Being poorly supported by his colleagues, he had to leave stuck away in the corners of the library, without any semblance of classification, a multitude of books in the midst of which he loved to plunge, sure of bringing to the surface volumes intended to satisfy the curiosity of his friends, that is to say, of all true investigators and bibliophiles. With his remarkable memory, which took the place of catalogs, he was able to indicate instantly the title and location of the most out-of-way publications and with his unflinching courtesy he himself frequently went to find the desired book. His contemporaries say that it was a wonderful sight to see him start out in quest of works which he recalled having at one time or another selected from this or that collection and which he remembered to have put in a particular spot, the general appearance of which remained engraved on his memory. During more than fifty years of devotion and unexampled assiduity, he rarely left the library which had become "his country and his home," and in which he may be said to have passed his whole life.

Jean Pierre Avel Remusat was born in 1788, and met with an accident in infancy, by which his life was endangered. It was necessary for him to remain absolutely quiet for several years. He lost the use of one eye, but the sedentary life made study a necessity and a pleasure. At the age of eleven he composed a little mythological dictionary, and at the age of four-

teen he wrote a chronological, genealogical and synchronical table of the kings of Great Britain. Owing to the suppression of the colleges after the French Revolution, the lad had no Latin teacher except his father whom he lost in 1805, and yet he read and spoke this language with the greatest fluency. He early took to the study of botany and formed a herbarium, having seen a magnificent Chinese herbarium at Abbaye-aux-Bois where the Abbé de Tersan had formed a beautiful collection of antiquities and curiosities. These so interested young Remusat that he conceived an ardent desire to learn Chinese and other Oriental languages. In 1824 he was appointed to the library staff in charge of Oriental manuscripts. In 1831 he was a member of the Commission which, although it was presided over by Cuvier and numbered among its members some very distinguished men, did not reform any of the abuses of the public libraries, which was supposed to be the function of the Commission. This was a sort of triumph for Remusat, who was at that time administering the Royal Library under the venerable Van Praet.

Jules Antoine Taschereau, born at Tours in 1801, studied law at Paris, but drifted into literature and journalism. In 1852 he was appointed "administrateur adjoint" of the Imperial Library and in 1858 he succeeded Naudet in the headship. In 1855 he was given charge of editing the catalogs, of which he published on an average one volume per year for the next decade. Delisle considered him an administrator in whom kindness and strength were mixed in equal proportion. It was Taschereau who saw to it that the salutary principles of the decree of 1858 were enforced, and who originated the wisest and most liberal reforms, such as prolonging the hours of opening, the suppression of the long periods when the library was closed, the organization of the room for reserved books and of the present main reading room. He improved the condition of the assistants of all grades. He maintained discipline, encouraged the zealous, directed the work of classification and

cataloging, defended the interests of the library before the courts, looked out for the various departments when threatened by adverse interests and was instrumental in obtaining generous budgets for the purchase of material of great value to the history of France.

LÉOPOLD DELISLE

Léopold Delisle, long the dean of librarians, was born at Valognes, in 1826. While a student in his home town he became the boy companion of an old man, Charles Duhérissier de Gerville, who had lived his youth in England as an émigré. De Gerville's consuming passion was the study of the Middle Ages, especially mediæval Normandy. To the interested boy he opened up a new world of fascinating mystery that extended itself to a wonderful École des Chartes and a still greater Académie des Inscriptions. One day De Gerville took from a corner of his library an old register and gave the eager boy his first lesson in reading ancient handwritings. The boy's delighted recreation for the rest of the summer was copying the old register.

In 1845, the ardent pupil entered the École des Chartes, armed with three precious letters of introduction from M. de Gerville to his friends, Le Normant, keeper of the Royal Library, Le Prévost, member of the Académie des Inscriptions, and Jules Desnoyers, director of the Société de l'Histoire de France. By all three the young man was enthusiastically received. The following years of study, owing to political events, were badly broken up. The École was even closed for a time in 1848, but the young student used the added time to follow up his pet interest—the ancient records of Normandy.

In 1852, Benjamin Guérard became head of the manuscript department in the Bibliothèque Nationale, and his young friend Delisle was made his assistant. Many and deplorable had been the irregularities and disorders of this department, but the new head and assistant set themselves to the task of creating order out of chaos, a very delicate, though imperative proceeding. It

was decided that a thorough acquaintance with the history of the library was absolutely necessary. There must be precise knowledge of the manner in which the collections had been formed and their treatment before and after their arrival in the library. In this the writing and marks of former owners and former librarians must be recognized and recorded. Copies by ordinary scribes and copies by experts must be carefully discriminated. This Herculean task Delisle took up with zest. "I became more and more keen to know by whom and for whom manuscripts had been made," said Delisle, "from what countries they originally came, at what periods they had been copied, revised or completed; what artists had decorated them, whose hands had handled them, what dangers they had escaped, what scholars had used them, by what strange adventures different parts of certain manuscripts had been scattered to countries far apart, what alterations had been made in them and what disfigurements they had suffered at the hands of forgers, sometimes for the purpose of giving them an imaginary value and sometimes to disguise theft."

Two events mark this early period of his work in the department of manuscripts: the death of his beloved chief, Guérard, in 1854, after barely two years of splendid service, and Delisle's introduction, by Guérard's successor, Natalis de Wailly, to Mme. Eugène Bournouf, the wife of the famous orientalist. Mme. Bournouf's eldest daughter, Laure, found in Delisle not the dream of her girlhood, but its much more real equivalent. Though her girlish ideal had been to marry an orientalist such as her talented father or learned grandfather, she was nevertheless reconciled to Delisle, because as she was pleased to say, of his two merits, the one, that he had been born near the home of the Bournouf family, and the other, that he had come from the *École des Chartes*, where her father had been one of its first and most brilliant scholars. She herself was a talented woman. As a small girl she had been the pride of her grandfather's heart

in that she could write the same Latin prose as the members of the rhetoric class in the Lycée de Charlemagne. She was also a miniaturist of no small success, a fact which greatly aided her in her love and knowledge of the illuminations of mediæval manuscripts. Under Delisle's enthusiastic guidance she soon acquired skill in deciphering readily and correctly mediæval handwritings, even to assigning them proper dates, though she was often shocked at the style of Latin so different from that taught by her gifted grandfather. She was in all respects an inspiring companion and co-worker. To quote Delisle's own earnest tribute: "How many pieces has she transcribed for me with the utmost accuracy, in that beautiful hand which recalled the fine copies made by her father and given by her to the *Bibliothèque Nationale*! What manuscripts we have collated together! She shared all my tastes, took part in all my work, and would not remain unfamiliar with any question which I was led to investigate. Her modesty was so great that she never wished any one to suspect the share in my published works which really belonged to her. What papers she read and analyzed, pen in hand; what books she searched through; what translations she made for me; what letters she wrote; what errors—and not errors of the press only—did she save me from making by going over my proofs, which she never liked to be sent to press until she had re-read them! How delighted I was at the wicked pleasure she took in pointing out the misprints I had allowed to pass when they were staring me in the face."

Delisle's marriage with Laure Bournouf was soon followed by his election to the *Académie des Inscriptions*, the memory of his brilliant father-in-law aiding in no small degree the attainment of this distinction. Delisle refers again and again in his "*Souvenirs de jeunesse*" to the pleasure he took in his beloved manuscripts, of the delightful evenings spent with his wife in talking them over, of the delicious thrills of discovery of long lost or strayed fragments, of the happy restora-

tion of the Libri manuscripts. Behind all this lay infinite painstaking research, for never did Delisle lose track of his keen interest in the origins of the manuscripts and the vicissitudes of their wanderings. In 1868 he had traced thirty manuscripts of the 1200 brought together by Charles V and VI in the tower of the Louvre and in various royal residences. By 1908 he had completed the life history of over a hundred.

In 1871 Delisle himself became the head of the department of manuscripts, only to relinquish it in 1874 for the headship of the entire library. This post he held until 1905, when he was summarily retired, owing to "political exigencies." Needless to say, this proceeding called forth the righteous indignation of French scholarship. Whether his administration of the library had become "too inflexible" and "over-conservative" or not, his intellectual life was as vigorous as ever.

On his retirement from the Bibliothèque Nationale, he became joint keeper of the Bibliothèque et Musée Condé at Chantilly, the valuable gift of the Duc d'Aumale to the French nation. Here he took up again after half a century, his youthful love—the history of Normandy. He not only began again with unflinching courage, but with all the fire of strenuous labor, though he now traveled the highway alone for, tragic coincidence that it was, he lost his wife and co-worker on the very day he left the Bibliothèque Nationale. In 1909, at 83, he published the first volume of his studies in Norman history, the "Acts of Henri II", a huge quarto of 600 pages, and though his eyes became dim he continued to work up to the moment of his death, which came suddenly on July 22, 1910, while he was conversing with a visitor on the subject of the second volume, even then nearly ready for the press.

At the time of his death, Léopold Delisle was undoubtedly one of the greatest authorities on the Middle Ages. He had few if any rivals in his knowledge of diplomatics, palaeography and printing. His determination to make every manuscript which he took up yield its life history has given his monographs a strangely hu-

man interest. Few learned men have been so prolific as authors and editors. Few indeed have had the honor of attaching their names to so many learned publications. Not only was he a great scholar, but he was likewise a great librarian and administrator. He found the Bibliothèque Nationale "a mob of books and left it a library." He did, perhaps, more than any other man to reveal the richness of the greatest library in France, thereby giving historical science a chance to take a great step forward, since it was through him that the resources of one of the world's largest libraries were made more accessible to scholars. He was ever ready to give encouragement to foreign scholars writing on subjects concerning France. An introduction to M. Delisle meant not only access to the vast stores of the Bibliothèque Nationale, but to the treasures of all the other Paris libraries. With him scholars were to be treated always as friends and fellow-workers. He was as generous concerning their work as he was modest about his own. It was said of him that no controversy could ruffle his temper or betray him into the smallest departure from the graceful courtesy that was a part of him. As a man he is described as having "something of the strength and alertness of Victor Hugo, with the face of a vigorous man of letters who might easily have been either a poet or a man of business." But "his eminence in the world of scholars," says one of his eulogists, "was not due merely to his learning or to the use he made of it in his writings, nor was it his position at the head of the largest library in the world that caused him to be looked up to by a multitude of students. There have been famous scholars and admirable librarians who have passed away without leaving the sense of personal loss which has been felt at the death of Delisle, even by those who never met him. It was the dignity and charm of his character which showed in all his acts, which penetrated into his writings and which made him ever ready to help others, whether by word or deed."

THE GROUP INDEX; OR, CATALOG AT THE SHELVES

BY CLIFFORD B. CLAPP, *Chief of Cataloging and Classification in the Dartmouth College Library*

For the users of a library the books are the all-important thing, as they ought to be. The privilege of admission to the stack, a usual though somewhat restricted practice in college and university libraries, admits to their presence in a delightfully free and satisfactory manner. The classification, whether approved or not, is understood far enough to insure access to the collection, group, or topic desired. What is more natural than to obey first the call of the books, ignoring the card catalog, their master-key? What is more natural thereafter than to put aside all thought of the cards, when a retreat to them would secure valuable and desired information? We of the staff are ourselves loath to tread the tortuous distances from the stack to the delivery room when the expected book is not found or the collection proves less fruitful than we had supposed it, even although we know that the catalog is the key to information that lurks in hidden places. This state of mind is not only natural but actual. It is a trait that we know to be characteristic of professor as well as student. The resulting discounted efficiency is serious enough when thus considered merely in relation to forgetfulness and lack of foresight. But it is made very serious by the failure of the classification to place subjects where they are expected, or even to provide for them at all; by the idiosyncrasies of us, the classifiers, and of our patrons, those who expect to find books where they and they only want them, and of the makers of books, who are sometimes thought to be at the bottom of the whole trouble; and most of all it is made very serious by the complexity of the relationships between various divisions of knowledge.

Education in the use of the library is the remedy usually proposed—yet seldom seriously tried. Classification reform is put forth as a second suggestion. In com-

petition with these I would set a third proposition, supporting it with some argument and illustration. I suggest that in proximity to each of the broad groups of the classified collections of the library there be established an alphabetical author catalog of all the books of that group, whether they be actually placed there or unavoidably located elsewhere, and books in contents or purpose closely allied with it; and that there be combined with this in the same alphabetical sequence an index of the topics represented in the group, together with those others most closely related to them in general or local usage. In other words, I would serve the stack visitor, on the spot, with a directory to every book and every subject that he might reasonably expect or desire to have in the portion of the library that is his chief sphere of interest. Thus would arise what might be called the Group Index, although we could designate it by other terms, such as section, division, department, or relative index, or the catalog at the shelves. It would be a directory, nothing more. It should not be a relative index in the sense of aiming to show a system of logical relationships between books or topics; it should not be highly analytical, as the customary Department Catalog should be when at its best; nor should it be a complete catalog, including title and subject entries for each book. It would not supersede the existing catalog, nor duplicate it in number of entries or detail. It would be an accessory instrument, designed for a time-saver to the worker and a spur to the negligent.

Not infrequently one is in the stack looking for a particular book, without having either its call number or an adequate idea of its subject matter, but with an idea of its general location. If the classification is close, if a chronological division or sequence is used, if books are

frequently moved, and if the most important books are placed elsewhere in temporary reserve, a good deal of inconvenience and loss of time are to be expected in discovering the desired work. If the book be in circulation it is not possible to tell, on the spot, whether it surely belongs on these shelves or not. Perhaps one may confidently expect to find some or all books relating to a particular matter where that topic is known to be classified, but it happens that some of these books are of double subject, or of unsuspected purport, or specially limited by manner of acquisition, and so are classed with an entirely different group of books; are not these as good as lost to the overhurred, the superficial, or the easily satisfied searcher?

The intricate relationships between the different branches of knowledge and the frequent intimate bearing of a topic upon matters utterly unlike the other subjects among which it is located make it unsafe for the scholar or student to assume that one certain part of the stack contains all the material on his subject. The far-flung wings of this and that group make it impossible in a collection of 100,000 volumes to put some subjects in proximity to two or three different groups to which they are closely related and by whose experts they will constantly be wanted. Such subjects, for example, are Eugenics, Child study, Enzyme chemistry, Clay industries, Roman law, Water, City planning, Primitive art, Pageantry, Aristotle, Nietzsche. Out of sight is often out of mind, and only the keenest book users get the full benefit of the existing facilities.

Classification reform is beside the point; it cannot stay reformed. Moreover, classifying can never be an exact science. A book scientifically made to-day will not remain so day after to-morrow, nor equally so for the purposes of two separate groups of persons who find it valuable, for it is written from a standpoint of passing interest, or from a point of view within one of the groups, or is acquired by the initiative of the experts of one group. There will always remain to be considered the point of view of the hour and the

man, and especially the pioneering philosopher, scientist, or teaching institution.

Instruction has not yet caused an adequate use of the existing catalogs, where alone analyticals and cross-references appear and composite books are sufficiently treated, nor will it until the end of time lure everybody through circuitous paths or magnificent distances to satisfy any longing for the unknown.

But a conspicuous, handy, straightforward index, right where it is wanted, will be used by the most negligent person. Suppose it cannot do what the catalog does; it can do a great deal that the catalog obviously does not, and that is sufficient warrant and sufficient requirement for its existence. In what shall it consist? In any open-stack library (and I am speaking of those that have open-access to any considerable extent, whether limited or not), a guide to the classification of each group is necessary. A classed guide, prominently posted, may be a useful thing, but it can include only large divisions, and at the shelves it is of little use compared with an alphabetical index to the topics, a tool absolutely necessary when the classification is close. Let us assume the presence of such an index. The customary idea is departed from when we propose to add to this index those topics of frequent use to the users of the group which are desirably or unavoidably located elsewhere. The difference of the resulting index from an alphabetical subject catalog is that it gives topics without giving separate books under them. The next step is to include the separate books of the group, not under subjects, but by authors in one alphabet with the topics in the manner of author entries in a dictionary catalog. We ought rarely in one group to include two entries for a book. The next proposition is to add to this list those individual works properly in the group by subject but located elsewhere, such as those temporarily or permanently placed in a reference room, department or seminar library, special collection or treasure case, or on folio shelves, and those as to the classification of which there is likely to be dispute, with particular

attention to works acquired through appropriations or persons associated with the group in question, and also all works of double subject that are reasonably sure to be wanted here. We may also add important parts of a limited number of general reference books, and call attention to periodical indexes, bibliographies, and catalog cross-references.

A satisfactory illustration is difficult to give in an article of this kind, chiefly because in the absence of an actual case of the instrument as it would be when in working order it is not easy to find the requisite variety of examples possessing the appearance of actuality and arrangeable in close alphabetical sequence; but a survey of the following table will suggest, though inadequately, the appearance of a portion of the Index in its briefest form. Being limited in space, the illustration cannot show a true proportion between works, topics, and references, and with the number of topics shown here there ought to be more books listed. Taken through a succession of groups the average ratio of topics to titles would very likely vary between one to five and one to twenty. The example represents a part of the Group Index for the D. C. division 3, Social sciences:

TABLE ILLUSTRATING THE INDEX

Araujo. Colonies portug. d'Afrique.	325.6A6
c Arbitration, Industrial.	331
c Arbitration, International.	341.6
Aristotle. By Barker.	320.1B2
Other criticisms, see main catalog.	
a Aristotle. Politics and economics.	320A71
Other editions in 888.5.	
a Arnando. Nihilism.	335A
a Arner. Consanguineous marriages.	Eug. Lab.
a Arnold. Factory manager.	B. School
a Asakawa. Early inst. life Japan.	952A
a Ashley. Adjustment of wages.	331.2A
a Ashley. German working classes.	Reserved
d Asiatic peoples. Types, culture, etc.	572.95
See also books in Geography, 915, etc.	
c Asiatic peoples in U. S.	325.25
Asquith parliament. By King.	325.42K
See also periodical indexes.	ro
Associated advertising clubs. Proc.	659.06A8
c Associations.	360-369
c Associations. Labor	331.58; also
Woods Collection.	
c Asylums	362
b Atkinson. Industrial progress.	Reserved
b Atkinson. Margin of profits.	Missing
Atkinson. Philippine Islands	919.14A
b Austin, Tex. Charter.	Prof. White
c Australasia. Federal convention.	328.94
Australia. Administration, Gov't.	354.94
Australia. Finance.	324.94

d Australia. History.	994
Australia. Labor.	331.09; Woods
Collection.	
Australia. Maps.	Atlas; rMap Case
Australia. Schools.	379.94
Current progress; U. S. Educ. Bur.	
Rept.	1370
Australia. Statistics.	319.4; & B. School
See also statistical annuals.	314-319
d Australia. Travel, Gen. descrip.	919.4
Australia.	
Completer refs. in main catalog.	
Latest articles in period. indexes.	ro
See also Britannica yearbook.	331
c Australian ballot.	324.256
a Aveling. Working class movement.	331.09A

The items marked (a) indicate books shelved in the group to which the Index applies. The slip or card carrying any one of these items can be covered or preceded by a properly labelled marker indicating temporary removal to reserved shelves, departments, or bindery, or showing that the work is missing. Items marked (b) are supposed to have been so treated. Call numbers other than those in 3 are for books or topics classed elsewhere but considered especially valuable for this division or likely to be sought for here. The characteristic marks are used for over-size books and permanent reference works. Items marked (c) and most of those under Australia are part of the topical index to the classification of the group, while (d) shows a few subjects located elsewhere supposed to be valuable to those studying here. The indented references are valuable if used sparingly, perhaps for the larger subjects and those of constant or notable current use, and for the continents and chief states. Analytical references such as those under Australia Schools and Australia Statistics should be used whenever space and time permit. The Index is of especial value in the case of two-topic books, and as none is given in the table I would mention as good examples Bowman's "Forest physiography," Shamel's "Mining, mineral and geological law," Mabel Carney's "Country life and the country school," Münsterberg's "Psychology and industrial efficiency," and those periodicals that treat of Physics and Mathematics or of Philosophy and Sociology together. Other examples were given by Mr. Merrill in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for June, 1912. The smaller the group we take the greater will be the number of

entries for books outside it. The Social sciences ought to be divided into at least two units in a large library, and the line of cleavage would probably fall through the middle of such a book as Hayes' "British social politics."

The Group Index may be kept on cards in a case set into a row of the stack or backed against the wall. If a case holding the regular form of Index were placed in a row of stack of a group of 6000 volumes, it would cause an increase of about one shelf, or less than one-half of one per cent., in the space occupied by the group. The cost of equipment for such a group should be, with a fair to medium grade of cards, say \$28 to \$44, and for a whole library of 100,000 volumes might run from about \$434 to about \$734. At 20,000 volumes a year for five years, initial equipment would cost not over \$150 annually. The upkeep of the equipment would be about \$.0033 to \$.0043 per volume. The labor cost cannot be determined until we have more statistics on the cost of cataloging, but the time spent in the non-mechanical work need be nothing like a clear addition to the time now spent in cataloging and classifying. The cost of the mechanical part of the labor must depend on the form and intensive scope of the Index and on the cataloging methods of individual libraries.

There is doubt whether the card form of Index is the best. We do not want to give much information. Why describe a book that is close at hand? For those that are in another group the fact that they are listed here is warrant for the supposition that they are worth while going to look at. The object of the Index is to locate the book. A single line, or rarely two, will be sufficient. The simpler we make it the better. The author's surname and a brief title will do. Brevity of title is usual in books, though I grant many exceptions, which need not baffle us more than they have several libraries now printing catalogs using short titles. Cards waste space, they are not alluring to most people, and their only advantage for the present purpose lies in their comparative

cheapness, and especially in the possibility of cheap duplication of cards used in the main catalog.

Another form of equipment is the visible index, of which at least one make is on the market. It consists of moveable slips inserted in interchangeable leaves hinged on a bracket or a revolving stand. This is to my mind the most efficient kind of equipment for our purpose. It combines conspicuousness, attractiveness, speed, brevity, expansiveness, and space economy. Its cost is not prohibitive. The equipment suggested for a library of 100,000 volumes is somewhat as follows: Brackets on end of stacks, or within stack sections or on wall, containing interchangeable leaves filled with moveable slips; one slip, 6 by 3/16 inches, per title. To equip for 100,000 volumes, not including labor cost, \$1125 to \$1947. At 20,000 volumes a year for five years this makes \$225 to \$389 annually. For 10,000 entries for annual addition of 10,000 volumes (calling for two entries per title, which is certainly more than sufficient to cover main and extra entries for titles and all entries for topics), the cost should be \$113 to \$180. This is at the rate of \$.0113 to \$.018 per volume for equipment.

Still another kind of apparatus, but the least desirable, is the loose-leaf book. It should by no means be hung on the wall or stack, as is sometimes the case when bibliographies or stack guides in book form are placed near the books, but should stand in a shelf or pocket on the end of the row of stack. Flat against the end of the stack it will not project enough to be in the way and can be labelled as conspicuously as the usual stack guide.

The Index can be installed in a library group by group, in order to reduce the annual cost and to acquire experience in maintenance cost and service efficiency. While it can be made very useful in several ways not here mentioned, it is not a panacea. It will not settle all of one's stack troubles. It may not always work well or economically, for its success depends on the ability, care, and energy of its administrators just as much as that of

any library tool does. In principle it has occasionally been used by libraries in extremely limited respects in their stacks and their printed catalogs, and the big classification indexes have it; but as a stack pol-

icy, with definite and far-reaching purposes, it is new. It may be a difficult thing to get adopted, like many another proposition when not properly urged and supported. But is it not worth trying?

THE INFLUENCE OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ON THE FARMER'S USE OF BOOKS*

BY WILLIAM M. HEPBURN, *Librarian Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.*

A FEW years ago it was somewhat suddenly discovered that there was in this country a rural life problem. Everyone became interested, from presidents to politicians, from the producer through the middleman to the ultimate consumer. After much excitement a program was finally decided upon somewhat after this fashion.

In place of building a wall around the cities to keep the country-bred man *out*, it was considered better engineering to build a wall around the rural community to keep the farmer *in*, and on the job. This wall was to be three stories high. The first or foundation level was to be labeled "Better farming." This was to be followed by a second story called "Better business," and the top story was to be "Better living." Like the dykes or levees along the Mississippi, the whole structure must be completed before it became effective, and it is the top levels that finally keep out the high water at flood time.

The foundation story of this wall was found to be partially constructed. The agricultural colleges and experiment stations had laid many firm foundation stones and provided much additional raw material that only needed the cohesive force of organization among the farmers themselves to cement it together for building purposes. Much of this part of the wall was built, as it were, from the outside, but now the farmer himself is lending his assistance, and by intelligent experiments on his own part and sympathy and assistance lent to colleges and stations he is contributing

largely to this solid, basic structure of "Better farming."

He also, at the same time, has begun to build from within some parts of the second story of "Better business." In this he has the help of the colleges and stations and of many public men in the banking and commercial fields. The next ten years will no doubt see this part of the wall raised to a considerable height and much of the exodus from the farm checked.

But if this were all that were planned it would be insufficient for the purpose. Make farming conditions and business conditions such that an intelligent or a lucky man could engage in it for a term of years and make much money, and you would only have in the rural community a condition approaching that of the early gold fields. When one had "struck it rich" it was back to the town for him, to spend and to enjoy.

Above the foundation of "Better farming," and above the middle courses of "Better business," must come the ramparts of "Better living," if this defense of the rural community against the counter attraction of the city is ever to become effective.

You will note, of course, that this wall is merely an ideal one, compounded of elements that excite interest, stir ambition, give incentive to sustained effort, and offer at the end of toil a reward commensurate with the effort. Will farming as a profession and as a life ever do this? If not it is doomed, and we may yet have to return to a system of slavery to compel the tillage of the soil. But we do not so read ancient or recent history.

* Read before the Rural and Agricultural Section, National Education Association, Salt Lake City, July, 1913.

We all believe, and know, that farming is taking its place as a dignified, a scientific, and a remunerative profession.

When men began to study this rural problem it was soon found that it was indeed a condition and not a theory that confronted them. Too often we presume to treat the farmer as a homogeneous class or group having common characteristics and common ideals and needs. In fact they are no more alike than all lawyers are alike. Some lawyers make a living, others make a fortune. Some become judges, others the hangers-on of police courts. And so there are farmers and farmers. Some who work with their hands alone and others who work with their heads also; some who look toward to-morrow and some who look only at yesterday. There is the farmer with the automobile and the farmer with the ox-cart; the one who is the slave of nature and the one who is her master. Professionally and in their attitude to their work they are as various as the crops they produce. But they are all human beings. There is no special mystery about them that does not belong equally to every class and every individual in society.

What is good and necessary for the moral, intellectual and social life of men and women in cities is just as good and necessary for men and women in the country. One of the educational problems both for the city and for the country is how to make books contribute most to the enrichment of human life. This is narrowed down for the purposes of this paper to the part that the agricultural college can play in this problem.

First of all, books can assist the farmer professionally. You will tell me that the farmer does not want and will not read books on agricultural topics. As a statement of present fact that can stand. But I believe that it cannot and will not always remain true. Will the craftsman of the city read books relating to his trade? We have found that he will, and the public libraries are buying hundreds, yea thousands, of volumes on the mechanic arts and are inducing men to read them. Are they wiser than their brothers on the farm? The *new* agriculture and the *new*

farmer who will carry on the new agriculture will read books and magazines on farming. He must, therefore he will.

Just as the engineer and the scientist find it necessary to read books and periodicals on their specialties, so will the farmer who is both engineer and scientist. There is already a great mass of this literature available. The government and the stations are supplying it in large quantities, and publishers are issuing each year more and more books intended for the farmer. It is one of the problems of the agricultural college through its extension department, its library, or otherwise, to encourage a more extensive and more intelligent use of this printed material. Many tons of these books and bulletins are distributed annually to farm homes, and yet how little of it you see if you visit these farm homes. Its value is not appreciated, it is little read, it is not preserved. The supply of this free agricultural literature much exceeds the real demand, and one of the great tasks before the agricultural college is to devise ways and means to increase this demand, and to encourage the intelligent use of books and bulletins on the part of the farmer. It can do this through correspondence, and in its lectures before institutes and farmers' associations, keep hammering away at the importance of this literature. It can be emphasized at the Farmers' Short Courses, when pamphlets are distributed from farm trains, at county fairs and elsewhere.

As, however, there is such an enormous mass of this literature, the farmer as well as the rural library that serves the farmer naturally looks to the agricultural college for some guidance in their selection and use of it. This can be done, and is being done by means of direct correspondence, answering individual questions and meeting individual needs, or by means of select and annotated lists of the best books and bulletins on a given subject. Much more of this sort of work will have to be done, and it should not be left to commercial interests to do it. Instead of issuing so many bulletins of a complicated nature, colleges and stations might well consider the value of the briefer bulletin and circular which

gives a summary or résumé of the accepted practice in the raising of a particular crop or the performing of any given farming operation. The popular bulletins of the Cornell Station and the circulars of many of the extension departments are along this line.

Much more might be done in the exhibition of books for the farmer at institutes, short courses, fairs, and wherever farmers are gathered together for instruction from the college experts. Let the purchase of these books be recommended and urged. In Indiana the agents of the Extension department are authorized to receive orders for these books, taking payment at the full list price in advance. The books are then sent to the purchaser by mail direct from the publisher. The discounts received by the Extension department pay the expenses of the system. During the past two or three years books to the value of several thousand dollars have been thus distributed.

The college library should be equipped to send to individuals or to the rural libraries selections of material on any given agricultural subject. The "package libraries" of Wisconsin have shown how this can be done economically and efficiently.

As many of the graduates of the agricultural college will return to the farms and become leaders of thought and opinion in their communities, it is important that they should have the right point of view in this matter, and it is the duty of the college to see that it is presented to them during their college course. The various means of obtaining this literature when they leave college, ways of preserving it, and the importance of having the country home supplied with interesting and wholesome books and magazines should be impressed upon them frequently.

When the farmers' reading is reflected by the rural library, it should be both the duty and the privilege of the agricultural college to keep in close touch with the local library, lending it books and bulletins, and in every way showing its interest and its desire to help. The agricultural college might even enter the field of the traveling library if other agencies fail to properly meet the needs of the rural community.

Many colleges have succeeded in getting into close touch with the farmers by means of reading and study courses, either informal ones such as those of Cornell, or those of a more formal character, requiring registration of students, the purchase of certain books, a fixed line of study, and regular reports, ending perhaps in a certificate showing the work done and the standing attained.

Correspondence courses more nearly approaching the kind of work given to regular students in residence are now offered by some colleges. There is probably a large field for work of this kind. It is proper that it should be offered by the colleges rather than by purely commercial interests.

Generally speaking, it may be said that so far as the book needs of the farmer, considered only professionally, are concerned, most of the colleges are alive to their duties and opportunities along this line, and are in various ways suited to the genius of each institution meeting it. As it is the line of least resistance, the stations and colleges can be depended upon to follow the leaders, and to adopt or adapt plans that have already proved successful or to devise new ones.

But what about that broader, even more important phase of the farmer's life, his home life, his social life, his moral, ethical, and intellectual well-being? Considered in these aspects, can books contribute anything to his life and has the agricultural college any responsibility in the matter?

It is hardly necessary to argue the first proposition before an audience of teachers and librarians.

With reference to the second question, I wish to argue on the side of the affirmative. It is coming to be more and more true each day that in every phase of the farmers' life they are looking to the college for guidance and assistance. In the training of children, the care and management of the home, the problem of better roads, the improvement of the schools, the strengthening of the churches, the formation and direction of organizations for social betterment, in these and many other

problems the farmer is looking to the agricultural college for help. Shall the college through its domestic science department give instruction in the feeding and clothing of children and stop short of telling what they ought to read? Shall it tell the farmer how to improve his stock and have nothing to say as to how he may improve his mind? Are books and magazines and libraries to be unconsidered factors in the development and enrichment of rural life? True, there are other agencies that have these things in charge. But the college authorities in a peculiar way have the ear of the farmer, they have his confidence, he looks to them for leadership. Where they call loudly, he responds. Where they are silent, he is likely to be apathetic.

There need not be much hesitation in starting work of this kind by the college. Perhaps experience will show some differences between the book needs of the average rural community and those of the average urban community. But we need not assume at the beginning that human nature in the country is very different from human nature and human needs in the town. They may read less fiction in the country, but it must be of the latest variety. The range of periodical literature read in the country may be more restricted, but that may not be an unmixed evil. One county library in Virginia reports that its patrons want "new, fresh books on the topics of the day, good stories of adventure, detective stories, books for boys and girls. The average man or woman in the country, as the average man or woman in the town, reads for general information on live political and national questions, for wholesome recreation, and as an antidote to the cares and labors of the day."

Apparently, however, the farmer is not yet regarded seriously as a book purchaser. One fails to find any advertisements of books in the farm papers, even those of large circulation and good reputation. So far as one can judge from them, the farm home has no need for any reading other than that furnished by their own pages. The farmers need automobiles, pianos, and victrolas to contribute to the higher life and the higher cost of living, but not books.

Surely this condition is passing, and the time will soon come when the book shelves in the farm home will cease to contain only subscription books specially written for their consumption, and in their places there will be new and attractive books on farm life, fiction, travel, biography, children's books, and the higher grade magazines, and when the rural library, whether township or county, will supply an appreciative public with all that is new, stimulating, and attractive in books.

To this end the agricultural college can largely contribute, directly by emphasizing the value of these things, by giving direction and advice at every opportunity, by assisting in the establishment of rural libraries and study clubs, and also indirectly by lending aid and encouragement to other institutions engaged in a like work, the state libraries and the library commissions, who have already seen the importance of this line of work and are reaching out to the best of their ability to compass it. If they had the help and encouragement of the agricultural colleges in an active way, the completion of a part at least of the third story of the wall would be much hastened.

"THERE is only one solution of all social problems—*increase of intelligence and sympathy*. To this end newspapers, schools, and pulpits are useful. But these are all limited in their speech. Politics, personal considerations, undue or misplaced conservatism—these make limitations. The public library is the broadest of teachers, one may say the only free teacher. It is the most liberal of schools; it is the only real people's college. It can freely tell all known facts about any question. It begins with the youngest, and when a man is old it is still ready and able to instruct him. It answers fairly all you want to know. It leads us to want to know. Among the things which continually make for happiness, order and prosperity in the community count the public library as one."—JOHN COTTON DANA, in 1901 report of the City Library Association, Springfield, Mass.

INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF BOOKS IN A COLLEGE LIBRARY

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL instruction in college is a subject that has aroused much interesting discussion during the past few years—notably the articles by Mr. Dana,¹ Mr. Bishop,² and Dean K. C. Babcock.³ I fully agree, and so far as I know college and university librarians generally do, with Mr. Dana that training in "book using skill" should receive greater emphasis in our colleges, and with Dean Babcock that "every new student should be required to take some course in which is given practical instruction in the handling of library tools." No doubt it seems to many that, with the need apparent and admitted, the remedy is a mere matter of detail that can easily be arranged. But in reality this is not the case; there are two great difficulties which stand in the way of a required course in bibliography in a large university. In the first place the curriculum of a modern university is already greatly overcrowded with the constantly increasing number of courses in all departments that are offered, and it is almost impossible to add to the courses that are required of freshmen. Each required course on the schedule reduces the amount of other work that can be taken, and complicates the program under the modern system of election from certain groups. The present tendency is to reduce the required subjects, and usually English or Rhetoric is the only subject that is required of all freshmen.

In the second place the very size of the freshman class in most universities makes it impossible for the library staff to offer a required course. There would be little benefit to the students in giving such a course to a large group, and the only successful method would be to take the class in small sections, as other departments do. This would often mean from 15 to 25 sections each week. The average number of classes taught each week by professors is 12 or 15. It can easily be seen that the librarian could not assume the burdens of this instruction in addition to his regular

duties. And most of us have such difficulty in securing a staff large enough for the necessary work that we could not well divide these instructional duties among the staff. These are the difficulties which I have met in planning to make provision for training students in the use of books—and I have had to content myself with a one-hour demonstration of the library to all freshmen and an elective course for those interested.

The Department of English has always been glad to allow me one hour, at the beginning of the year of each freshman required course. After experimenting with a talk to the class on the use of the library and a tour of the library reading room in charge of a member of the library staff the latter plan seemed to be more successful and is the one I finally adopted. It is not possible to accomplish great results in one hour, but the catalog can be explained, Poole and Reader's guide demonstrated and useful hints on the value of atlases, encyclopedias, Who's who, and various reference works can be given. Greater attention on the part of the students can be secured if announcement is made by the English instructor that the substance of the tour will be made the subject of a required theme. Or simple problems arranged by the librarian can be assigned by the regular instructor as "follow up" work to make certain that the general facts emphasized are understood. One of the great advantages of such a tour is that it familiarizes the student with the reading room and its arrangement, and makes him more apt to feel free to approach the library assistants for help. Such tours are conducted in a great many university libraries. This is I admit but a poor substitute for what I should like to offer freshmen, but as conditions exist in institutions with which I have been connected it is the best that I have been able to provide.

For those sufficiently interested an elective course open to all students has been offered. The drawback to this course is that it is not usually elected by those who need it most. Several helpful suggestions and outlines for a course on the use of the

¹ Bretton Woods Conference, 1909: 191.

² *Seawance Review*, July, 1912.

³ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 38: 133-136, March, 1913.

library have been published—for instance the manual by Gilbert O. Ward and the pamphlet in the Newark American library economy series—but emphasis has generally been placed on the needs of the normal school or high school. In working out a course for university students, my object was to provide the general instruction most necessary on the use of books and library tools, to emphasize the cultural value of owning books and to supply the most interesting information in regard to the physical side of books. My experience has shown me that there are always many students who are interested in books and who wish to start a private library, but who know very little in regard to the different publishers, editions, series, and styles of book making. In this course I have endeavored to supply the information that would be most interesting and valuable to such students, and that would help start them aright in the gathering together of a private library.

The general outline of the course I have offered is as follows. The work is not, of course, always given in the same way, as treatment of certain subjects is expanded or condensed to suit the requirements of each class. Required readings or problems are assigned for each lesson.

- I. Object of the course.
 - Not to train for librarianship.
 - To give a training in the use of books and library tools that will enable the student to make better use of the university library and of the public library.
 - To give general information in regard to books and suggestions in regard to starting a private library.
 - To bring the student in touch with the modern library movement.
 - Need for training in the use of books.
 - Books are the chief tools of education.
 - This is an age of print.
 - Extent of modern book production.
 - Growth of libraries and size of book collections.
- II. Modern libraries.
 - Growth of modern library movement.
 - Libraries of United States.
 - National. Library of Congress—Service to country.
 - State library system.
 - Library commission: extension work—traveling libraries—study clubs, etc.
 - The modern public library.
 - Value to community.
 - Place in education.
 - Special phases—work with schools—children—community extension.
 - A. L. A.
 - Coöperation—in service to the people—the watchword of modern libraries.
 - Service of libraries to learning.
 - Select and preserve most important of world's literature.

Organize books and collection for use of scholars.
Importance to everyone of a knowledge of library methods.

III. Classification of books in a library.

- Object.
- Advantages.
- Kinds of classification.
- Dewey classification.
- Explanation of main features.
- Use of classification in note taking and the preservation of clippings, pamphlet material, etc.
- Problem 1. Assigned to each student a list of call numbers and student to go to shelves and find author and title of the book.
- Problem 2. Simple problem of assigning classification numbers.

IV. Catalog.

- Purpose of a library catalog.
- Kinds of catalogs.
- Card catalog.
 - Advantages.
 - How to use a card catalog.
 - Form of cards
 - Author
 - Title
 - Subject
 - Biography
 - Bibliography
 - Criticism
- Depository catalog.
 - Library of Congress printed cards and explanation of.
 - What it is.
 - Value to university library.
 - Problem 1. On use of card catalog—questions to illustrate the various cards and also use of depository catalog.
 - Problem 2. Simple problem on making of catalog cards.

V-VIII. Reference works.

- Encyclopedias—dictionaries—atlases—general handbooks—works on biography—history—literature, etc.
- Each lesson accompanied by a problem to illustrate the more important books.

IX. Periodical indexes.

- General indexes.
- People.
- Reader's guide.
- Magazine subject index.
- Technical indexes.
- Law indexes.
- Medical indexes.
- Problem.

X. Periodicals.

- Brief study of some of the standard periodicals.
- Modern tendencies.
- Value of book reviews.
- A. L. A. Booklist.
- Book Review Digest.

XI. Government publications.

- Government as a publisher.
- Value and character of U. S. publications.
- How to find out about them.
- How to secure them.
- Use of government publications.
- Problem.

XII. Bibliography. What it is. Purpose and value to students.

- Various kinds—National, subject, complete, selected, annotated, practical.

XIII. National and trade bibliography.

- Subject bibliography—special study of the bibliography of a special subject, for example American history.

XIV. Suggestions on research work in a library.

- How to run down all available material on a subject. How to make a bibliography.
- Problem 1. Make a bibliography or reading list of all material in the library on a certain subject.



FORT WASHINGTON BRANCH, NEW YORK CITY'S NEWEST BRANCH
LIBRARY, OPENED APRIL 14





Problem 2. Make an annotated bibliography of 15 titles selected from the complete bibliography prepared.

- XV. The private library.
For enjoyment, companionship and reading.
Quality, not size, important.
Should express personality and individuality of owner.
Relation of reading to choice of library.
Book plates.
- XVI. Makeup of a modern book.
How to use a book—parts.
Title page.
Preface.
Introduction.
Contents.
Footnotes.
Bibliography.
Index, etc.
Physical side. The making of a book.
Paper.
Printing.
Binding.
How to tell a good book from a bad one.
Illustrate a cheap, poorly put together book and a well-made, serviceable one.
- XVII. Book illustration. Brief description of the various processes of book illustration from wood engraving to the modern half-tone and color plates. An entire lecture accompanied by an exhibition of books illustrating the processes devoted to this subject.
- XVIII. Choice of books for a private library.
Publishers—English and American.
Series.
Editions.
Subscription sets—books as premiums, etc.
Purchasing books.
Summary and review.

MALCOLM G. WYER,
Librarian, University of Nebraska Library.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE LIBRARY *

As our library, which is maintained by the Library Association and not by the town, had the undeserved reputation of a library of fiction only, we have tried these methods of bringing its practical usefulness to the minds of the citizens.

For three consecutive years the Red Cross seals have been sold in the library. This year the Civic Club did that work in the city.

We advertise meetings of educational value, not only those that are held in Rahway, but in any city or town where we think the subscribers would be likely to attend. We try to interest them in the meetings, but do not sell tickets.

We circulate copies of the laws of the various city departments, and after a lecture given before one of the women's clubs

by Mrs. Julian Heath, we advertised in the local paper that we had on the circulation desk copies of the state book on weights and measures which were free to those who cared to have them; if we had time when they came for them we gave a short talk on the subject.

Our flower shows, which began a few years ago with a rose show, started in the following way: A directress of the library had the habit of sending some of her beautiful flowers to the library. They created a great deal of admiration, and people wanted to know their names and where they could be bought, so she was asked to send as many kinds of roses as possible, each labeled. It was advertised in the papers that roses would be shown on this special day, and any one having named roses (grown out of doors) was requested to send them. These roses were arranged in glass jars, each variety being kept separate, and all roses sent by one person placed near each other and marked with the name of the exhibitor.

Now a rose bulletin is made by a friend of the library announcing that "The annual rose show will be held in the Public Library to-day. Admission free." The bulletin is displayed in the post office. A florist of the city judges the roses. There are no prizes nor entrance fees for exhibitors. Each year announcement of the show is made through the papers. All roses are accepted even if no names are known. Florists' catalogs are on the tables and pencils and pads are ready for use.

As a result lists are made of roses to be bought by those interested in growing roses. People become more friendly and strangers come to the library, which gains in popularity. The librarians know more people, and each show is more successful than the last. Each show is written up in the local and a county paper. We have aster, dahlia, and chrysanthemum shows. The dahlia shows always attract the men. We take special care that each contributor is mentioned in the paper. This year for the first time we circulated fruit, flower, and seed catalogs.

Our health officer asked to have the milk

* Paper read at the bistrate conference in Atlantic City, March 6, 1914.

report posted in the library, hoping in that way to arouse the women on the subject. It has been there since 1909, and not only are the women interested, the milkmen come in to see their report, and two have threatened harm if the report is kept there. One milkman had to quit business on account of that publicity. As the local papers will not print a report or account of the milk tests (without an outrageous charge for it), the only way the people have of finding out the result is by coming or telephoning to the library. In that way new people are brought to the library, and when there we try to interest them in using it.

We so frequently hear of subscribers buying tickets to plays they know nothing about and finding the play impossible, that we were delighted to find the Drama League of America through Mr. Eaton's article on "How to get the best plays in your town" in the October, 1912, *Delineator*. This solved the problem. A member of the staff joined the league, notices were sent to the various clubs and theater-going people, to the high school, and to a teacher who was giving lectures, that the bulletins and selected list of plays for amateurs were in the library for their use. This has been very successful both from their point of view and ours. We hope to organize a drama study club next winter.

As we have a special rate of subscription and special privileges for school teachers, in September a post card is sent to each one, giving information and a cordial invitation to use the library; this is most useful to the strangers who come to the city each year.

Hearing that the students of the high school were starting a school paper, we requested the editor and business manager to call at the library, where a copy of the *School Arts Magazine* was shown them, containing an article on the printing and make-up of a school paper. Arrangements were made to advertise in our school paper. In return they gave us unlimited space for library notes, so we used articles from the *Newarker* freely, making special lists of books on the special instruction given in the schools, cooking, manual training, art,

etc., giving the magazine as well as the books on the subjects. For four dollars spent in advertising we hope to clear ten dollars through the circulation of books.

The coöperation of the ministers was requested in buying books for the 200 class, each sending a list. A few were chosen from each. Of course some titles were duplicated, but we found it an excellent plan to awaken interest in that department. The ministers also called the attention of their parishioners to the advantages gained by using the library.

Some women in the city became interested in starting a Civic Club. The library advertised itself very well at the start by borrowing charters and laws of other clubs for their use, and secured special books, articles and magazines for special committees. There is often an opportunity to say, "Magazines and books to help this committee are in the public library, why not go there for help?" The greatest assistance was given to the club by the library through the courtesy of Miss Askew and Senator Hennessy, who sent us, at our request, copies of the bill which is now a law for the "wider use of the school plant." That law was read at meetings of the Civic Club to get the free use of the high school auditorium, which had been denied to them. After hearing that law a second request was made, which was granted without discussion. As we have two copies of that law we circulate one and keep the other for reference. The Civic Club seems to have this by-word, "Oh! just go to the library."

Informal talks have been given before a few of the clubs, not especially on the library or its own work, but rather on the city problems, helping them with the Board of Health, shade tree commission, special subjects taught in the schools, and the moving picture shows. The latter became involved through hearing the subscribers talk over the shows at the library. Vaudeville was introduced in the shows and they went from bad to worse, changing for the worse twice a week. Young children, hearing it recommended, were going each time. An appeal to the owner was of no avail, so

three women who had heard about it in the library brought it to the attention of the ministers' association. This was effective, for some of the acts were sent back to the owner as "too tough," and the vaudeville was discontinued through lack of patronage. Though we hear the vaudeville is starting again, the least trouble will bring a protest for high license and censorship. That was accomplished through the influence of the library.

Our library is taking its place among the social forces for good in the city, and we trust the sentence, which was beautifully written on our cellar floor by the colored janitor who does not like us to touch his furnace, will apply to us:

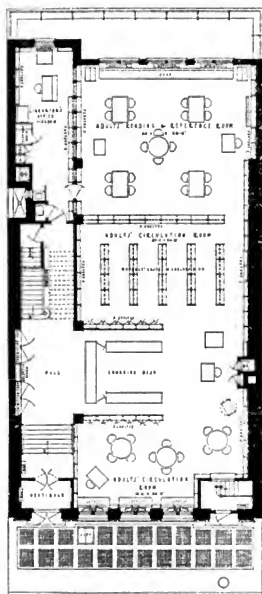
"Blessed is the hand that do no evil."

A. W. LUPRON, *Librarian,*
Public Library, Rahway, N. J.

TWO OF NEW YORK'S NEW BRANCHES

SINCE last September the New York Public Library has opened five new branch buildings. Two of them replace buildings which had been outgrown, and three are new branches created to meet the demands of the rapidly growing population in the northern part of the city. Of these five buildings, two have been selected as being typical of the modern city branch library, and this number of the JOURNAL contains floor plans and views of their exteriors. The Washington Heights branch, located at 1000 St. Nicholas avenue, was chosen as showing the style of building preferred for a corner lot, and the one at Fort Washington (535 West 179th street), for its fitness for a deep and narrow city lot in the middle of a block. In the Fort Washington branch the adult circulation and reference room is on the first floor, and the children's room on the second. Club rooms and janitor's apartment occupy the top floor, and an assembly room seating 250 people is in the basement. At Washington Heights the ground floor is given over to the children, the adult circulation room has the first floor, and the reading and reference room the second

floor, while the top floor contains two large study rooms for clubs and the janitor's apartment. The study rooms can be thrown together for lecture purposes, and will seat about 250. When the Girls' Club gave its play there about a month ago one room was used for a stage and the other for an auditorium. The Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association of about 75 men holds its meetings in one of the study rooms, and two boys' clubs hold regular fortnightly meetings. Next winter it is hoped to arrange for a public forum on questions of



FIRST FLOOR PLAN,
FORT WASHINGTON BRANCH

are in needy circumstances and unable to provide organs for themselves:

And considering that I having been much gratified with the highly satisfactory manner in which the Carnegie Dunfermline trustees have administered the trust committed to them by a trust deed, dated eighteenth August, Nineteen hundred and three, as well as by their administration of the Carnegie Hero Fund Trust, committed to them by a trust deed, dated seventeenth October, Nineteen hundred and eight, and being desirous that this additional trust should be associated with Dunfermline, endeared to me as my native town, and hallowed with many precious associations, I expressed to these trustees my wish that they should undertake the administration of its affairs, but with power (in accordance with their own expressed desire) in consideration of the wide area of administration, to select other individuals to act as additional trustees, along with themselves, as hereinafter provided; with which wish they readily agreed to comply,

Therefore, I hereby undertake, and bind and oblige myself, my heirs, executors, and successors, forthwith validly to transfer and deliver in trust bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, of the aggregate face value of ten million dollars, bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, to and in favor of

1. David Deas Blair, solicitor, Dunfermline.
2. James Brown, dyer, Dunfermline.
3. The Right Honorable Edward James Lord Bruce.
4. John Hynd, retired miner, Dunfermline.
5. James Currie Macbeth, solicitor, Dunfermline.
6. George Mathewson, manufacturer, Dunfermline.
7. Sir William Robertson, knight, Dunfermline.
8. John Ross, doctor of laws, Dunfermline.
9. Andrew Scobie, architect, Dunfermline.
10. Andrew Reid Shearer, manufacturer, Dunfermline.

11. The Reverend Robert Stevenson, M.A., Dunfermline.

12. Alan Leonard Smith Tuke, bachelor of medicine and master of surgery, Dunfermline.

and also to and in favor of six members of the Corporation of Dunfermline, and three members of the School Board of Dunfermline, or other educational authority of the Burgh for the time being, those members of these bodies at present acting as trustees of "The Carnegie Dunfermline Trust," being hereby nominated as the first to act in the trust hereby constituted, and who will continue to act during the currency of their present appointments, and thereafter those to act being chosen by the respective bodies for such periods as they may respectively determine in all time coming; the provost of the corporation and the chairman of the school board or other educational authority for the time, being always of the said six and three members respectively, providing always that in the event of any failure by the above bodies to elect members, the other trustees shall have full power to act alone:

And likewise to and in favor of such persons as the trustees, who are hereinbefore personally named, may from time to time assume, or as may be assumed by the successors of those so named or so assumed, in the manner provided by the law of Scotland for the assumption of trustees, to act along with themselves, and with the other trustees before referred to, it being hereby provided that if the persons so assumed shall be holders of public official positions, each of them while holding such a position shall be entitled to act either by himself, or to nominate and appoint an assessor to act on his behalf, with the same powers and immunities as if such assessor were herein named as a trustee, such assessor holding office during the pleasure of the trustee by whom he may have been appointed;

And the whole body of trustees herein named or referred to, or to be assumed, and the aforesaid assessors shall be designated "The Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees," and are hereinafter named "The Trustees," of whom seven members present

at any meeting duly called shall form a quorum;

And I hereby provide that the income from the said bonds, and from such other investments as may from time to time be held by the trustees, shall be applied by them, for the improvement of the well-being of the masses of the people of Great Britain and Ireland, by such means as are embraced within the meaning of the word "charitable," according to Scotch or English law, and which the trustees may from time to time select as best fitted from age to age for securing these purposes, remembering that new needs are constantly arising as the masses advance.

And I hereby explain that as I have already provided for my native town a fund, administered under the trust deed first above referred to, yielding thirty-seven thousand five hundred pounds per annum, it is unnecessary that any part of the income of the trust hereby created be used for that town, and the Carnegie Dunfermline trustees will thus be relieved from what might be considered an equivocal position, and will take rank with the other trustees to be assumed as equally disinterested and equally desirous to benefit the masses of the United Kingdom:

And I hereby specially provide that my trustees shall apply no part of the income towards research designed to promote the development of implements or munitions of war, and I expressly prohibit any part of the trust funds from being used in any way which could lend countenance to war or to warlike preparations:

And I recommend them to consider the propriety of providing, or of aiding in the providing of public baths, the success of such baths in Dunfermline having been very remarkable and having been the means of stimulating other cities to follow that city in its character as a pioneer city:

And I provide that such changes in the objects to which the income may be applied, may be effected by a majority of two-thirds of the trustees present and voting at a meeting duly called and in respect to which notice has been given of the business proposed to be transacted:

And I hereby direct the trustees from time to time to appoint an executive committee to whom may be deputed the administration of the trust, one half of the members to be chosen from among the persons assumed to act as trustees who are not members of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust, or the assessors appointed by them, and the other half to be chosen from among the trustees who are members of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust:

And I further empower the trustees to appoint such officers as they may think required for the conduct of the business of the trust, at such salaries, and under such conditions as they think proper; and to provide suitable offices, by leasing, purchasing, or, after a few years, building the same, care being taken in erecting a building that it shall be fire-proof, and plain, solid and stately:

And I hereby confer on the trustees all the powers and immunities conferred upon trustees under the various trusts (Scotland) acts, and without prejudice to this generality, the following powers and immunities, namely—power to uplift and realize the said bonds, and the principal sums therein contained, and the interest thereof, to grant discharges or receipts therefor, to sell the said bonds either by public roup or private bargain, at such prices and on such terms as they may deem reasonable, to assign or transfer the same, to sue for payment of the principal sums or interest, either in or out of the United Kingdom, to invest the sums which from time to time may be received from the said bonds, on such securities, as they in their discretion may select, and to alter or vary the investments from time to time as they may think proper; all which investments may be taken in the names of the chairman and secretary of the trust and their successors in office for the time being,

With power also to form a reserve fund from the income of the trust investments, which may at any time be used for any of the trust purposes.

And I hereby expressly provide and declare that the trustees shall not to any extent, or in any way be responsible for the safety of the said bonds or securities,

or for any depreciation in the value of the said bonds or securities, or for the honesty or solvency of those to whom the same may be entrusted, relying as I do on the belief that the trustees herein appointed or to be assumed shall act honorably;

And I empower the trustees to receive and administer any other funds or property which may be donated or bequeathed to them for similar purposes to the purposes of this trust;

And I also empower them to frame standing orders for regulating the carrying on of the business of the trust and procedure at meetings, including the appointment of a chairman, who shall have a casting as well as a deliberative vote; and to make such arrangements and lay down from time to time such rules as to the signature of deeds, transfers, agreements, cheques, receipts and other writings, as they may consider desirable in order to secure the due and safe transaction of the business of the trust;

And I provide and declare that the traveling and personal expenses which the trustees or their assessors may incur in attending meetings or otherwise in carrying out the business of the trust shall be paid from the trust income;

And I appoint that the accounts of the trustees shall annually be audited by an auditor to be appointed on their application by the Sheriff of the County of Fife, and that an abstract of the accounts, as audited, shall be inserted in one or more newspapers published in each of the cities of London, Dublin and Edinburgh, and also that a report of their proceedings be printed and widely distributed; and I consent to the registration hereof in the Books of Council and Session for preservation; *in witness whereof* I have subscribed these presents . . . at Skibo Castle, on the third day of October Nineteen hundred and thirteen, before these witnesses, Louise Whitfield Carnegie, my wife, Margaret Carnegie, my daughter, and Estelle Whitfield, my sister-in-law.

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Louise Whitfield Carnegie, *Witness*.

Margaret Carnegie, *Witness*.

Estelle Whitfield, *Witness*.

THE LIBRARY WORK THAT THE NORMAL SCHOOL OUGHT TO DO *

MORE than any other type of school, the training school for teachers should inculcate the library spirit. If we can train our teachers to have more than a mechanical or passive use for books, we may then expect boys and girls in school years and men and women in after years to value books rightly. The library spirit is more than technical details, more than expertness in the use of books. It is enthusiasm for books, interest in thinking, knowledge of life, and willingness to serve. The normal school library should be an active educational force.

Teachers should use books naturally and with confidence. The library in the teachers' training school should be so equipped and conducted as to make this use and confidence not only possible but habitual. The worth of a book is in its use. The purpose of a library is not that a man shall sit with his nose in a book, but that by means of a book he shall become better informed, enlarged in spirit, strengthened in life.

The field of the normal school library is the whole world of ideas. Its materials are not books alone, but pictures, maps, charts, lantern slides, all visualizing aids. A teachers' library should as readily and willingly tell where to buy bubble fountains or the best drawing supplies as to furnish material about Pestalozzi. It should render such informational service as readily without the school as within.

All the details of advisable organization and equipment for an effective normal school library cannot here be given. I mention what I would be inclined to consider the essentials:

First, a librarian alive to the educational possibilities of his work, tactful in handling people, able to cope in general scholarship with any and all members of the faculty, informed and sensible as to modern library methods, a leader. Such a librarian is worthy of recognition as a head of a department, with corresponding salary, and he

* Read before the Department of Normal Schools, National Education Association, Salt Lake, July, 1913.

should not serve under any other conditions.

Second, enough skilled help. Library assistants in a well-conducted library perform more brain work in a day than a teacher does. The skill with which students are brought into contact with books and ideas is all-important. The worth of a library is in the way it is used.

Third, give the library and the librarian a chance to exercise initiative. Make a definite apportionment of funds to the library, and allow the librarian large latitude in formulating the policy of expenditure. The actual amount given the library is not so important as that the library shall be allowed to work out its place. However, not even a librarian can make bricks of straw.

Fourth, let the student body and the teaching staff expect from the library accurate, prompt, and sympathetic help on any kind of topic, at any time.

It will be seen that the writer would emphasize personality in the library, as in all teaching. First a forceful librarian, then sufficient trained help possessed of the teacher attitude, then some freedom of policy—and then expect results.

As rapidly as need arises and funds permit, I would favor the organization of the following departments of library service:

1. *Reference.* This department will co-operate with professors and students in all phases of bibliographic work, from simplest topics to advanced research. It will be up-to-date in equipment, an essential being vertical files for clippings, bibliographies, pictures, and ephemeral material, which is most useful while it is fresh. The sort of library here in mind will keep it fresh. The reference librarian will coöperate closely with departments of instruction in preparing and making accessible material for student use. This will be done partially by frequent visits to classrooms by the reference librarian. The library will thus take up instruction, so far as it is related to library resources, right at the point where the teacher leaves it. The reference librarian performing such service will be accorded faculty rank.

2. *Children's department.* This division of the library's teaching work will have a room of its own, easily accessible to the children of the training school, and pleasantly furnished. A trained teacher-librarian will be in charge. The department will be conducted particularly as the library laboratory for critic teachers, practice teachers, and students who feel the need of knowing children's books and school library methods—and all teachers need that. Classes from the training school will come frequently to the children's department for illustrative material or for class study of many books. The children's department will have a system of classroom libraries, changed at need, in the training school rooms. This department will have a liberal equipment of illustrative material—pictures, duplicate copies of poems, post cards, lantern slides, drawing models, Edison school kinoscope and film, post card projector. It will be a model library for a school, both a teachers' laboratory and a standing object lesson.

3. *High school department.* In any normal school having a model high school or a high school department of importance, the library should provide special high school service. The adolescent requires adaptation of library method. The high school department, for example, will take up vocational guidance work in close coöperation with the department of instruction in English. The development of high school libraries everywhere will be immeasurably stimulated by a practical working high school library in every normal school. The possibilities are boundless, almost.

4. *Extension.* Extra-mural loans are a legitimate part of the normal school library's educational service. Loan collections on special subjects, adapted to the state texts, can be used effectively as a stimulus to schools to form their own libraries. Clippings, pamphlets, debate and essay material, suggestions for special celebrations and amateur dramatics, will be useful and greatly appreciated. Even duplicate collections of post cards, pictures, lantern slides, and kinoscope films might

be loaned. As well serve teachers in the work as in the making.

5. *Teaching of library use, school library organization, and children's literature.* This is a fundamental of fundamentals in teacher-training. Every student should be taught to use his school library, should learn how to instruct boys and girls in the ready and confident use of books and libraries, should learn the essentials of school library organization and use (not necessarily technical and complex, but enough system to preserve the school library and to obtain interest in its use), and should learn to know the books which boys and girls ought to love. This instruction is of sufficient importance and amount to justify the employment of a special teacher or professor of library science. If the librarian is to give this instruction, please count the time and strength required, and remember that executive duties and teaching work sometimes interfere with each other.

When all teachers know how to use books, and all schools have libraries, all educational work will have become more effective in producing strength and individuality and unselfishness of character.

WILLIS H. KERR.

A SHORT AND EASY METHOD WITH PAMPHLETS

HAVE a card-catalog case for pamphlets as they come in. Let the cards herein be the accession list of all pamphlets, each one of which will be dated for time of accession in addition to date of imprint. Arrange them alphabetically under authors in the catalog, but chronologically in the pamphlet-boxes. Put on each box the date of imprint; in case of many pamphlets for one year, number the boxes by integers for that year. Then, as judgment, demands of readers, or time and money permit, take important ones out of these provisional boxes and either catalog them as books or keep them in boxes classified by subject.

In the ordinary library, this arrangement is only for individual pamphlets; serials must be treated separately, though if time forbade it would be advantageous to have serials under their dates. In such an

arrangement all the magazines of one month or year would come together, and could be separated and bound up at convenience. Indeed, in an historical library it would be to the student's advantage to have all the serials for one year permanently together. Such an arrangement would be of immense value to the historian.

The economy of the chronological method lies in the fact that the classification mark is already provided, *viz.*, the date.

For undated matter, any expert can approximately date most things, and arrangement by decades might do for such. Failing an expert, the librarian of a small library could easily arrange undated matter alphabetically.

In dealing with pamphlets, economy of the librarian's time is a leading consideration. The demand for the average pamphlet is not urgent enough to justify the enormous expenditure of time required by the same careful cataloging and classification bestowed on books. Then again there is the time consumed in collation. To put aside a pamphlet as a duplicate upon mere memory or even by collation of title with the card catalog is dangerous: the library's extant copy may be soiled, torn or minus a frontispiece, etc., and nothing short of collation with the pamphlet itself will do. This takes time. Indeed it is easier to recatalog a pamphlet and file it away than to collate it. Collation is especially tedious when pamphlets are elaborately classified. Take a bundle of a dozen pamphlets to collate, and one must carefully note the classification marks for each (often necessitating more time consumed by consulting the catalog), and then take each one to the place in the library occupied by its duplicate, or, conversely, bring each one to the room where the bundle is.

It is therefore an economy to catalog duplicates rather than spend time in collation. The catalog can be periodically gone through for duplicates. When these are in different classes, leave them where they are, for the library is thereby enriched.

For example, a Valley Forge article may be appropriately duplicated under Chester Co., Pa., and Revolutionary incidents. But

when duplicates are in the same class they are easily collated and one of them thrown out. Consequently a single class for all pamphlets is a great desideratum. There are two available:

1. The alphabetical;
2. The chronological.

No. 1 is probably the more convenient for general libraries, but No. 2 for historical ones. In the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania we have a class of political pamphlets arranged by years, from the Revolution to the Civil War, and it would be well to extend this principle much further. Thus the pamphlets attached to states and cities should certainly be chronologically arranged.

It takes a specialist to classify pamphlets accurately by subject, whereas any child can arrange them chronologically. Consequently much valuable matter lies in our libraries unused and is often destroyed as a burden, when it could so easily be made available to students.

ALBERT J. EDMUNDS.

A MODIFICATION OF THE DEWEY CLASSIFICATION

THE changes made in the Dewey classification as used by the Somerville Library were explained by Mrs. Coe, of the Somerville Public Library staff, at the meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, Jan. 22. The circumstances under which Mrs. Coe works are these: she need consider only the Book room collection, limited to 45,000 volumes; her aim must be to keep this an up-to-date working collection, to retire superseded books as fast as better ones or more recent editions are added, to lean on the great libraries of Boston and Cambridge for the historic background, special collections or needs of the special student; her classification, therefore, can be broad, supplemented by specified subject headings in the card catalog. This is the scheme in part:

016 omit, and place subject bibliographies at the end of the subject, using 2 in the Cutter number, *e.g.*, 821ZS means bibliography or criticism of poetry.

Do not classify magazines, but arrange in one alphabet by title.

190 omit subdivisions and alphabet by philosophers.

378.4-98 arrange college catalogs, etc., alphabetically.

400 lean towards 800 whenever possible.

621.3 let this attract all applications of electricity, leaving theory to 537.

800-809 as follows:

808 composition, rhetoric and criticism of the art of writing.

808.1 the writing of poetry.

808.2 the writing of drama.

808.3 see 823.

808.4 see 808.

808.5 debates and debating, omit 374.24.

808.6 the art of letter writing, with examples, *e.g.*, Lucas' "Gentlest art."

808.8 in reference books, quotations; in circulating books, collections of English and American poetry and prose, abandoning for this 810.8, 820.8 and 821.8, also translations in 870.8, 880.8, etc. Books of quotations in or from any language become reference 808.8.

809 History of literature in general.

809.1 History of poetry.

809.2 History of drama, etc.

809.3 omit, see 823.

810.2 Compendis.

810.3 Dictionaries.

810.9 History of American literature.

820.9 History of English literature.

821 English and American poetry in one alphabet.

821Z History and criticism of English and American poetry.

821Z Bibliographies of English and American poetry.

821.1 Early ballads, anonymous. Place modern ballads with 821 and collections of modern ballads in 808.8.

822 Drama—English and American.

822.3 Shakespeare—A, special classification.

823 History and criticism of fiction.

823Z Dictionary of fiction, authors, fiction bibliography, etc., with Z.

824 English and American prose. Let this attract all essays not better classified by subject, all books from 826 not better placed in biography, all books from 828.

825 English and American oratory.

826 Abandon for 824 or Individual biography.

827 English and American humor.

828 Abandon for 824.

829 Anglo-Saxon literature.

831 German poetry.

831Z German poetry, history and criticism.

833 German fiction.

833Z German fiction, history and criticism, etc.

870 Latin literature, omit subdivisions, and alphabet by author or written about, i.e., all by Virgil and about him under 870V, etc.

880 Greek literature, ditto.

HISTORY

900-909 use—

910 and decimal points—use.

911 Historical geography and atlases.

912 General maps-atlases.

912.3 All other atlases Cutter by subject, i.e., M41c Atlas of Mass. by Crain.

913-919 omit. See history numbers.

920 omit. Use instead—

9 Individual biography Cutter by person written about.

92 Reference collective biography—Biography dictionaries. But abandon 920 for all circulating Collective biography and classify each collection under its subject, as biography of inventors, 608 Invention, etc.

929 Ref. Heraldry.

929.6 Ref. Flags.

930-999 History and travel classified together in all countries where the amount of history does not justify a chronologic subdivision. In such countries as, i.e., England, it is treated as follows:

942 General histories of England.

942.01 Anglo-Saxon.

942.02 Norman, etc., to

942.08 Here include history of the period and travel written during this period. This will practically give all travel in the last period of English history.

Use geographic subdivisions for all local history and travel by countries or cities, i.e., 942.1 London. Let this attract all books on London.

Mrs. Coe's description of the changes she had made was followed by a good deal of general discussion. A great many questions were asked and many suggestions offered concerning the practical working out of details.

Miss Abbott, of Brookline, told in what respects the usage of that library differed from or agreed with that outlined by Mrs. Coe.

Miss Brown, organizer for the Massachusetts Library Commission, endorsed the scheme as simplifying classification. Books should fall naturally into a group, rather than be forced into a logical division of a subject.

Mr. Davis, librarian of the Waltham Library, would advocate trying the simpler system, if means were available.

A LITTLE-KNOWN FREE LIBRARY IN ST. PETERSBURG

THERE are very few free libraries in Russia, and their daily life is still almost unknown. In the third number of the 1913 issue of *Bibliotekar*, the Russian library periodical, A. Pyeshekhonova has an article entitled "From the life of a free library."

This particular library, the library of the Ligovski People's House, in St. Petersburg, has been in existence fifteen years and is actually free to all. It gives out books for home reading to everybody without requiring either deposit or references.

The library was opened in 1898 in the time of the restricted catalogs of the Ministry of Public Instruction. Up to that time any one wishing to buy books for a library was obliged to present to the supervisor two copies of the list of books recommended for the library with dates and numbers of the approval of the scientific committee of the Ministry of Public Instruction. It was a matter of common occurrence that a book, sometimes a book for children, approved by the scientific committee, would be rejected by the supervisor of the public libraries, and then it was impossible to get the book for circulation. It can be easily understood how dif-

ficult it was to organize and conduct a library when no catalogs or indexes were in existence.

The necessity of having a free library became more pronounced when free evening and Sunday lectures were established. At first the general call was for "trashy" books, which the readers were used to and which they could not get in the library, to their great disappointment. Gradually the readers began to call for books on history, natural science, philosophy and applied science. Russian classics also became popular, with Tolstoi in first place; then Turgenev and Pushkin. In 1905 [the time of the Russian Revolution] the general call was for books on the French Revolution; in 1910 [when Tolstoi died] books by Tolstoi were widely read.

The following figures are a good illustration of the activity of this library. The library was opened with 445 volumes; up to June 1, 1913, it had 7000 volumes. In the first year it had 130 readers; in 1912-1913 it had 3000. The number of books in circulation for the first year was 3648; during 1912-1913 it grew to 40,000. Such increase of readers can be explained by the entirely free access to the library.

In order that the book may find its way to the reader more easily, the library compiles catalogs and exhibits covers of books, which can tell more to the readers than the catalog. On some special occasions portraits of writers, or of men of prominence, are exhibited with a proper list of books.

The special problem the library faces is the selection of good books. Although it has the advice of specialists on some subjects, yet their views are often one-sided; on the other hand, to follow the wishes of the readers in buying books is often dangerous. The best solution the library finds is in the issue of a "normal catalog," which will be a great benefit to the public libraries. This idea was approved by the library convention in 1911.

In 1905 a children's library, almost the first in Russia, was opened on the same basis as the library for adults. The result was very satisfactory. In the year 1912, 1400 children used the library. When the

number wishing to draw books becomes too great about the charging desk, they are seated at long tables near by and a book is given to each to help them pass the time of waiting. Sometimes groups are led to an adjoining room, where an attendant reads to them, but story hours as conducted in America are still unknown.

CONNECTICUT STATE LIBRARY AND SUPREME COURT BUILD- ING, HARTFORD

THIS building, the cornerstone of which was laid May 25, 1909, with proper ceremonies, in which the state officers, members of the General Assembly, heads of state departments, and the various Masonic bodies of the state participated, was turned over to the state by the Building Commission on Feb. 10, 1914. A brief description of the exercises, accompanied by exterior and interior views, was printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for March.

The building is of granite, an adaptation of the Italian renaissance style of architecture, fire-proof throughout, and is a companion building to the beautiful Capitol just across the lawn. It is T-shaped, with a frontage of 294 ft. 8 in. on Capitol avenue and a north to south depth of 137 ft. 6 in. The east and west wings of the T are each 106 ft. 8 in. long and 84 ft. 3 in. wide. The stem of the T or south wing is 60 ft. wide and 76 ft. 6 in. long. The main entrance has been placed 90 ft. back from the curb; entrances are also on ground floor at east and west ends.

The building is divided into three main floors, with a basement under the central portion which accommodates the entire heating and ventilating machinery, and from which starts the proposed subway to the Capitol. The boilers for heating are located in a separate building. The ground floor is on the level of the street curb. The main floor, upon which is located the main reading room of the State Library, Memorial Hall, and Supreme Court room, is fourteen feet above the ground floor, and is reached from Capitol avenue by granite steps. This is a large room with barrel vaulted ceiling, which is carried by mas-

sive columns and pilasters executed in marble of buff color. Located at the east end of this central hall, and opening from it is the main reading room of the State Library; on the west end is the Supreme Court room and its several departments, while adjoining on the south opposite the main entrance is the Memorial Hall. Provision has been made in this hall for portraits of the governors, Stuart's portrait of Washington, and display of the Old Charter; it occupies the stem of the T and is 51 ft. wide, 85 ft. long and 35 ft. high, amply lighted by means of an artistic skylight.

The Supreme Court room, 43 ft. wide, 56 ft. long and 35 ft. high, is conveniently located with reference to the offices of the several officers of the court and the studies of the several associate justices, all of which are provided with the most modern equipment.

The library reading room, located in the east wing, is 43 ft. wide, 90 ft. long and 35 ft. high, and lighted by six large windows facing north. Along the south side of this room is placed a two-story steel stack with open shelves for the law library and general works of reference. The balance of the floor will be occupied by the special study and reference tables and catalog cases. Located near this main reading room is the librarian's office, the main stack room, the study and dictation rooms, vaults for archives, records, valuable papers and collections, the newspaper room and rooms for cataloging, repairing, packing and storing.

The building is equipped with three automatic passenger and service elevators, a modern heating and ventilating plant, and should meet the needs of the state as the home of its Supreme Court and State Library for generations. The large number of gifts of special collections already received from individuals and societies are evidences that the facilities offered are appreciated.

The cost of the site was \$136,515.69, and the building, when completed and furnished, cost \$1,287,631.81, making the total cost \$1,424,147.50.

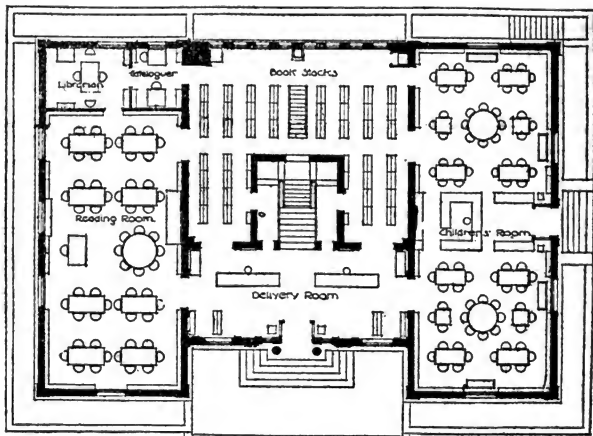
The members of the commission in charge of the construction of the building were: Morgan G. Bulkeley, Hartford; H. Wales Lines, Meriden; W. O. Burr, Hartford; Charles C. Cook, West Hartford; L. W. Robinson, New Haven; *ex-officio*, Thomas D. Bradstreet, Thomaston, and in 1913-14, Daniel P. Dunn. G. S. G.

OPENING OF NEW BUILDING AT NEW ROCHELLE

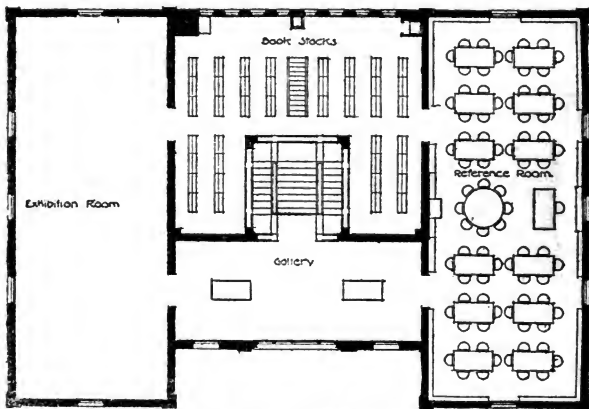
THE new library building at New Rochelle, N. Y., was opened to the public for inspection Saturday, May 9, both afternoon and evening, and on May 10 from 2 to 6 p.m. Circulation of books from the new building began May 11. The old building was closed two weeks before, when moving of the books began, and patrons, especially the children, were encouraged to take an added number of volumes to tide them over the interval.

There were no formal exercises in connection with the opening, but several exhibitions were on display. The Garden Club had its spring exhibition of flowers, both cultivated and wild, in the adult circulation and reference rooms. On the balustrades around the staircase several beautiful oriental rugs were shown, and in the upper hall the Huguenot Association of New Rochelle had an interesting collection of relics associated with the early history of the town.

In the exhibition room some thirty or forty local artists, many of them very well known, had their first exhibition. Heretofore there has been no suitable gallery in New Rochelle for holding such an exhibit, and the suggestion of having it in connection with the opening of the library met with cordial cooperation. Among the pictures shown was a large canvas, "The snow trail," by the late Frederic Remington, and other well-known exhibitors were E. W. Kemble, Charles M. Relyea, Orson Lowell, M. H. Lowell, J. P. Leyendecker, Frank X. Leyendecker, C. Coles Phillips, Fred Dana Marsh, A.N.A., G. Glenn Newell, A.A.A., Lucius W. Hitchcock, Alta West Salisbury, Charles H. Wright, Lydia



NEW ROCHELLE PUBLIC LIBRARY —FIRST FLOOR PLAN



NEW ROCHELLE PUBLIC LIBRARY—SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Field Emmet, and H. B. Stanton. The pictures overflowed into the children's room, and were the center of a great deal of interest.

The building, which was designed by Albert Randolph Ross, of New York City, comprises two stories and a basement. The first floor, three feet above grade, contains a delivery room directly accessible from the main entrance; a children's room at the right, provided with an independent exterior entrance, and a general reading room with connecting librarian's and cataloger's rooms. Back of the delivery room is placed the book stack with public entrance and exit and the main stairway to the second floor. A unique feature of the delivery room is the division of the delivery counter and stack entrance, books being received at the right and charged at the left counter, the stairway being on the central axis lighted from above. The stack room capacity at eight volumes per foot is 72,440 volumes.

The usual provisions for heating, staff rest room, public toilets, storage, first stack story, etc., are placed in the basement. On the second floor are a continuation of the stack room, a reception room, exhibition room and reference room.

The architectural design throughout is based upon a rather free adaptation of the Georgian period. The materials of the exterior are white marble, light colored brick and mat-glazed terra cotta, with a sparing use of color. With the exception of the doors and windows, the building is fire-proof. The book stacks are of steel, and the fixed and movable furniture are of oak stained and finished to harmonize with the general color treatment of the walls, ceilings and floors. The floors of the reading rooms are laid in cork tiles, and the delivery and reception room above in buff quarry tile.

The building is heated by steam, wired and piped for electric and gas lighting, and provision is made for master clock and vacuum cleaning systems.

The general contract was made for \$56,807; the steel stack, \$11,241; and the wood furniture, \$7466.90.

NEW YORK'S MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY

THE Municipal Reference branch of the New York Public Library has been moved from its former quarters in the finance department offices to its permanent home in the new municipal building, where it occupies a large room on the fifth floor. Permanent stacks are not yet installed, but their arrangement is planned, and they will be so located that later a mezzanine gallery can be put in when extra shelf room is needed. The library is only a little over a year old, and in gathering material during this time particular attention has been paid to collecting the records and reports of New York City, not only recent ones, but those of earlier dates, until now a very complete file, enabling the worker to do valuable research work in local municipal history, is the result. From now on more attention will be paid to supplementing the material already on hand relating to New York state and the leading cities of this country and abroad. Mr. Campbell, the new librarian, is anxious to build up a library that will not only be of use to the men actually engaged in carrying on the work of the city departments, but to which any voter interested in municipal affairs (as every voter should be) will feel free to apply for information along the special lines of his interests.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

IN a letter to the *New York Evening Post* of May 7, George William Harris, of Cornell University, writes as follows concerning the Bibliographical Society of London:

"The action taken by the Bibliographical Society of London at the annual meeting in January will be welcome news to American libraries and collectors. Following the suggestion of the Hon. Secretary, A. W. Pollard, that (to commemorate the Society's coming of age) the membership roll, which was fixed at 300 in 1894, might be reopened for a few months, it was unanimously voted that, during the year

1914, the council be empowered to elect members irrespective of the number already on the roll, and that the rule restricting the roll of English and American members of the Society to 300 be for this period suspended.

"A rare opportunity is thus given to those who have hitherto been unable to obtain the publications of the Society, which are distributed only to members.

* * *

"For the year 1914 it is proposed to issue Volume XII of the Transactions, which, in addition to the papers read in the last two sessions, will contain 'Notes on bibliographical evidence for literary students and editors,' by R. B. McKerrow; a volume containing Gordon Duff's 'Catalogue of English incunabula'; and, if funds permit, Gray and Palmer's 'Abstracts of wills of Cambridge stationers.' Since its foundation, the Society has been able to spend very nearly its whole income from subscriptions on paper and prints, its other expenses being defrayed from entrance fees, sales of publications to new members, and the interest on invested life-subscriptions; and, without any solicitation on the part of the Society, it has recently received a grant of £100 from the treasury, mainly to help the publication of Mr. Duff's book. A fuller statement of the objects of the Society, with a list of the books it has printed, can be obtained from either of the Hon. Secretaries (A. W. Pollard, 40 Murray Road, Wimbledom, London, S. W., or R. B. McKerrow, 4 Phoenix Lodge Mansions, Brook Green, London, W.), to whom also names of candidates may be sent. The Hon. Secretary for America is E. D. North, 4 East 39th street, New York."

A newspaper can set a nation's focus for a morning, adjusting it one way or the other. A President can set the focus for four years. But only a book can set the focus for a nation's next hundred years so that it can act intelligently and steadfastly on its main line from week to week and morning to morning.—GERALD STANLEY LEE, in "Crowds."

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS—APRIL, 1914

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Andrews, North Carolina.....	\$5,000
Bridgeport, Connecticut (2 branch buildings).....	50,000
Burlington, Washington.....	5,000
Coatesville Town and Clay Township, Indiana.....	8,000
Corbin, Kentucky.....	6,000
Elk City, Oklahoma.....	10,000
Fitzgerald, Georgia.....	12,500
Florence, South Carolina.....	10,000
Huntsville, Missouri.....	8,000
Lawrenceburg, Indiana.....	8,000
Park County (Cody), Wyoming..	15,000
Perinton School District No. 9 (Fairport), New York.....	11,000
Rockville Town and Adams Township, Indiana.....	10,000
Stambaugh Township, Michigan..	12,500
Stanton, Nebraska.....	8,000

\$179,000

ORIGINAL GIFTS, CANADA

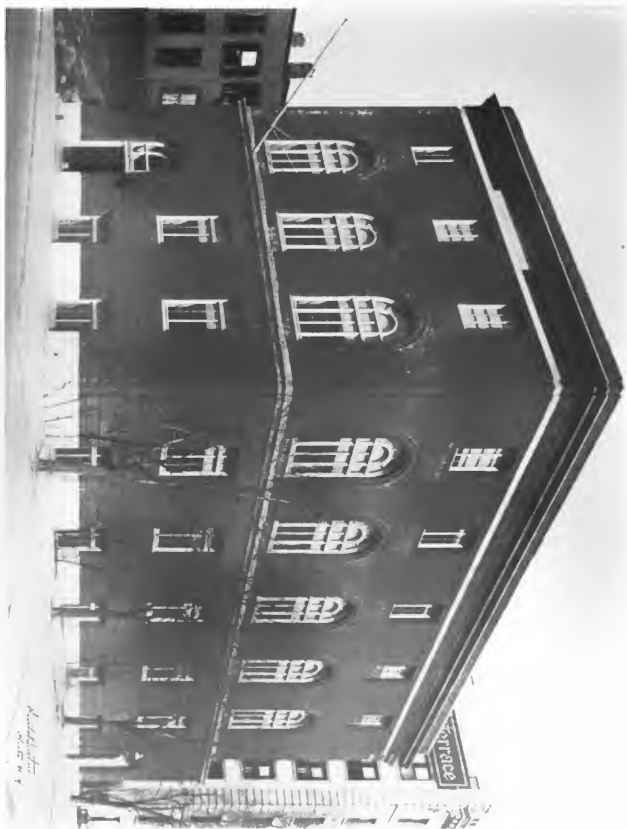
Stirling, Ontario.....	\$5,000
Tavistock, Ontario.....	7,500

\$12,500

LIBRARY TRAINING COURSES IN MICHIGAN NORMAL SCHOOLS

IN the answers to a recent questionnaire sent to state and county school superintendents, the training of teachers to secure effective use of rural school libraries was mentioned oftener than any other need.

"To correct this condition is the present object of the Michigan State Library in coöperation with the board of library commissioners," said Mrs. Mary G. Spencer, the state librarian in a recent address. "With this idea in mind a representative is being sent from the state library to the county normal schools in this state, now numbering 45, for the purpose of giving a short course in library instruction to the young men and women who, in these county normals, are preparing themselves for teaching in the rural schools. These



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courses are being received with great interest and enthusiasm by the students and school officers and will surely result in a larger appreciation of the rural school library.

"The general course of instruction is the organization and administration of rural school libraries, library aids, book selection and buying, with special attention to picture and reference books; instruction in the use of catalogs and reference books. Conferences were held with high school and other teachers as to increasing the usefulness of books in the school libraries.

"A complete equipment of books and library tools is furnished for the use of the students by the state library. Besides the instruction to the normal classes, which numbered from 15 to 25, lectures were given to the junior and senior high school pupils and teachers with practical demonstrations as to the use of books.

"These library courses have already been given in several county normal schools and it is planned to carry on the work until the close of the school year.

"While the technical care of a small library is important the greatest benefit to be derived from these courses is the fact that it will awaken in the minds of the prospective rural school teachers the necessity of proper organization of even the smallest library that may come under their care. The organized activities of the present day are revolutionizing educational systems; industrial education, consolidation of rural schools and other kindred movements are changing the whole course of mental training; but underneath all these movements lies the rural school library, the most important of all factors in the mental life of the child, that life which lies at the bottom of the whole social structure.

"The courses in library training in the county normals supplement the work which has for several years been done in two normal schools, the Ferris Institute and last year at Bay View in connection with the Bay View Assembly.

The constitution of 1907 provided for the expenditure of the penal fine money

for books only and the act of 1913 provided for the purchase of books for rural school and township libraries from a preferred list to be made by the superintendent of public instruction and the state librarian; this list is now being prepared and will soon be in the hands of the school officers. With these provisions there can be no doubt of the future excellence of the rural school libraries of this state and the educational value of the training of the rural school teachers will be a most important factor in the uplift of these libraries."

"A public library is the most enduring of memorials, the truest monument for the preservation of an event or a name or an affection; for it, and it only, is respected by wars and revolutions, and survives them."—MARK TWAIN, in a letter to the officers of the Millicent Library, Fairhaven, Mass.

Library Organizations

COLORADO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Colorado Library Association met at Greeley, Colorado, April 24-25. There were twenty-five visiting librarians present and all agreed that the meeting was one of the best ever held in the state.

The principal address was given on Friday night by Dr. Livingston Farrand, the new president of the University of Colorado. His subject was "Primitive methods of recording ideas." He illustrated it by references to the picture writing of the American Indians.

Only five strictly library subjects were discussed. They were: "The high calling of the desk assistant" (as seen on both sides of the charging desk); "Binding and repair work," by Max Shenck, a German binder; "Colorado's library law—should it be amended?" "Scientific library management;" "Essentials in cataloging."

Colorado has a membership in the Council of the A. L. A. and at least three of the members will be in attendance at Washington.

FAITH FOSTER, *Secretary*.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The nineteenth annual meeting will be at Hotel del Coronado, San Diego, June 15 to 20, 1914, jointly with the fifth annual convention of the California County Librarians.

During the year the districts have held the customary meetings, beginning with the Second District meeting at Santa Cruz, Oct. 24-25, 1913. "Who should buy the books, the librarian or the trustees?" by Samuel Leask, of the Santa Cruz Public Library, provoked a very practical discussion. Other subjects were "Where and how should we buy books?" "Should we abolish the trustees?" "The county free library," the last being one of the most important questions of the meeting, exceeding all others in its direct bearing on the work in the district.

The Fourth District held a meeting at Merced on Nov. 22, at which the topics were "Work with the schools and with children in the county and city libraries of the district," and "Books for foreigners."

At the First District meeting on Dec. 6, at the Mechanics-Mercantile Library, some of the speakers were George Hamlin Fitch, literary editor of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, G. T. Clark, librarian of Leland Stanford Jr. University, who told of his recent trip to the east for the inspection of library buildings, and J. L. Gillis, who told of the State Library School.

A meeting of the Sixth District was held at Pomona on Dec. 9. The morning's program was called "Visions," the various libraries reporting on achievements and ideals. In the afternoon, E. R. Perry, of the Los Angeles Public Library, presided over a book symposium. Miss Helen Haines spoke on a library exhibit for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and on the American Library Association exhibit at the Leipzig exhibition.

The Second District held its spring meeting at Palo Alto, Feb. 20-21, 1914, with a varied program in four sessions, beginning with the "Business man and the library" and ending with "The old missions and their history," followed by a visit to the very interesting private library of Father Gleason.

At the meeting of the Third District at Vallejo on Feb. 23, the chief topic was the county free library, among the speakers being Mrs. A. G. Whitbeck, of Contra Costa county, Miss Huntington, of Yolo county, and three county superintendents of schools, Mrs. Henshall, of Yolo county, D. H. White, of Solano county and J. B. Davidson, of Marin county.

The Fifth and Ninth Districts held a joint meeting at the University of California Farm at Davis on March 14. H. E. Van Norman, dean of the school, told of the work of the farm, Miss S. T. Smith, spoke on the loan

department of the State Library, J. L. Gillis on "Library development in California," Miss S. S. Oddie on the California State Library School, and Miss I. M. Reagan on the "New county free library in Butte county."

The First District held a meeting at the Berkeley Public Library on March 27. M. J. Ferguson spoke on the Sutor Library, which is now a part of the State Library. Edwin Wiley gave an illustrated talk on the Library of Congress. Charles S. Greene told of plans for a library exhibit at the 1915 expositions and the prospect of the American Library Association meeting in or near San Francisco in 1915.

SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION— LIBRARIES DEPARTMENT

The annual meeting of the Libraries Department of the Southern Educational Association was held in the assembly room of the Louisville Free Public Library at Louisville, Kentucky, Wednesday, April 8, 1914. Mr. Charles D. Johnston, librarian Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn., presided.

Every effort had been made to secure an attendance of teachers at this meeting. The principals of local public schools had been notified and urged to attend the session. Each high school was represented, as well as the departmental and graded schools, and the teachers took part in the discussion following the papers.

The program as announced was adhered to:

1. What of the rural communities? (The county library movement.) R. M. Kennedy, librarian, University of South Carolina; Columbia, S. C.
2. How may the state aid the school library? Mrs. Pearl Williams Kelly, Department of Education, Nashville, Tennessee.
3. The relation of the public library and the public school. (a) From the librarian's viewpoint. Miss Bernice W. Bell, head of children's department, Louisville Free Public Library. (b) From the teacher's viewpoint. Miss Mary Margaret Shelley, instructor in English, Girls' High School, Louisville, Ky.
4. General discussion of library topics.

Mr. Kennedy brought out forcibly the need of library work in the isolated rural communities of the South, citing the work of the Hagerstown library book wagon as an example of what might be the best way of reaching these districts.

Mrs. Kelly, who was formerly secretary of

the Tennessee Library Commission, occupies a similar position under the Department of Education, Nashville. Great possibilities exist in Tennessee for extension work. Some ten months ago the Library Commission was combined with the State Department of Education and the work is now limited to such activities as come under the jurisdiction of that department.

Miss Bell spoke of the relation of the library and the public school, outlining the activities of the Louisville Free Public Library and tracing the development of the work with the schools from the first station, where the library was allowed to distribute books on the steps of a school house. There are at present 213 class room collections in use. Stereopticon views of colored and white class room libraries were shown.

Miss Shelley spoke entirely from the viewpoint of the high school teacher who has secured definite results from a close coöperation with the library.

The Southern teachers were not largely represented at the meeting and the question of securing greater prominence for the work of the department was discussed informally in an effort to reach a greater number of people who may profit by the work done for this department. The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That if possible at future meetings of the Southern Educational Association the Department of Libraries shall be represented by one long paper on the general program.

Officers for the next year were elected as follows: President, George T. Settle, librarian, Louisville Free Public Library; secretary, Jennie M. Flexner of Louisville.

Resolutions of thanks to the librarian and the library were voted.

JENNIE M. FLEXNER, *Secretary*.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The seventh annual session of the Oklahoma Library Association met in the Carnegie Library at El Reno, April 29-30. The address of welcome was made by City Attorney Thos. B. Reid, to which the response was made by Mrs. Cora Case Porter, librarian of the Enid Public Library and president of the association.

Judge H. L. Fogg, of El Reno, read an excellent paper on "Book influences for defectives and dependents—helping those who cannot help themselves," in which he called attention to the need for book privileges in prisons and asylums, telling what is being

done in that line in many other states. Miss Charlotte Templeton, secretary of the Nebraska Library Commission, told what is being done in her state for these classes. She stated that the Nebraska legislature grants the commission annually \$2,500 for institution libraries, and that an expert librarian is employed to select appropriate books.

Miss Edith Allen Phelps, librarian of Oklahoma City Carnegie Library, read an interesting paper on "The people's university—the public library," enumerating the educational activities of the library from the kindergarten to post graduate work extending through life.

A paper by C. S. Durbin, of Chickasha, outlined "The duties of a library trustee," naming as a primary duty the placing of an expert in charge of the library, and then refraining from interference with her efforts. He closed with the statement: "The library trustee can render the greatest service by interesting the public in their library and leading them to understand and appreciate the splendid value and marvelous possibilities of the institution which has been well named 'The people's university.'"

The afternoon session of the first day opened with a roll call, followed by reading of reports. In a paper on "Essentials of library course for teachers," Miss Ruby Canton, librarian Central Normal, Edmond, explained the need for instructing teachers in book selection for children, and how to teach the use of simple reference books and libraries. "How the library and the schools may be mutually helpful" was an excellent paper by C. M. Lieb, superintendent El Reno public schools, suggesting the value of finding out each other's aims and methods so as to coöperate intelligently. The afternoon session closed with a reception from four to six, by the Athenaeum Club at the Elks' Home, which was the Oklahoma building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis.

The first address in the evening was by J. G. Masters, president of the State Teachers' Association, on "How the teacher may aid the library." This was followed by "Panama plans and library coöperation" by Mrs. Fred Sutton, member of the Oklahoma Panama Commission, who presented in an interesting manner the plans of the commission for providing funds to erect a building for Oklahoma exhibits at the Panama Exposition. She suggested the coöperation of libraries of the state in fitting a rest room as a model reading room, with Oklahoma papers on file,

and books by Oklahoma authors displayed. Her recommendations were heartily received. Details of future plans were left to the executive committee.

Miss Kate Bernard, state commissioner of charities and corrections, gave a graphic description of the conditions in the penal and charitable institutions in their utter lack of adequate book facilities, making a touching appeal to the association and the audience to correct the conditions, and promising the support of her department in the effort to secure a commission which will look after the book needs of the helpless wards of the state, and giving descriptions of the kinds of literature needed in the different institutions.

Thursday morning the paper on Dickens, left over from the previous afternoon, was given by Mr. Jesse Rader, librarian State University, Norman. Mr. Rader made discriminating analysis of Dickens' genius, paying tribute to his kindness of heart shown in his work for oppressed humanity. Mrs. Charles R. Hume, president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, told what the clubs of the state have done for library extension, showing that all the public libraries were started and largely maintained through the efforts of women's clubs. She stated that the 6,000 club women of Oklahoma are invincible when united on a progressive measure, and all are in favor of the extension of library privileges to all the people. Then followed a round table on "Problems of the librarian," led by Miss Mary A. Radford, of Muskogee, which brought out many helpful ideas.

In the afternoon Mrs. Bertha McBride, librarian of the Carnegie Library at Guthrie, gave a historical sketch of the O. L. A., and a library symposium on "State statistics" was led by Mrs. Nelle M. Horn.

"State Historical Library—a reservoir of Oklahoma-ana," by W. P. Campbell, custodian Oklahoma Historical Society, gives foundation for the hope that Mr. Campbell's catholic judgment in selecting and filing the tons of material in his vaults will provide ample data for future writers of Oklahoma history.

"University library extension," by Dr. J. W. Scroggs, director Public Information and Welfare in the State University, told what that institution is doing for the people who have no other library privileges, summarizing the extension methods of the "university that goes to the people."

"Ways and means of securing a Library

Commission" was the subject of a helpful talk by Miss Charlotte Templeton, based on her experience in securing adequate legislation for the Nebraska Commission.

The plate publicity proposition received from the Western Newspaper Union was considered at this time and referred to the publicity committee for decision.

At the closing session, Mrs. John W. Hisel, chairman of the legislative committee, continued the theme of the afternoon session by leading in the discussion of a library commission. Mr. Fred Latham, reference librarian of the State Library, gave a forceful and pleasing address on the "Scope and functions of the State Library," giving interesting facts about the law library of 30,000 volumes. A library commission would make this wealth of legislative reference material available to any one in the state who could use it. Mrs. E. D. Cotchey, of Oklahoma City, told "How to do effective legislating," enumerating the satisfactions of trying to assist in humanitarian law-making. Mrs. De Roose Bailey, of Muskogee, chairman of the traveling library committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, gave a report of libraries in circulation and exhibited samples of books in the collections, showing that they should be strengthened by the addition of recent books and better editions. Her department is eager to coöperate with a commission in providing books for all the people, especially the women on the farms, whose needs have been brought before the clubs.

Mr. R. H. Wilson, state superintendent of public instruction, made an earnest and eloquent appeal for more discriminating censorship of children's books, giving striking examples of the power and influence of reading on the minds and characters of children. He pledged his personal support and that of the State Department of Education in the campaign for a library commission.

The nominating committee reported the following names as officers for ensuing year: president, Mrs. Cora Case Porter, Enid; first vice-president, Miss Anna Le Crone, Alva; second vice-president, Mr. J. L. Rader, Norman; secretary, Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Chickasha; treasurer, Miss Elizabeth Sinclair, El Reno. Representatives to A. L. A. conference in Washington, elected from the floor: Mrs. Porter, president, ex-officio member of council; Mrs. J. A. Thompson, delegate; Miss Phelps, representative on program.

MRS. J. A. THOMPSON, *Secretary*.

MILWAUKEE LIBRARY CLUB

At the annual meeting of the Milwaukee Library Club which was held Tuesday evening, April 21, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: president, Samuel A. McKillop; vice-president, Florence M. Olcott; secretary-treasurer, Alice B. Radcliffe; members of executive committee, Sylvester J. Carter and Martha J. Horner.

The program consisted of a book symposium.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fourteenth annual meeting of the O. L. A., made a new record this year in attendance and interest. Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 13 and 14, saw some 200 delegates assembled in the Public Library of Toronto and the fine papers and animated discussions filled to the full every hour of the session.

The presence of two distinguished American librarians added greatly to the success of the gathering.

The annual reports of the standing committees were full of information and interest. The committee on selected list of books reported the quarterly issue of their bulletin in due course. The committee on library institutes reported the holding of fifteen institutes during the year, Toronto having been added to the list on Oct. 24 last. During the past five years all the public libraries in the province have attended one or more of these institutes with the exception of twenty-one and these twenty-one libraries will be most carefully looked after this year. The growth of knowledge and interest in the library movement on the part of librarians and trustees is exceedingly gratifying. The legal committee reported a number of changes in the Public Libraries Act which they thought should be urged upon the minister of education and incorporated in the act. The committee on co-operation of the Ontario Educational Association of the Ontario Library Association presented an optimistic report stating that such co-operation in various forms was fairly general in the high schools of Ontario and indicating the best forms of such co-operation. The committee on technical education and public library made some suggestions as to assistance that the library might render in this matter and suggested further action after the report of the Royal Commission on Technical Education had been studied. The annual report of the secretary gave a careful review of library matters during this year, noting many forms of progress.

The treasurer's report was a satisfactory statement for the year.

The chief topic of the meeting was "The library situation in Ontario and its possibilities." This was treated in a series of eight papers as follows:

"In organized effort" (a) What has been done, W. F. Moore, Dundas. (b) What may be done, E. A. Hardy, Toronto.

"In finances" (a) Local, C. A. Byam, New Liskeard. (b) Provincial, O. A. Langley, Lakefield.

"In administration" (a) Local, W. H. Arison, Niagara Falls. (b) Provincial, Norman S. Giard, Sarnia.

"In general efficiency" (a) Book selection, W. J. Sykes, Ottawa. (b) Book purchase, W. O. Carson, London.

These eight papers covered the situation pretty carefully, reviewing the growth of the past decade and noting the chief features of the present situation and suggesting future lines of development.

The Monday evening session was an especially successful one, Mr. Matthew S. Dudgeon, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, being the speaker. Mr. Dudgeon's topic, the "Universality of library service," gave him great scope and the story of what Wisconsin is doing was an inspiration. The informal reception following this address was very much appreciated by all present. The beautiful library building was thrown open in all departments and the delegates were shown through the building by the members of the public library staff. The John Ross Robertson collection of Canadian historical pictures and the annual exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists were two exceedingly attractive features and the opportunity of seeing these two exhibits was greatly appreciated by the outside delegates.

The convention was highly honored by the presence of Miss Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, who paid her third visit to the meeting of this association. Miss Ahern is always welcome in Ontario and her part in the discussions added materially to their value.

Thanks to the beautiful weather and the completeness of the arrangements on the part of Dr. Locke, chief librarian, and his staff, the meeting was thoroughly delightful all the way through.

Another interesting feature was the very fine display made by the publishers and library supply firms.

The officers for 1914-15 are as follows: President, W. O. Carson, London; first vice-

president, David Williams, Collingwood; second vice-president, George H. Locke, Toronto; secretary and treasurer, E. A. Hardy, Toronto; councillors, H. J. Clark, Belleville; Miss Mary J. L. Black, Fort William; D. M. Grant, Sarnia; W. J. Sykes, Ottawa; F. P. Gavin, Windsor; W. F. Moore, ex-president, Dundas.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

ANNUAL REPORT

The twenty-seventh annual report for the year extending from Oct. 1, 1912, to Sept. 30, 1913, was, in respect to physical conditions, in marked contrast to its immediate predecessor, for the school is now housed in its quarters in the new Education Building. Enrolment was the largest in the history of the school, there being 19 seniors and 32 juniors. Two important changes in the faculty occurred. Mr. William R. Eastman retired from the State Library and Library School after more than twenty years of service, and Miss Martha Thorne Wheeler, whose term of service was even longer, resigned on account of ill health. Besides the regular lectures by the faculty of the school, forty persons gave 139 lectures. Of the fifty-one students, twenty-eight had held paid library positions before coming to the school. Six members of the staff of the State Library took part of the regular courses, and five other members of the staff were regularly matriculated students. The degree of bachelor of library science was granted to nineteen graduates, and of master of library science to F. K. Walter, the vice director of the school. There were only minor changes in the general plan of the courses. Several bibliographies were prepared on request. The course in law library and legislative reference work was given for the first time, and was elected by nine students. With the rebuilding and reorganization of the State Library practice work is of real value to the library itself and presents real problems of interest to the student. During March practice work in outside libraries was carried on with satisfactory results. A successful innovation was the organization by three of the students under the direction of a library organizer, of two of the smaller public libraries in the western part of the state. The summer school, after an interval of two years,

was reopened with twenty students. The chief innovation was a course in work with children, given to the regular school but also open to students in the summer school.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The list of lectures since last reported is as follows:

Juniors

"Large library buildings," by Edwin H. Anderson; "Library buildings" (six lectures), by William R. Eastman; "Library legislation," by William R. Eastman; "Library conditions in the Far West," by Franklin F. Hopper; "Children's books," by Caroline M. Hewins; "Library buildings from the architect's point of view," by Edward F. Tilton; "History of education" (first of four lectures), by Louise Connolly.

Seniors in School and College library course

"School department in the public library," by Caroline M. Underhill. Seminar with Isadore G. Mudge and Marie A. Newberry, on visits to school and college libraries; visits to libraries of Hunter College, City College, New York University, and to the Morris, Wadleigh and Brooklyn Girls' High Schools.

Seniors in Advanced reference and cataloguing course

"History of bookbinding" (two lectures), by Elizabeth C. Stevens; "Bookbinding" (two process lectures), by Elizabeth C. Stevens, at her bindery in New Rochelle.

Seniors in Administration

"Library's relations with the municipality," by Franklin F. Hopper; "Rural library extension," by Marie A. Newberry; "Work of the order department," by Franklin F. Hopper. Visits to library furniture and supply places; visits to the Nurses', University, Union and Greenpoint settlements, also to Greenwich House; "Work of 'The Lighthouse' for the blind" (lecture given at The Lighthouse), by W. I. Scandlin.

The junior library visits have been scheduled as follows:

April 8. Columbia University, Teachers' College and Avery Architectural Library.

April 15. Brooklyn Institute and Children's Museum Libraries.

April 22. Municipal reference branch of the New York Public Library and Bureau of Municipal Research.

April 29. City College and Hunter College Libraries.

May 7. Newark Public Library, Business branch and Barringer High School Library.

Much kindly hospitality, which has been thoroughly appreciated, has been shown the school on these visits. They have been regarded as a very valuable part of the term's work, and the quizzes have been exceedingly interesting exercises.

Three graduates and two seniors recently passed the examinations for high school librarianships, given by the Board of Education.

Four of the juniors spent two days in Essex Co., N. J., helping in the social survey of that county, the small town of Irvington being the immediate object of observation.

Eight juniors are pursuing Documents course II, under Miss Hasse's instruction, doing intensive work on the U. S. Census publications.

A part of the school's exhibit at Leipzig consists of Miss Marie A. Newberry's thesis on "The rural school library," and a bibliography, "References to material on European novelists and their work, from 1900-April, 1913," by Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, the former in printed form.

Mr. Avé-Lallemant, of the junior class, has translated the school circular into German, for use in Leipzig.

William Warner Bishop, of the Library of Congress, will be the school's commencement speaker on June 12.

APPOINTMENTS

Mrs. Engstfeld (jun., 1912), chief cataloger, Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library.

Miss Ewing (jun., 1913), librarian, Conshohocken (Pa.) Public Library.

Miss Gearhart (jun., 1914), cataloguer, documents division, New York Public Library.

Miss Latzke (jun., 1913), indexer, *New York Times Index*.

Miss Johnston (sen., 1914), assistant, Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Public Library.

Mr. Dolezal (jun., 1914), assistant, stack department, New York Public Library.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Visits were made during the month to the Brookline Public Library, and to the Social Service Library, 18 Somerset street.

The Book selection class enjoyed a lecture on Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman, and one by Mr. H. G. Wadlin. The latter spoke of "The principles of book selections, and aids

in selecting"; he sketched also the practice of the Boston Public Library.

The final courses in Library economy for the year are Indexing and Library administration. In the last named Mr. Ward gave an hour to the subject of "Branch libraries" and Miss Hitchler to "The organization of a catalog department."

May 25-June 5 was devoted to the final examinations, and the term closed with commencement on June 10.

Mr. Belden, Mr. Bolton, Miss Donnelly and Miss Hitchler attended the A. L. A. conference at Washington.

SUMMER COURSES

The summer class will meet from July 6 to Aug. 15. The course includes instruction in cataloging, classification, library economy, and reference work, and is planned to be especially helpful to women who hold positions in the smaller libraries and who are unable to undertake longer courses of study. Instruction will be given by the director, June Richardson Donnelly, and by Harriet Rosa Peck, librarian of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.; Florence Tolman Blunt, reference librarian of the Public Library, Haverhill, Mass.; Mary Elizabeth Stafford Root, children's librarian of the Public Library, Providence, R. I.; Helen Clark, A. B., and Margaret Ridlon, S. B.

Outside lecturers will be Charles Knowles Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenaeum; Charles Francis Dorr Belden, librarian of the State Library of Massachusetts; J. Maud Campbell, secretary of the work for foreigners, Free Public Library Commission, Massachusetts, and Frances Rathbone Coe, organizer, Somerville Public Library.

Fee for the general course will be \$20. or for each individual subject \$5. A special course for children will be \$10.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

Twenty-one members of the junior class and three seniors are to attend the Conference of the A. L. A. Miss E. M. Smith, acting-registrar, will conduct the party, and the Hotel Gordon will be headquarters for the school. Because of the trip to Washington, the usual recess between the spring and summer terms will be postponed until the week of June 1.

Miss Caroline Hewins, librarian of the Hartford Public Library, lectured to the school on April 29 on "The work of the Hartford Library."

Mr. Janardan S. Kudalkar, director of state libraries, Baroda, India, visited the school on April 29.

During the week of April 20, Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen gave ten lectures on literature and story telling. One lecture, upon "Educational value of literature for children," was given in the evening at Lawrenceville branch and was open to the public.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Jasmine Britton, 1911, has resigned her position in the Spokane Public Library to become superintendent of the children's department in the Los Angeles Public Library.

Ethelwyn Manning, 1910, has resigned her position in the Public Library of Burlington, Ia., to become assistant in the Public Library of Milton, Mass.

Ruth A. Weldon, 1908, was married in April to Mr. John Kelly.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The notable work of the Cleveland Federation of Charity and Philanthropy in unifying the spirit of good will of 55 organizations of Cleveland engaged in charitable and philanthropic work, was presented in a most interesting manner to the students, April 21, by Mr. C. W. Williams, executive secretary of the Federation, who expressed his belief in the important help that the public library can render in any constructive movement for community welfare.

A feature of the course in "The public library and community welfare" is the survey or investigation for the Woodland branch of the Cleveland Public Library, which is now being made by the Library School students. Mrs. A. S. Hobart, the branch librarian, gave a talk, preliminary to the first visit, on the general conditions of the section of the city to be investigated; and Miss Mildred Chadsey, commissioner of housing in the Department of Public Welfare, who has had wide experience in making investigations, gave practical suggestions as to methods, etc. It is hoped that the facts obtained from the house to house visitation of the neighborhood, will be of great value in the plans for future work at the Woodland branch. Two lectures on "Public speaking" by Professor Woodward of Adelbert College are to be given before the end of May, and the concluding lecture of the course will be given by Mr. S. H. Ranck, librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library, on June 12.

Miss Laura H. Wild, professor of Biblical

literature at Lake Erie College, spoke to the class May 5, on "Biblical and religious literature," as part of the Book selection course.

The director visited Hiram College, May 1, to talk to the young women students on "Librarianship as a vocation."

Two of the out of town trips in connection with the Library Administration course are scheduled for May, these being Lorain, Ohio, where Miss Elizabeth Steele, a graduate of the school, is librarian; and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

The return to the city of Miss Julia M. Whittlesey, former director of the school, from a winter in the South, afforded the faculty and students an opportunity to meet her "over a cup o' tea," after a talk given by Miss Whittlesey to the students.

At the A. L. A. meeting, the school will be represented by the dean and the director.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick gave an address before the students and faculty of the Library School, Feb. 12, on the "Art of re-reading." The university public was invited to attend and about 150 persons availed themselves of the privilege.

Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott gave a series of five lectures on Children's work during the week of March 2. Her lectures were attended by many of the kindergartners and primary teachers connected with the public schools of the city.

Mr. William H. Watson of the New York State Education Department, who has had long experience in the library system of California, explained to the school the provisions and operation of the California county library law.

Mr. Theodore W. Koch, librarian of the University of Michigan, gave a finely illustrated lecture, April 8, on the "History of the arts of illustration."

E. E. SPERRY, *Director*.

RIVERSIDE PUBLIC LIBRARY—SUMMER SCHOOL

The summer school will be conducted this year from July 6 to Aug. 15, and the course is intended for those who have had some library experience.

Joseph F. Daniels, librarian of the Riverside Public Library, will have charge of the school and will give courses in business management of libraries and methods used in public, college and high school libraries.

Other teachers will be Lillian L. Dickson, head cataloger in the library; Helen Evans, reference librarian; Madeline Willard, in charge of the Arlington branch; Grace Hill, instructor in Simmons College Library School; Percy Hambrook, of the Pacific Library Binding Company; Helen L. Coffin, formerly library organizer in Illinois; Alice M. Butterfield, Riverside Public Library; Theodora R. Brewitt, principal of the training class of the Los Angeles Public Library, 1913-14, and Mignon Baker, librarian of the Girls' High School at Riverside.

The fee for the course is \$25, which covers all equipment except the students' note books. The bulletin giving information concerning this course, also has notes on the training class and the winter course also maintained by the library.

Reviews

BAKER, Ernest A. A guide to historical fiction. Macmillan (Routledge). \$6 n.

Librarians familiar with the two small volumes entitled "History in fiction, English," and "History in fiction, American and foreign," will scarcely recognize at first glance their close relationship to this greatly enlarged one volume edition which forms a companion volume to the new "Guide to the best fiction," published in 1913. The following statement quoted from the compiler's preface gives in brief a story of both editions.

"The original germ of what has grown into a sort of atlas of historical fiction was an appendix to 'A guide to the best fiction,' published in 1903, really forming a chronological index to such novels included in the general list as were concerned with past times. The appendix then became the nucleus of a more comprehensive guide to this kind of fiction which was published in two volumes as 'History in fiction,' 1908. Of this last the present book is to some extent a new edition; but it is also a good deal more, the work of preparing a much amplified edition of the 'Guide to the best fiction' having brought to light a great number of historical stories that had escaped notice." As in the previous edition, "the standard of selection has been the extent to which a story illustrates any given period of history," and as before "the word historical has been given a wide interpretation so as to embrace stories that in any way whatsoever portray the life of the past, even

though actual persons and actual public events have no place in them."

Not only have many new titles been added, and the volume brought to date through 1912, but the work has been thoroughly revised and the annotations rewritten and expanded. The latter aim usually to give the historical bearing of the story rather than characterization or criticism. The general arrangement remains the same as before, first by country, and chronological under country by period or events treated. Stories for children are so marked; footnotes contain annotated entries of fiction written contemporaneously with the period covered. The book is equipped with an index of authors, titles and subjects (146 pages) which easily doubles its value. On the whole the index is accurate and satisfactory, though there are minor errors which were perhaps almost unavoidable. An inconvenience arises through the method of indexing works under an author. The plan followed has been to arrange by the paging which is given first, followed by title of book. This is a disadvantage in the case of prolific authors like Henty, where if one wishes to find a certain book, he must examine the long unalphabetized list before locating it. The habitual consulter of the index will of course soon form the practice of looking up the entry under the title itself rather than under the author. It seems ungrateful to find any fault with such a wealth of material amassed at the expense of painstaking and unremitting effort, yet since the compiler had in mind the needs of teachers, students and readers of historical fiction, the book would have been more valuable to these classes of users if it had aimed at a selection rather than a complete bibliography. As it stands it is notably worth while to the bibliographer and for reference in the large library. But for individuals who consult it as a guide to reading, its broad inclusiveness will be bewildering. There are many pitfalls here for all who lean heavily on it for selective purposes. The trained children's librarian will shudder at the inclusion of the trashy works of Edward Ellis and Stratemeyer, but a public school teacher, less sophisticated in regard to children's literature, may be discovered recommending these books to her classes for supplementary reading. Of course equally poor fiction is found among the adult books, and the same difficulty in selection arises unless the reader is an expert in this field. The value of the book would be tremendously increased if in another edition the compiler

would find it practicable to star the best books in each subject or to introduce critical comment in his notes which would warn the unwary against worthless stories.

MARY E. EASTWOOD.

The treatise on Modern American library economy by Mr. Dana has reached Part 7, Branches; and the latest section no. 2 is concerned with high school branches.

The work has not been truly that of a branch library for the adult citizens of the neighborhood though invited to use the room have done so to so small an extent that their use is negligible. This section then becomes really a description of an attempt to bring directly to the notice and the service of high school pupils and teachers printed matter of a wider range of interest than text books or even "collateral" reading. This is a highly desirable aim in the development of public libraries, and wherever attempted has resulted in bringing into closer relations two great educational institutions.

In Newark the high school library has 6000 volumes as a permanent nucleus classified and managed according to the practice of the public library. To this collection are added drafts from the public library collection as need arises. Beside the bound volumes a great many pamphlets are preserved, supplemented by much multigraphed material on single sheets. There is a "duplicate" collection of the latest novels which seems to operate in a way somewhat contrary to that expected of such a room.

Books are lent for two weeks with special privileges to teachers and of renewal; reference books are lent during the hours the school is closed. Fines are regularly charged and long over-dues collected by the regular library messenger.

Six lessons on the use of the library, consisting of a lecture with prescribed study and work are given as a part of the English course; beside some direct individual instruction.

The public school authorities furnish the room; the public library the books and periodicals, repairing and rebinding them. The librarian, who must be a graduate of a college and of a library school, and have had previous experience in high school work, is selected by the public library and paid by the Board of Education; she gives all of her time to the school.

In other cities of the country more or less similar plans are already in operation; some-

times the high school and the library share equally the time and the salary of the librarian and make much closer connections between the school and the main library building; in others the school authorities maintain the library without any connection with the public library system; in some places adult citizens use the school library to an appreciable extent; in others all the activities are with children.

The reviewer feels personally that most good will come through the close coöperation between the school and public library which follows a joint agreement and sharing of costs. This naturally tends to the widening of the school horizon and laboratory processes and accustoms young people and teachers to using the public library themselves for other than special reserve and text book material.

D. B. H.

KAISER, John Boynton. The national bibliographies of the South American republics. Preliminary list. Boston Book Co., 1913. 19 p. 8°.

Pan-American history is making rapidly in these days, and prophecy in that connection is hazardous, yet it is probably safe to assert that the recently awakened interest in South America—recent so far as our own country is concerned—has an economic basis and will steadily increase. Far-sighted librarians who are endeavoring not only to meet the new demand, but to provide for the broader requirements of the future will undoubtedly find their efforts justified. With this coming development in mind, Mr. Kaiser has laid the foundation for a reference list which shall some day cover the South American field as the New York State Library list of "Selected national bibliographies" covered the American, British and European field in 1908. Drawing mainly upon the well-known bibliographies of bibliography as well as upon recent works by Coester and Bingham, he has made a good beginning with 86 titles. For the most part these are titles of actual bibliographies or of literary surveys by South American authors, but Mr. Kaiser has wisely included the catalogs of certain libraries, chiefly national libraries, for the sake of the large proportion of South American imprints which they contain. Of the last mentioned class, that of Argentina is particularly valuable for its separate list of books by Spanish-American authors. While crediting this distinction to Argentina, it should be noted as remarkable that over half the titles in the list bear im-

prints from Santiago de Chile. Equally noticeable, but hardly surprising, is the scarcity of material covering the smaller countries like Ecuador and Venezuela.

The importance of fundamental work along this line at the present time is almost self-evident. It is to be hoped that Mr. Kaiser himself may some day be able to undertake the fuller list for which his present contribution prepares the way.

W. N. S.

SAYERS, W. C. Berwick. A short course in practical classification with special reference to the decimal and subject schemes. London: The Library Association, 1913. 48 pp.

The intricacies of an elaborate scheme for library classification are confusing to any student beginning the subject. In this "short course" which is reprinted, with corrections, from the *Library Association Record*, Mr. Sayers has outlined in ten lessons a study of the Dewey Decimal Classification and the Brown Subject Classification, with a comparison of the two systems and references and questions on the general principles of scientific classification. Unfortunately American librarians know but little of Mr. Brown's Subject Classification, but any one teaching or endeavoring to learn the Dewey system will be greatly assisted by this little book of 48 pages.

Mr. Sayers makes a concise analysis of each of the divisions of the decimal classification giving a lucid explanation of the particularly perplexing subjects in each group. This is especially true of the 300's, 500's and 600's where it is so difficult to differentiate between the pure and applied sciences. He also notes purely American aspects of this classification; for example "379, public schools, means state-supported schools (an American use differing from our use of 'public' schools, which means such schools as Eton, Harrow, etc.) English public schools would be 373".

In this course the study of the divisions for philology and literature are combined into one lesson and two lessons to the study of the history sections. Mr. Sayers follows the logical order in presenting the subject by beginning with the 100's, and taking the divisions in numerical order through the classification with the one exception just noted. Many teachers of the decimal system find it advisable to begin with the 900's and work backward. That the average student makes many mistakes with this section is true, but it is the basis of so much in other parts of the system that it seems to be the practical founda-

tion on which to begin a study of the subject.

The general principles to be observed in classifying a library are excellently stated. Rule (9) "Place a book where it will be most used" should be the motto of every classifier. Each lesson suggests readings, gives a list of books for practice work and closes with a "Test in theory," which would require considerable reading and thought.

F. L. D. GOODRICH.

RAE, Walter S. C. Public library administration. London: George Routledge & Sons, 1913. 132 p.

This little booklet is a primer of British public library administration somewhat comparable to Dana's "Library primer" and Miss Plummer's "Hints for small libraries." It is designed particularly for the use of students who are following the Library Association syllabus. The thirty-six illustrations, chiefly of furniture, fittings and library records, are helpful and the little book is a model of compression and clear statement. Its six principal divisions are Arrangement of public rooms; Special departments; Administration of departments; Lectures (which are emphasized very much more than this subject would be in an American book); Book binding and repairing; Aids to readers. There is not a word about library service or work with children. It is pocket size, bound in a sort of limp or flexible leather with round corners. It has a brief index. The author is chief librarian in Fulham, London, and is connected with the lectures and instruction in connection with the Library Association syllabus which are offered in the London School of Economics.

Librarians

Changes as follows were made at the last meeting of the library board at Milwaukee, Wis.:

Miss Margaret McIntosh was appointed to take charge of the transportation department; Miss Sybil Barney was put in charge of the book selection and Miss Lillian Carter of the catalog section. Miss Margaret Dousman was granted a six weeks' leave of absence to attend the New York Library School.

BARKER, Sarah P., has succeeded Miss Harriet Crombie as librarian of the Public Library at Nashua, N. H.

BRITTON, Jasmine, of the Spokane (Wash.) Public Library staff, has been appointed head of the juvenile department at Los Angeles, succeeding Miss Stella Beckley, resigned. Miss Britton went from the Seattle Public Library to the Pittsburgh Training School for Children's Librarians, and since her graduation has been in charge of the children's work at the Spokane library.

BROWN, Zaidie, since 1910 organizer of public libraries for the Massachusetts Free Library Commission, has been appointed to succeed Miss Victoria Ellis as librarian at Long Beach, Cal. Miss Brown is a graduate of Leland Stanford University. She studied a year in the New York State Library School and then was made an assistant. Later she taught a library course in the Simmons College Summer School. For a number of years she was library organizer for the New York State Educational Department and a member of the staff of the New York Library School, and in Brookline, Mass., she was employed as assistant librarian for four years.

CLATWORTHY, Linda M., formerly librarian at Dayton, Ohio, may again be addressed at her home in Estes Park, Col. She has been spending the winter in California upon invitation of the county library at Santa Barbara, for which a new dictionary catalog has been planned and introduced.

COE, Mrs. Frances Rathbone, for the past year and a half doing special revising on the catalog of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, has qualified for and been appointed to the regular permanent staff as "supervisor of circulation."

DAVIS, Elizabeth L., New York State Library School, '13-'14, will go to Mount Holyoke College Library in September as general assistant.

DEAN, Mildred, children's librarian in the Davenport (Ia.) Public Library, has resigned on account of her father's serious illness, and has gone to her home in Eau Claire, Wis.

GANNON, Viola, until recently a member of the staff of the Trenton (N. J.) Public Library, was married April 28, to Louis C. Taylor, of Washington, D. C.

GRAVES, Charles E., New York State Library School, '13, has been appointed exchange assistant at the University of Illinois Library.

HALL, Grace E., who completed the ap-

prentice course at the Public Library at Greenfield, Mass., has been appointed assistant in the loan department of the Tacoma Public Library for six months beginning April 16, 1914.

HARTMANN, Astrid, New York State Library School, '13-'14, will return to her former position in the Trondhjems Folkebibliotek, Trondhjem, Norway, at the end of the school year.

HOLMES, Florence I., B. L. S., New York State Library School, '12, has been engaged to assist temporarily in the cataloging and general work of Middlebury College Library.

HOPKINS, Julia, of the Library School of Pratt Institute, has been appointed head of the training class in the Brooklyn Public Library, a position recently created by the board of trustees. The appointment will take effect on Sept. 1. The appointment was necessary owing to the fact that Pratt Institute will not be able to train apprentices for the Brooklyn Public Library after the present school term on account of the discontinuance of the normal course in their library school. For the last few years the training class of the Brooklyn Public Library has been used by the student teachers of Pratt for practice, and this arrangement proved advantageous to both institutions. Miss Hopkins has had broad experience and training. She is a graduate of the New York State Library School at Albany, has been librarian at Bryn Mawr College, branch librarian in the Pittsburgh Public Library, head librarian of the Public Library of Madison, Wis., and afterward was an instructor in the Library School of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, from which place she went to Pratt Institute.

HUTT, Katherine Mac, until recently librarian at Westport, Ct., was married in New York, April 15, to Frank Harper Bissell, a New York architect. After June 1 Mr. and Mrs. Bissell will be at home to their friends in Winfield St., East Norwalk, Ct.

JOHNSON, Jeanne, who was appointed acting head of the catalog department of the Tacoma Public Library on the resignation of Miss Kate Firmin, Mar. 1, 1914, has been appointed head of the department. Miss Johnson attended the Pratt Library School 1911-12.

KERR, Willis H., who is librarian of the State Normal School at Emporia, Kan., has been chosen to the presidency of Bellevue

College in Bellevue, Neb. He succeeds Rev. S. W. Stookey, who resigned several months ago. Mr. Kerr is a graduate of Bellevue and his father was head of the institution for fourteen years, leaving it about eight years ago.

KOCH, Theodore W., who is at present in Leipzig in charge of the American exhibit at the International Exposition of Book Industries and Graphic Arts, was presented to the king of Saxony on the occasion of the official opening of the exposition. The king was particularly interested in the large framed pictures of the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library and made inquiries as to American library systems.

LASSEN, Harald H., New York State Library School, '11-'12, has resigned his position as assistant librarian of the Kjöbenhavns Kommunens Folkebibliotek to become librarian of the Biblioteket Vejle By og Amt, Vejle, Denmark.

LEWIS, Willard P., B. L. S., New York State Library School, '13, and Harriet E. Stillman, of Watertown, N. Y., were married on April 9. Mr. Lewis, who is at present librarian of the Albany Y. M. C. A., will go to Waco, Tex., on Sept. 1, as librarian of Baylor University Library.

LYTLE, Mary, formerly reference librarian at the Tacoma Public Library, has been appointed assistant librarian in charge of the reference department. Miss Lytle attended the New York State Library School 1908-9, and was formerly librarian of the Sedalia (Mo.) Public Library.

MACKENZIE, Annie, for twenty-five years a member of the Pratt Institute Library staff, has been granted a six months' leave of absence, which she will spend abroad.

MONRAD, Anna M., librarian revisor of the Yale University Library, has received from the American-Scandinavian Foundation a scholarship to study Scandinavian literature and history at Copenhagen University, and the arrangement of books at the Royal and the University Libraries in Copenhagen.

PINKERTON, Helen, assistant in the loan department of the Tacoma Public Library, has been temporarily transferred and placed in charge of the McKinley Hill Branch Library. Miss Criswell, formerly in charge of the McKinley Hill Branch of the Tacoma Public Library, has been placed temporarily

in charge of the station at Rhodes, a large department store of the city.

RICHARDSON, Louise, of South Carolina, a graduate of Pratt Institute Library School, has been appointed children's librarian at Hibbing, Minn., and began her work there May 1.

ROY, Myrtle, assistant librarian at the Free Public Library at Summit, N. J., for some time, has announced that she will resign early in June and go to her home in Nova Scotia. She will be succeeded by Miss Amelia Robie, a graduate of Pratt Institute of Brooklyn.

RYDER, Olive, librarian of the Meadville (Pa.) Free Library, has offered her resignation, to take effect July 1.

SEIP, Karen, New York State Library School, '13-'14, has received an appointment as assistant in the Bergens offentlige Bibliotek, Bergen, Norway.

SLOMANN, Vilhelm, New York State Library School, '14, has gone to the John Crerar Library, Chicago, as temporary assistant. He expects to finish his library school course *in absentia*.

SMITH, Alfild A., New York State Library School, '13-'14, has been notified of her appointment as assistant in the Trondhjems Folkebibliotek, Trondhjem, Norway.

STILLWELL, Howard M., who has been in the service of the Princeton University Library, died in Princeton, April 26. About a month ago he was forced to give up his work temporarily in the library. Heart disease with complications was the cause of his death.

STONE, Ruth, who has been librarian at the Hepburn Library in Colton, N. Y., since its opening, has resigned.

TAFEL, Leonore A., Drexel, 1914, has been appointed assistant in the Public Library at Detroit.

TYNG, Mrs. William, has been appointed librarian of the recently organized library at Roselle, N. J.

WEST, Elizabeth, archivist in the Texas State Library, has been elected president of the Texas Librarians' Association to succeed State Librarian E. W. Winkler.

WINANS, Miss Euphemia, who since June 1, 1897, has been employed in the order division of the reference department of the New York Public Library, died on April 29, 1914.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MAINE

Farmington. Miss Belle W. Gilman, who died in Boston, April 25, left \$5,000 to the Public Library here.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord. By the wills (identical in wording) of Miss Emily Conant and Miss Eliza A. Conant, of Nine Acres Corner, who died within four days of each other at the ages of 90 and 92 respectively, the sum of \$1,000 was left to the trustees of the Concord Public Library.

Manchester. It is not now expected that the interior of the new library building will be finished and ready to receive the books before midsummer. Under the direction of Miss F. Mabel Winchell, the librarian, the preliminary work of preparation for the moving has been in progress since the first of April. Much recataloging and reclassification is to be done before the books can be shelved in the new building, where the various departments for the first time will have separate rooms.

Sugar Hill. Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas Richardson is to give a new library building to the town in memory of her husband, the late Professor Charles Francis Richardson, of Dartmouth College. It will be a story and a half building with low overhanging roof. Other gifts obtained through the efforts of Miss Jerusha E. Parker, the librarian, will be devoted to the purchase of site and laying out of the grounds.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston. East Boston people are now able to use the branch at 276 Meridian street. It is a two-story structure with high basement, and with the land cost \$100,000. Miss Ellen O. Walkeley, the custodian, and her six assistants, directed the moving of the 15,000 or more books from the old library quarters in the Austin school on Paris street. In the basement is a lecture-room, seating more than 300 people, with a separate outside entrance, as well as an entrance from the main floor. There are two entrances to the main floor, one for children and one for adults. Practically the entire main floor is devoted to the children, there being seats for 110 at large round tables. On the second floor is the

adults' reading-room, with seats for 96 at oblong tables. In addition there are the custodian's office, lunch and work rooms. The East Boston branch of the Boston Public Library is the oldest branch of any size of any public library in the United States. It was established in 1870, and for years was quartered in a building on the site of the present new Court House. Two years ago it was removed to Paris street, where it has been located until the present building was completed.

Boston. An exhibition of books and pictures to commemorate the 350th anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare has been placed in the fine arts department. The exhibition is arranged in the following groups: 1. Original and early editions of his works, comprising the four folios of 1623, 1632, 1663 and 1685 of the collected works; the first American and the first Boston editions; all the quarto editions of the plays published before that of 1700, either originals or facsimile reprints. 2. Translations in foreign languages. 3. Shakespeare's autograph signature in the library copy of North's "Plutarch" of 1603, and facsimiles of other signatures. 4. Commemorative medals. 5. Shakespeare's library classics, schoolbooks, dictionaries, etc., and early romances, novels, poems and histories, used by Shakespeare as the foundation of his dramas. 6. Early notices of Shakespeare and his work, and allusions to him, in books published before 1700. 7. English dramatists and poets; original editions of the works of Shakespeare's contemporaries published during his lifetime. 8. Novels and plays in which Shakespeare is a character, or which relate to him. 9. The birds of Shakespeare. Illustrations of some of the birds mentioned in his plays. Shakespeare's garden; pictures of flowers mentioned in his plays. 10. Portraits of Shakespeare. 11. Portraits of his contemporaries. 12. Scenes and characters in Shakespeare's plays. 13. Shakespeare's England; scenery, architecture, costumes and customs of England in Shakespeare's time.

Cambridge. The library of the Diocese of Massachusetts, now resident in the Diocesan House, is to be removed to the Episcopal Theological School, a special place having been arranged for it in the John Gordon Wright Memorial Library. There are about

5,000 books in the collection, dealing for the most part with the history of the church in Massachusetts. A special fund is provided for the care of these books.

Charlton. A bequest of \$1,000 to the town of Charlton for the support of the public library is contained in the will of the late Edward A. Lamb.

Lancaster. By the will of the late Charlotte Taylor Lane, filed in New York, \$1,000 is left to the town library.

New Bedford. The collection of pictures, pamphlets, autographs and books relating to printing, newspapers and newspaper men gathered by the late William L. Sayer, is left by his will to the city of New Bedford, for the use of the Free Public Library, upon condition that it be kept together, and that each book and pamphlet shall retain permanently Mr. Sayer's bookplate.

Orange. This town's new \$50,000 library, the gift of Mrs. Almira E. (Wheeler) Thompson, in memory of her late husband, John W. Wheeler, was dedicated April 17. The building is an adaptation of the French renaissance, with basement and one finished story, the foundations of which are of solid concrete. The front portion, which is 60x32 feet, contains fuel, storage and boiler-rooms in the basement, and adult's reading-room, delivery-room, and children's reading-room on the first floor. The rear portion, with dimensions of 54x36 feet, contains stairway with entrance from Grove street, stack-room, librarian's room, workroom, storeroom and toilet-room. A historical and relic-room is located under the stack-room, this being provided for the exhibit of the Orange Antiquarian Society. The underpinning and steps of the building are of Fitchburg granite, fine cut, and the superstructure is of brick, with Indiana limestone trimmings. The roof is covered with green slate.

CONNECTICUT

Meriden. For the third time since its erection, the Curtis Memorial Library was entered April 20. The burglars went through the desk drawers, but got nothing of value. Two other attempts have been made to rob the library. The first on Aug. 20, 1908 was successful, the persons entering the building taking all the money in the drawers. The other attempt was Oct. 13, 1910, when nothing of value was obtained.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Belfast. At a meeting held by the Hawthorne Ladies' Literary Club and friends, the announcement was made that a friend, who wishes to remain unknown for a while, will build for the town an \$8000 library if it will be satisfied with such a structure. Although the donor is not known, it is suspected that he is a wealthy Olean man who was born in this town.

Brooklyn. An exhibit of pictures made by the cutting and assembling of colored papers is now on view at Richmond Hill branch of the Queens Borough Public Library. The pictures are made by cutting out of colored paper houses, paths, clouds, etc., and superimposing these one upon the other. A knowledge of color and perspective is, of course, necessary for artistic effects. These pictures are the work of Miss Kate Franklin of Flushing. There are about twenty-six, framed and glazed.

Carmel. The Reed Memorial Library, recently completed, was turned over to the Literary Union early in May.

Fairport. Andrew Carnegie has offered a gift of \$11,000 to the village of Fairport for the erection of a new public library building on the usual conditions that the village furnish a site and guarantee to expend an amount at least to per cent. of the gift annually for maintenance. The Public Library has for some years felt the need of additional room and facilities, having been housed in one room in the second story of a business block. Its maintenance has been provided by the school district formed by the village of Fairport. The matter of a site will be taken up at once with the idea of accepting the gift.

Franklinville. The proposition for the town of Franklinville to raise \$660 annually for maintenance of the proposed public library was carried by a majority of 49 at the special election April 22. This will insure the building of the new library this summer at a cost of about \$7500. C. A. Blont, of Washington, D. C., a former local man and graduate of Ten Broeck academy, donates \$5000 and the Carnegie Corporation will provide the balance.

New York City. George L. Rives, formerly first vice-president, has been elected president of the board of trustees of the New York Public Library to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John L. Cadwalader.

New York City. In the recent "Exhibit of better industrial relations" held by the business men's group of the Ethical Culture Society, the New York Public Library had on display a traveling library typical of the ones placed in factories and stores throughout the city. The library also had for free distribution its 46-page pamphlet called "Facts for the public," and the many reading lists it has prepared on engineering and the industrial arts and trades.

New York City. Friends of Samuel Putnam Avery propose to strike a medal in his honor, in appreciation of his contributions to the fine arts and in commemoration of his gift of the Avery Library building to Columbia University. The medal will be struck from a design by Victor D. Brenner.

New York City. The Public Library is to be made the depository for the records made by the Modern Historic Records Association, of which Herbert L. Bridgman is president. An expedition is now being fitted out to follow in the wake of the American forces in Mexico. The purpose will be to gather data likely to be of interest to posterity. A novel feature of the plans is that the photograph and moving pictures will be put to use, and transcripts of the sights and sounds of war will be made.

New York City. The *Evening Post* of April 30 printed a long letter, signed by Norville Wallace Sharpe of St. Louis, protesting against the proposed transfer of the Surgeon General's Library to the Library of Congress. Incorporated in the letter is the full text of the protest adopted by the St. Louis Medical Society at its meeting on April 4, and forwarded to Washington at that time.

Newark F. P. L. [Corrected entry.] Sue A. Saltsman, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Oct. 31, 1913.) Accessions 644; total number of volumes in the library 9503. Circulation 32,498. New registration 369 of which 144 was in the children's department. The circulation of the books sent to the school for the year was 2061.

Norwich. Guernsey Memorial L. N. Louise Ruckteshler, lbn. (Rpt.—year ending July 1, 1913.) Accessions, 775; total number of volumes in library 11,047. Circulation 37,524. New registration 416; total registration 3228. Receipts \$3637.73.

The *Norwich Sun* of April 7 comments on a recent library poster calling attention to the need for a new library building and compar-

ing the present quarters with those of libraries in 12 other New York towns. All but one of these outrank Norwich in annual appropriation, yet only three have a greater per capita circulation. Frequently of late because of the crowded and weakened condition of its building the Guernsey Memorial Library has found it necessary to turn away valuable gifts.

Rochester. A location is now being sought for a new branch on the east side of the city, the first in that locality.

St. Johnsville. A six weeks' campaign for the benefit of the Margaret Reaney Memorial Library closed May 1. About \$2200 was realized, which will be used for books.

Sherburne. The Sherburne Public Library has received \$500, the legacy left by the late John H. O'Brian, editor of the *Sherburne News* for many years.

NEW JERSEY

Bordentown. The Bordentown Public Library has been removed from the Maitland property on Farnsworth avenue to the home of George Lieberman, on the same avenue, above Crosswicks street.

Bridgeton. The will of the late Clement W. Shoemaker, a glass manufacturer, leaves \$5000 to the Bridgeton Library.

Haddon Heights. All the trustees of the Free Library which has been under the control of Borough Council have resigned, and requested that hereafter the library be managed by the newly organized Woman's Club.

Hoboken. The children's room of the Hoboken Public Library has been moved to the upper floor of the building and is now installed in a room 45 by 50 feet, with new and appropriate furniture and with sufficient accommodation for all the work of its departments. The success of the story hour has been so great that it is necessary to make two sections, and stories are now told on alternate Saturday mornings to the young and older children. The displaying of pictures on screens is another popular feature of this department. Sets of mounted pictures, colored photographs, and prints of all kinds are used. Topics of the day are covered and many sets are used for school work. Nature study and Mexico are now the special features of display. These pictures are extensively used also in the reference department and the high school branch. The room for-

merly used as the juvenile department will be used for the accommodation of German and Italian books, of which there are now over 7000 volumes.

Jersey City. The Public Library celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary May 13, with a program which included music and speeches. The first library was located in the basement of the Hudson County National Bank and the Provident Institution for Savings on Washington street. It opened with about 15,000 volumes on the shelves, and during the first year the use of books amounted to 300,000. Four or five delivery stations were opened during the first year. The library now has a building of its own, which is considered by many to be the finest library building in the state, containing a collection of over 150,000 books. There are eight branches, one of which is as large as most city libraries and has a circulation of over 100,000 a year. There are also three deposit stations and twenty-one delivery stations.

Morristown. The Morristown Library and Lyceum will receive a total of \$35,000 insurance for the loss on the building destroyed by fire in February.

PENNSYLVANIA

Chester. The will of Mrs. Sarah D. Mowry leaves \$300 to the Chester Free Library.

Conshohocken. The sum of \$2500 has been left in trust to the Free Library by the late J. Elwood Lee.

Philadelphia. The Passyunk branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia, Twentieth and Shunk streets, was dedicated April 21. The meeting was presided over by Henry R. Edmunds, president of the Board of Education and president of the board of trustees of the Philadelphia Free Library. Dr. John Thomson, chief librarian, was not present because of illness. John A. Ashurst, assistant librarian of the Philadelphia Free Library, explained to the audience the purposes and uses to which the building was dedicated. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, a trustee, delivered the chief address, in which he said that Philadelphia's great need now was money for a central library building, facing the Parkway. The building is the fifteenth building to be erected from the fund of \$1,500,000 given by Andrew Carnegie ten years ago, to be used in the construction of 30 buildings. It stands on ground donated by the Girard estate and

is the twenty-fifth building in the city to be devoted to library purposes.

Philadelphia. An ordinance providing for the purchase at \$9000 of the property at the northwest corner of Hunting Park and Wayne avenues for a free library site has been passed.

Reading. The trustees of the Public Library have decided to establish branches in the public school houses at the following points: Douglass and Weiser streets, Perkiomen avenue and Fifteenth street and Ninth and Spring streets.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. "The Judge John M. Mitchell Memorial Law Library" has been established permanently in the Law School of the Catholic University of America, by Misses Agnes and Marion L. Mitchell of Concord, N. H., in memory of their father, the late Judge John M. Mitchell, who was the first Catholic elevated to the bench of the Superior Court of New Hampshire. By vote of the board of trustees of the university it will be kept intact always in the Law School. The trustees have also authorized the erection in the Law School of a suitable tablet commemorating the distinguished career of New Hampshire's honored son.

Washington. Postmaster Praeger has sent out to post-offices in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and southern Pennsylvania, 100,000 copies of a circular giving instructions how to prepare, pack and mail their produce for the Washington trade, and asking all farmers who desire to deal through the parcel post with the Washington consumers to send to the postmaster of Washington their names and addresses, with a statement of what they can furnish by parcel post. The prices at which the farmers will sell their produce by parcel post will be posted on the bulletin board of the Public Library, with the names and addresses of the farmers.

Washington. The manuscript division of the Congressional Library has lately been in receipt of papers, which date from the time of Columbus to the present and are in the handwriting of many of the people most famous in history for the last 400 years. Among them are letters from kings and queens, land grants, political effusions, and papal bulls. In a word, they are the savings of 400 years of the correspondence of Europe's noted noble family, the Argenteau. About two years ago a shabbily dressed woman, the last of the line,

appeared in the store of a dealer of old books in New York, offering old manuscripts for sale. The dealer learned that she had seven crates of similar manuscripts, and bought all for a song. Then they were examined by a man who cataloged the contents, the seven crates were auctioned and the Library of Congress got them. Gaillard Hunt, chief of the manuscript division, has not yet undertaken to examine the collection or arrange it in proper order, but enough is learned by the superficial examination given by the dealer in New York to indicate its importance. The manuscripts may run up as high as 20,000 in number. They are believed to be the most valuable and the largest collection of historical papers from one family in any country in the world.

The South

VIRGINIA

Richmond. The Rotary Club has pledged itself, if the city appropriates the \$110,000 asked for the purchase of Jeter Hall for a public library, to raise \$50,000 for a book fund.

Richmond. Earl Gregg Swem, the assistant state librarian, has recently submitted a report entitled "A list of mss. recently deposited in the State Library by the state auditor." It enumerates among the accumulated state and county papers of a century and a half nearly 700,000 pieces of value. Records of property alone are estimated "to constitute the most authentic and comprehensive source material for the economic and social history of Virginia from 1782 to the close of the war between the States." Items abound scarcely less interesting than the following: "Clark, George Rogers. 70 packages of letters, accounts, orders, captured papers, and miscellaneous documents concerning George Rogers Clark and the Illinois country, 1778-1783. 300 pieces per package."

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston. The new library building is practically completed, and is an up-to-date, fireproof building. The library, however, is burdened by a debt of about \$20,000, and a canvass is being made in an effort to raise the sum. A donation of \$5000 has been tendered on condition that the entire indebtedness with which the Library is burdened shall be fully paid.

Florence. The Carnegie Corporation has granted the city the sum of \$10,000 for a library building, on the usual conditions.

Marion. The Marion Public Library gave its ninth annual reception April 14. Dr. Yates Snowden, of the University of South Carolina, addressed the audience on "South Carolina as a background for fiction." The Marion Public Library was the first library in the state to be supported by taxation and to be owned by a school district. It is patronized by people all over the county.

FLORIDA

Miami. A library of 5000 volumes has been collected by the Miami Woman's Club. The club also has erected a \$14,000 library and clubhouse, on a lot in Royal Palm park, donated for the purpose by Henry M. Flagler.

KENTUCKY

Louisville. The magazine section of the Louisville *Herald* of recent date had a full page article, with illustrations, on the branch libraries for colored people in that city. A noticeable feature of the negro's reading, according to Thomas F. Blue, the colored librarian in charge of both branches, is that he reads very little fiction. "If he is earnest enough to read, he wants solid material. This is partly due to the fact that most of the reading is directed by teachers. The negro spends most of his reading time on history, biography, sociology, and books about his race."

TENNESSEE

Knoxville. A contract for a free public library for Knoxville, to be known as the Lawson McGhee Library, deeded to the city by the trustees, and to be maintained by the city, was signed April 22, by Mayor S. G. Heiskell for the city commissioners and ten of the trustees of the present Lawson McGhee Library, at a special meeting of the commission and library trustees. The contract provides that the library trustees shall build a \$50,000 library building on a suitable lot, furnish it with books and library accessories, turning over to the city the 18,000 volumes now possessed by the library, and deed the building and library to the city in fee simple perpetually. The city on its part agrees to maintain the library, appropriating for this purpose not less than \$5,000 a year. As the present levy of two cents for library purposes more than makes this amount, no trouble is expected in raising it. The library is to retain its old name, with suitable words following to show that it is a free public library. The city commissioners will report to the Lawson McGhee trustees each year, soon after Jan. 23. A friendly suit has been brought to test the legality of the transfer.

GEORGIA

Savannah. The new Carnegie Library will be built at Bull and Thirty-sixth streets on the lot next to the Hull Memorial Presbyterian Church. The \$75,000 allowed by the Carnegie Corporation will go into the building. The city will provide the furnishings, which will cost \$10,000 to \$15,000, so that the investment will represent a total of approximately \$105,000. All of the Savannah architects will be invited to submit tentative designs. The present annual appropriation for library maintenance is \$10,000, but next year it is understood it will be increased to \$12,500, or perhaps \$15,000, as the superior facilities for handling children and for reference work the new building will offer will tend to greatly increase its use and the demand for works of reference.

MISSISSIPPI

Clinton. Work has been begun on the Mississippi College Library, to cost about \$30,000. R. H. Hunt of Chattanooga, Tenn., is the architect.

ALABAMA

Birmingham. As the result of solicitation some weeks ago for money to buy technical books, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company has instructed Carl Milam, the librarian, to purchase books to the amount of \$1000 and charge them to the company. Mr. Milam was assisted in compiling this book list by the auditor of the Tennessee Company, the Electrical Engineering Society, the superintendent of manual training of the city schools, the city engineer, the Technical Department of the Y. M. C. A. and a list furnished by the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Twenty technical magazines are also made possible by the gift. The library is likewise directing special effort to getting the foreign residents to use the library, and has added many books specially intended for the use of foreigners in learning English. Rules of registration have been simplified and borrowers' privileges extended considerably.

Birmingham. At the close, May 2, of the campaign to raise book money for the Public Library, \$20,000 had been subscribed. Some committees, unable to work on the allotted days, asked an extension of time, and the total is expected to be about \$30,000. Posters "boosting" the campaign were placed on fronts of street cars and in shop windows, slides shown in the moving picture theaters, blotters telling the plan of subscription and the intended use of the money were dis-

tributed by the Boy Scouts, the ministers addressed their congregations on the subject and sent out many letters, and the newspapers gave columns of space for publicity articles. The city was divided into districts, and a committee appointed in each district to take charge of the work. The need of the campaign grew out of the financial condition of the city, which would not permit of sufficient appropriations to do more than supply maintenance funds for the library.

Central West

MICHIGAN

Monroe. Mrs. Augusta A. Dorsch, widow of the late Dr. Edward Dorsch, has bequeathed the city of Monroe her residence on First street, to be used as a public library. The homestead is valued at about \$5,000.

OHIO

In a test case brought in Franklin county, the state supreme court upholds the law providing that fines assessed in police court shall go to law libraries. The decision will be of interest in every county in the state because of the doubt which has been general as to whether or not the law under which such funds are paid to law library associations for their maintenance was valid.

Cincinnati. The University of Cincinnati has recently issued an 8-page pamphlet on "The Municipal Reference Bureau: what it is, what it does, how it works." It defines the bureau as a "clearing house for information on city government," shows by two charts the superiority of the bureau over the old haphazard way of getting information, and gives a list of subjects on which the bureau is prepared to furnish material.

Hamilton. Plans to open branches of the Lane Free Library in Lindenwald, East Hamilton and on the West Side are now being formulated by the board of trustees of the library. In addition to these three branches a business men's reading room in the business district may also be opened.

INDIANA

Indianapolis. As the result of an appeal from almost 1,000 native-born Danes and Hollanders resident here, a large assortment of standard works in their two languages have been ordered for the Indianapolis Public Library. The Danish collection is to be selected by the librarian of the Royal Library of Denmark at Copenhagen.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. The Public Library is planning to establish a music department. There has always been a fine collection in the library of books about music, and now the actual printed notes will be added. For some years now the library has maintained a complete department of scores of the grand operas, and the extensive use made of this section convinced the authorities that the time was ripe for greatly increasing their musical equipment. The plan in its general outlines will be to install in the library the scores of the classic literature of music. The piano composers will be represented by the works of all the great men from Bach to Brahms; all the song writers, the oratorios, the works for violin, 'cello, and for these instruments with the piano. The most valuable section will be the scores of symphonies, overtures, operas and chamber music, not in pianoforte arrangement, but in full orchestral scores. Eventually a section devoted to rolls for the various instruments for the mechanical reproduction of music may be added.

Chicago. The Municipal Reference Library bulletin No. 2, prepared by Frederick Rex, the librarian, is on "Municipal dance halls." It is a summary of the efforts made in Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Denver, Milwaukee and San Francisco, toward the municipal establishment and operation of open public dance halls, and was prepared for the use of the city council when it considered the question of establishing similar amusement places in Chicago.

The North West

WISCONSIN

Black River Falls. The city council has accepted the offer of \$10,000 from the Carnegie Corporation for a library.

Milwaukee. With the finishing of the new addition to the public library, work on which is rapidly proceeding, it is expected that accommodations will be increased for 225,000 more books. This enlargement is being effected in the court, behind the main structure. A children's library is contemplated for the first floor, entrance to which will be from Eighth street, and when this arrangement is ready the children's library, now on the third floor of the old building, will be transferred to the new quarters.

Ripon. A library class has been conducted in Ripon College this year under the direc-

tion of William Everett Jillson, the college librarian. The class had two recitations a week, with two hours' work in the library. Twelve women and seven men took the course.

MINNESOTA

Duluth. It is announced in the local press that the city will establish a branch library at Gary if a room can be secured in the new school building which will be built there this spring.

IOWA

Des Moines. An advertising campaign to increase patronage at the city library was launched early in May. Special effort was made to reach children whose cards have run out in the last year, and who have not shown inclination to renew them. About 800 circular letters were sent out to former patrons of the children's department. An experiment to increase patronage among residents in the branch library districts was made in the district of East High School, where a branch library was recently opened. Names were looked up in the city directory and a mailing list was compiled ready for a deluge of circular letters.

NEBRASKA

Lincoln. A bronze tablet, designed by Victor David Brenner, was unveiled in the Lincoln Public Library April 23, as the opening of Lincoln's celebration of the 350th anniversary of Shakespeare's birthday.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Armour. A new Carnegie Library is to be built here at a cost of \$7500. W. L. Steele of Sioux City, Ia., is the architect chosen.

WYOMING

Laramie. The private library of the late Dr. Agnes M. Wergeland, for many years a teacher of history and Spanish in Wyoming University, has been given to the University Library. Over a thousand books are included in the bequest, and at least another thousand had been given by her during her years of service. Included in the last lot are several volumes of scrapbooks filled with reproductions of famous paintings, post cards of European scenes, and a complete collection of her own contributions to periodical literature.

The South West

MISSOURI

Fayette. Part of the \$225,000 being raised for Central College may be used to erect a

\$50,000 library building for the college, is the announcement made at the spring meeting of the board of curators.

St. Louis. Six of the branch libraries and one public school are being used each Saturday as receiving stations in the campaign which the *St. Louis Republic* and the Consumers' League are conducting against the house fly. Children are paid 10 cents for every hundred dead flies they bring in, and the flies are then gathered up and burned.

ARKANSAS

Morrilton. A library for the use of the citizens of Morrilton has been equipped and opened by the Pathfinder Club of this city and is now in use by the general public. The building occupied is the former home of the Presbyterian congregation. The collection contains 8500 volumes.

KANSAS

Leavenworth. The six months ending with March were the busiest in the history of the library, and the slight loss of circulation noticed last year has been regained. At the present time 24 per cent. of the population is enrolled. During February the interior of the library was entirely redecorated, at a cost of \$590.

OKLAHOMA

McAlester. The new \$25,000 Carnegie building was dedicated April 16. The city's first library was opened in 1905 by a women's club in an upstairs room in a business block, members of the club taking turns in caring for the collection.

TEXAS

Announcement was made at the annual meeting of the Texas Library Association, that if 15 students in library work register between now and April 1, 1915, the University of Texas will open a summer school for them. Owing to the fact that there is no summer school in the state for such training, many wishing to take up the work left the state last year to study. This was brought to the attention of the university of the state librarians.

Dallas. The cornerstone of the Oak Cliff branch was laid April 23. The building will probably be completed about the middle of August.

Houston. The city has refused to contribute more than \$7800 a year to the support of the Carnegie Library, and in refusing the

petition called attention to the great need of funds for public improvements. The library received \$13,500 from the city last year.

San Antonio. A pretty story was printed recently in a San Antonio paper of a little girl, by the name of Johanna Chojnecki, whose mother works out by the day, who found her way into the Carnegie Library and timidly asked if little girls could get fairy stories there. Of course she was shown the children's room, and after browsing among the books awhile, went away clutching the biggest one she could find. The next day she exchanged the book for another, and as she took the second one she said, "Do people give money to help the library?" She was told they sometimes did. "Then I want to give some too," and she placed a nickel on the desk. The story, accompanied by a note from the librarian, was sent to Mr. Carnegie, and a few days later the librarian received the following reply from Mr. Carnegie's secretary:

"Mr. Carnegie is sending in your care a book endorsed to the 'little blue-eyed girl' so much interested in fairy stories from the Carnegie Library in San Antonio. Won't you kindly present the book to the little girl with Mr. Carnegie's compliments and fill her name in the space reserved?"

San Benito. The San Benito Public Library was formally opened May 2 with a book shower by the ladies of the Women's Club, which resulted in the securing of approximately 200 volumes as a working basis. Rooms for the library have been donated by a local bank until a suitable building can be erected upon the lots already provided for that purpose.

Temple. Agitation has been started for improved public library facilities, and the present Carnegie Library will probably either be remodeled or rebuilt. It was constructed 11 years ago, and the city has outgrown the building both as to size and character of construction. If the structure is rebuilt it is proposed to move it from its present location in the center of the city park to a corner of the grounds.

Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON

Aberdeen. Plans for an addition to and changes in the present Carnegie library building, calling for an expenditure of \$20,000 have been approved, and the money will be

provided by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The present stack room will be taken into the present reading rooms for adults and children, doubling their space. The addition will provide a stack room 41x27 feet, a reference room, a room for trustees, a staff room, delivery desk and repair room. There will be a fireplace in the reading room and in the children's room. The first floor or basement will provide a lecture room, a men's smoking and reading room, a story hour room, a women's rest room, an unpacking room, furnace and fuel room.

Spokane. Plans for the new North Monroe branch have been approved by the Carnegie Corporation. The amount allowed for construction and furnishing of the building is \$17,500. The new Heath and East Side branches were opened to the public early in April.

Tacoma. The Public Library has recently installed an inter-communicating telephone system, consisting of eight desk telephones and two trunk lines giving inter-communicating service to all eight departments, and at the same time permitting outside communication on the two trunk lines. The entrance has been painted and varnished, and an individual towel rack installed near the children's room, some needed electrical fixtures added, and some necessary wooden shelving ordered. A plumbing system is to be provided that will make hot water available in the building and add a drinking fountain on the second floor. The fiscal year of the library and the "report year," which have heretofore been July to June, have been changed to the calendar year January to December which is the fiscal year of the city and of all tax supported bodies except the school district.

CALIFORNIA

East Bakersfield. The contract for the erection of the new public library has been awarded, the contract price being \$22,553.

Fairfield (Solano Co.). The supervisors have authorized the establishment of a Solano County Free Library under the supervision of State Librarian J. L. Gillis. It is estimated that \$7,000 will be expended on the library. Twenty-four counties of the state have established libraries. Contra Costa and Butte counties recently opened them.

Long Beach. The library commission, on April 14, appointed Miss Zaidee Brown, organizing agent of the Massachusetts Free Library Commission, librarian to succeed Miss

Victoria Ellis. In support of its attitude regarding Miss Ellis's resignation, the commission made public on March 28, a report made on its behalf in investigation of the library administration by Miss Mary E. Robbins, previously in charge of the winter library school of the Riverside Public Library. Miss Robbins gave a general review of the equipment and management of the library, with commendation of the collection of books and suggestion of changes in arrangement of departments, the replacement of the Browne charging system by the "Modified Newark" system, and the establishment of a "pay duplicate collection" of popular books. In regard to the relations of the library commission to the librarian, she stated that "in every well-regulated library board the librarian is never present unless invited."

Los Angeles. The removal of the Public Library in June to the much-needed new quarters in the Metropolitan building, entails additional expenses of about \$10,000, for which no provision has been made by the city council. Every possible reduction has been made by the library authorities in the operating expenses, and in order to finish the fiscal year and effect the removal without serious deficit it has also been necessary to virtually suspend book purchases until July 1. The buying of new fiction is discontinued and only books for which there is special and urgent need will be bought for the present.

Orland. The Women's Improvement Club has raised \$1,000 and bought a lot for the new Carnegie Library, for which \$8,000 has been appropriated by the Carnegie Corporation.

Willows (Glenn Co.). The county supervisors have decided to establish the Glenn County Library, a branch of the State Library, on Aug. 1. A librarian will be engaged from the State Library. The salary is \$100 a month. There will be sub-stations over the county at Butte City, Hamilton City, Orland, Norman, Germantown, Bayliss, Fairview, Newville, Princeton, Glenn, Ord, and possibly other points. Willows will be the headquarters.

IDAHO

Caldwell. Caldwell's new public library—the structure, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, the institution, the culmination of several years effort on the part of the ladies of the Forward Club—was dedicated May 1. The attendance over-taxed the capacity of the building and many who desired to attend the ex-

ercises were unable to gain even standing room. A book shower was a feature of the opening. The building is a handsome red brick structure of plain but imposing architecture. The basement will be occupied as club rooms by the Forward Club. The cost of the building was \$12,500. The site was donated by the city.

UTAH

Garland. The contracts for the new Carnegie library, amounting to about \$8,000, have been awarded, and work is already begun.

Philippine Islands

Two young Filipino men in the province of Occidental Negros have started a circulating library. There are about 200 bound volumes and another 200 in paper. Of these about 120 are the beginning of a collection of Filipiniana. Spanish and English fiction are represented, as well as general subjects. The rules of the library are practically identical with those of the Philippine Library. Members are exempted from the annual fee and are enrolled upon presenting a certain number of books to the library. A small fee is charged to cover postage on books sent to other towns. Other circulating libraries already exist in Albay, Lucena, Zamboanga and Manila.

Canada

In Part IV of the report of the members of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, the testimony as to public libraries is summarized. Several librarians reported a demand for technical books and trade journals, and in a number of places the demand is met by the libraries, by special lists sent out or posted in the buildings, and by traveling libraries. The president of the Ontario Library Association, in a communication, calls attention to the large amount of money sent out of Ontario each year to correspondence schools in the United States. He believes that the library, which is supported by taxation, should be more fully developed on its technical side so as to provide every ambitious man with the means and opportunity of perfecting himself in a knowledge of the theoretical side of his chosen work. A public library, he says, should have carefully selected books of reference bearing on the subjects taught in any technical school in the vicinity, and also on the industries carried on in the neighborhood. The Ontario Library Association proposes to utilize the public libraries wherever possible to carry

out these ideas, and to provide the books partly from funds of the local libraries and partly from legislative grants, realizing that technical education means much for the wealth and refinement of the Canadian people, and that it is a problem at present taxing all resources for solution. A committee of the association, which visited a number of cities in the United States while investigating the question, has drawn up a list of recommendations as a result of its investigations, and they are printed in full in the report.

Mimico. It has been decided to build a library in Mimico. Plans have been approved and sent to the Carnegie Corporation in New York for their approval. The building will cost \$6,500, which is the Carnegie grant, and it will be situated on the site that was secured about a month ago by the Library Board at the corner of Station road and Stanley crescent. The plans that were accepted will provide for a flat-roofed brick building with a basement and main floor. It will be 40 feet wide and 55 feet long with a 10-foot high basement and 13 feet 6 inches high main floor. It remains practically in the hands of the contractor whether the building will be of white or red brick.

Stouffville. By the will of the late Dr. Alexander Sangster, the sum of \$500 is left to the town, provided that within two years of testator's death they raise \$4,000 for the extension of the proposed Carnegie Library building at Stouffville.

Toronto. The raising of the minimum wage for library officials, a decrease in the number of years intervening between the minimum and maximum wages, and also an increase in the maximum wage were the chief decisions at the last meeting of the Public Library board. The initial salary was fixed at \$500, which by regular annual increases will reach \$900 in the general department and \$1,000 in the cataloging and reference department. This increase is to be made for growing efficiency, and tests will be made in each case for promotion. Miss Bletcher and Miss Johnston, both graduates of the University of Toronto, were appointed members of the staff.

Walkerville. John Edgecumbe, aged seventy-seven, librarian at Walkerville Public Library, and said to be the oldest librarian in point of years of service in Ontario, died April 11. He had been in charge of Walkerville Library since its opening ten years ago,

and for many years filled a similar position in St. Thomas. Mr. Edgecumbe was born in Cornwall, England, and came to Canada at the age of fourteen.

Welland. Welland Town Council has accepted the offer of \$20,000 from the Carnegie fund for a library, and purchased a site on Muir street at a cost of \$3000.

Weston. Work has commenced for the erection of the new Carnegie library, corner Main and King streets.

Whitby. Whitby's new Carnegie Library was formally opened May 1. The library is built of red pressed brick, with trimmings of stone. The basement contains several board or committee rooms, and the interior is finished in oak. The Carnegie Corporation donated \$10,000 toward the building fund.

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

A list of the members of the Library Association's book production committee, with a brief statement of the notable achievements of each member touching such matters as qualify him to make an authoritative report on book production, is given in the November-December (1913) issue of *Bindery Talk*, published in California.

An appreciation of the life and work of James Duff Brown, who died at his home in Canonbury Park on February 26, is contributed by Charles Riddle to *The Library World* for March. Mr. Brown's first library experience was obtained in the Mitchell Library in Glasgow, and in 1888 he was appointed first librarian in Clerkenwell. Here he worked till his appointment to the larger and adjoining borough of Islington, whose libraries he developed into the finest system of open access libraries in England. In February, 1912, he was seized with an illness from which he never recovered. Before leaving Glasgow he published his "Biographical dictionary of musicians." Later he collaborated with the late S. S. Stratton in "British musical biography," in which Mr. Brown took the living composers and Mr. Stratton those deceased. For the Library Association he published a "Guide to the formation of a music library," and in collaboration with Alfred Moffat he published "Characteristic songs and dances of all nations." To professional literature Mr. Brown made many contributions. His "Manual of library economy," "Subject classification" (1906), and "Library classification and

cataloguing" (1912), are works of great value. He was always devising new and improved methods of work. In 1892, after attending the International Conference of Librarians at Chicago, and studying the system of open access there, he established safeguarded open access in his library at Clerkenwell and thereby revolutionized library work in England. Mr. Brown was a member of the Council of the Library Association for many years until 1912, when through an unfortunate dispute he resigned his position as vice-president. At the Bournemouth meeting the Council unanimously elected him an Honorary Fellow, an act which was keenly appreciated. Mr. Brown was an indifferent speaker, and consequently a poor debater, but an excellent writer and the possessor of a very retentive memory that made him able to give without reference information on any topic relating to music and musicians or to the libraries of the world.

Henry Edward Johnston, member of the Council of the Library Association, and librarian at Gateshead since 1888, died February 3.

The *Library Association Record* for February, contains an article by Ernest A. Baker, discussing the report of the Royal Commission on University Education in London as far as it affects the library of the University of London. The commissioners propose (1) that the Goldsmiths' Library of economic literature be removed to the London School of Economics; (2) to carry out "some further decentralization" if the central university buildings are removed to Bloomsbury; (3) to disintegrate the library altogether if the buildings remain at South Kensington. This proposal is in direct opposition to the modern library theory of centralization. It is felt that the present Central Library is by no means difficult of access, a system of free interchange would take care of the needs of distant departments, and the present location, in close proximity to several other great libraries, could hardly be bettered for research workers. During the last five years the attendance in the library has grown from 1432 to 6712, and the total number of books issued, from 7,233 to 21,280. This work will either be crippled or wholly destroyed if the recommendations of the commission are adopted. The article closes with a summary of principles urged for the future organization and administration of the university libraries, in which the principal points are centralization of collections, development of the lending and traveling library features, closer relations with

other London libraries, and the establishment of a "central depot" library on lines proposed by the Library Association.

Birmingham F. L. A. Capel Shaw (till May 31, 1912), and Walter Powell (from June 1, 1912), lbn. (51st annual rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1913.) Accessions, net gain 9578; total number of volumes in libraries 445,675. Circulation 2,217,563. Total registration 79,108. Income for 1913, £23,040 3s. 4d.; expenses £21,725.

Besides the central reference library there are twenty-three lending libraries and news rooms maintained. During the year the time allowed for reading has been extended to fourteen days in all cases, renewal privilege having also been extended to fourteen days. Borrowers' cards, hitherto available only at the library from which they were issued, may now be used at any library in the city, but only one ordinary and one non-fiction card can be used at any one library at a time. Hours of opening have been extended until now all the libraries except two are open daily from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., and the news rooms from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., with the exception of four which close at 9 p.m.

Bradford P. L. Butler Wood, lbn. (43d annual rpt.—yr. ending Aug. 12, 1913.) Accessions 8242; volumes withdrawn 4175; total number of volumes in libraries 172,794. Circulation 856,740. New registration 18,373.

The report states that there is pressing need of a new central building. In 1911 the question of providing "open access" to the shelves was considered, but has never been found practicable on account of lack of room. The same difficulty exists in the branches. With the exception of two branches, one of which has just moved into a new building where "open access" is found most satisfactory, the fifteen branches are housed in rented quarters quite unsuited for the work. A site has been purchased for one new branch.

Dundee. Univ. Coll. L. James A. S. Barrett, lbn. (1st rpt.—Oct., 1913.) Accessions 3509; total number of volumes, approximately 14,000. Between October and June 159 readers used 1292 books, exclusive of those used in the reading room and those borrowed from Edinburgh and London.

Glasgow. On February 5, F. T. Barrett, city librarian, resigned his position, to take effect on the appointment of his successor. Mr. Barrett was appointed in 1877, when the main library contained only a few hundred

volumes. It has grown until now it contains over 200,000 volumes. The libraries administered by the corporation now number twenty, with 440,000 volumes and a staff of about 270. "In no previous instance in the United Kingdom or abroad," says the *Glasgow News*, "has any library system experienced so great a development while under the care of its first executive officer."

Hackney. On January 17 the Clapton Branch Library was opened. This completes the system of one central library and three branches provided by a Carnegie gift of £28,000. The library is a two story building, its most striking feature being in the adult lending room on the first floor, where the shelves are arranged around a "well" overlooking the newsroom. During the first week 727 new borrowers were enrolled and 1668 books issued.

Leeds. Classes for library assistants are being held in literary history, classification, cataloging and library routine. Instruction is free to all assistants, the only condition of enrolment being regular attendance. The classes meet weekly, and instruction is given by senior members of the Leeds Public Libraries staff.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne P. L. Basil Anderson, lbn. (32d rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1913.) Accessions 2711; total number of volumes in library 170,190. Circulation 607,512. Registration 36,480.

Oxford. The Bodleian Library has received a wonderful gift of Chinese books from a former member of the university, E. T. Backhouse, some time postmaster of Merton College, and for many years a resident in China. They number some 17,000 volumes, partly printed, partly manuscript. By this gift the Bodleian is said to become the richest Chinese library in the Western world.

St. Andrews. Univ. L. J. Maitland Anderson, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Sept. 30, 1913.) Accessions 2123. Circulation 6629 volumes to 341 readers, excluding books used in the library itself. There were expended £631 19s. 11d. for books and periodicals, £200 for service, £55 for equipment, and £75 each for printing and binding.

Sunderland. Arrangements have been made recently for the admission of non-residents to the uses of the Central and Branch Libraries, on payment of the nominal subscription of five shillings per annum.

Walthamstow. Measures have been instituted with the advice and approval of the district auditor whereby the whole responsibility for school library work has been transferred from the Walthamstow Library Committee to the Education Committee. This is the outcome of a test case with the L. G. B. and the Board of Education, and has been arrived at after months of discussion. The public libraries are now relieved of any responsibility for children's work, and a proper arrangement exists whereby the Education Committee takes over the books and the staff which the libraries previously maintained to this end.

GERMANY

Children's reading rooms in Germany continue to make progress. Two more were established in Berlin during the past year. At present there are such reading rooms in more than thirty German cities. In almost all cases these are supported by associations.

Berlin. The Church Peace Union, founded in February by Andrew Carnegie with a \$2,000,000 endowment, has appropriated part of the fund for the purpose of establishing a peace library in Berlin. The library will be conducted by the Church Peace League of Germany. The fund is to be used for the purchase of literature only in the German and English languages. The books will touch on every phase of international arbitration.

Frankfurt. Stadtbibliothek (Municipal Library). Dr. Friedrich Clemens Ebrard, director. (Rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1913.) Accessions 5717; total 365,529. Circulation 53,606; of these 20,821 volumes were used in the reading room by 19,000 persons, the remainder being taken for home use. Expenditures for accessions, newspapers and binding amounted to 46,000 marks.

Of the special collections of this library may be mentioned the collection of *ex libris*, book titles and vignettes, amounting to 4413 pieces; the autograph collection, 2882 pieces; the municipal coin and medal collection, 18,801 pieces.

Leipzig. On April 1 the city opened the first of its "municipal libraries" (practically "branch" public libraries, as we know them). There are other popular libraries in the city supported by private associations, but although the demand was great, lack of funds curtailed their usefulness. The main activity of the new municipal libraries will be the outside loaning of books. It is intended to provide each of the projected libraries with

about 12,000 volumes, so that the circle of readers of each will not be too great for the librarian to keep in personal touch with the needs of the public.

Mainz. Städtische Sammlungen für Wissenschaft und Kunst. (Municipal Collections of Science and Art.) Dr. Heinrich Heidenheimer, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1912.) Accessions 5177. Circulation 27,295. Total number of borrowers 5238. Receipts from fines, etc., 8697 marks; expenditures 65,441 marks (including appropriation of 56,744 marks).

In many respects the normal conduct of the library was affected by the removal into a new building. This work of removal consumed almost two months, from September 16 to November 14, when the library and archives were again opened to the public. Great interest was shown during the year in the picture gallery and copper-plate collection. These were visited by 26,886 persons. The Museum of Antiquities continued its excavations and investigations of the Roman works and ruins in the vicinity of Mainz.

Schwerin. Regierungs-Bibliothek. (Government Library.) (Rpt.—yr. ending Nov. 30, 1913.) Accessions 5000 (626 purchased, remainder otherwise acquired). Circulation 10,118. Total number of borrowers 791. The number of persons making use of the reading room was 3528.

SWITZERLAND

Basel. Oeffentliche Bibliothek der Universitäts Basel. (Public Library of the University of Basel.) Dr. C. Chr. Bernoulli, chief lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1912.) Accessions 19,441; total 644,739. Circulation 54,778. There were 23,143 visitors to the reading room, and 1722 borrowed prints and manuscripts for use outside of the library. The total expenditures for accessions were 36,212 francs.

Geneva. Bibliothèque publique et universitaire. M. Frédéric Gardy, director. (Rpt.—1912.) Accessions 29,796 volumes and pamphlets, including serials. Fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty readers used approximately 70,000 volumes in the reading rooms, and 473 people borrowed 4343 volumes for home use. There was spent 9563 fr. 10 for new books, 6376 fr. 10 for serials, and 13,868 fr. 55 for subscriptions to periodicals.

Early in the year the basement of the library, formerly occupied by the Archaeological Museum, was transformed into a book room, with room for 100,000 volumes. During the

time the books were being shifted the library, in part or whole, was closed to readers.

BELGIUM

Brussels. A. Collard, librarian of L'Observatoire Royal de Belgique, has recently completed and published a supplement to the library catalog, containing eleven hundred entries covering the accessions of books, pamphlets and maps for the years 1910-12.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Vienna. Preparations are now under way to establish in Vienna a People's Musical Library, such as are found in several German cities, although in the latter country these libraries are either wholly or partly supported by the city. Austria already has two, namely in Salzburg and Brunn. The main purpose of the musical library is to place the classical and the best modern music at the disposal of even people of slight means. Special emphasis will be placed upon the educational side of the undertaking.

Vienna. The Academic Committee for School Reform, formed to gather material for an investigation of the problems of municipal education of children, is planning to establish what will be known as the Archives of Youth Culture. Here is to be collected everything in the nature of documents relating to the intellectual life of the young, manuscripts, pictures and other articles.

RUSSIA

The *Bibliotekar*, the organ of the Russian Library Association, with the new issue of 1914, promises to give more systematic reviews of new books. It will also print reports of the general meetings of the Society for Library Economy.

Perm. In the *Bibliotekar* [Librarian] for the last quarter of 1913, A. Plotnikov has a short descriptive article on "Fifty years of the Public Library of the city of Perm." The Public Library of the city of Perm, he says, was opened in 1863. In 1831 an attempt had been made to operate a public library, founded by private means, but this soon failed. Five years later another attempt was made, but a fire almost completely destroyed it in 1842. For the next twenty years nothing was done. In 1863, the chief official of the city took an active part in the library's reopening. The city, however, made such small appropriations for the library that in 1890, after twenty-seven

years of existence, the library had only 11,621 volumes, mostly periodicals, with an increase of just three readers in fifteen years. In the last twenty years the library has developed more rapidly. In 1910 the number of books was 37,188, or twice as many as in 1900, and the number of readers had grown threefold, to a total of 983. This improvement of conditions was due to the increase of allowances by the city, to improvements in the library technique and to an increase of the staff and of their salaries. The annual expenses of the library at present amount to 8000 rubles. Although called a "Public" library, the public takes no part in its management. Nevertheless the Perm library has played a considerable part in the intellectual life of the city and has served as a model for more than ten other city libraries.

Perm. The Zemstvo, or district council of Krasnayaufa, in the government of Perm, has resolved to open a net of libraries with a central district library, 12 libraries in the more populated places of the district, 29 village libraries and reading rooms, 10 Pavlenkov libraries, some subdivisions of the district libraries, school libraries and 12 traveling libraries. The plan is to be carried out in 10 years. Another district of the same government, the Yekaterinburg, had, in 1913, 46 district libraries, with 55,087 titles in 79,271 volumes. The number of readers was 18,323, the number of books given out 251,709, and the number of periodicals 17,062. This district also had 46 library reading rooms, and 61 traveling libraries with a stock of 21,338 volumes.

St. Petersburg. The Imperial Public Library of St. Petersburg at present comprises three million volumes, prints, etc., divided as follows: Cartographic division 24,000, polygraphy 80,000, philosophy and pedagogy 55,000, church historical and similar works 18,000, cabinet library 32,000, Faust room 10,000, art and technology 550,000, manuscripts 200,000, Rossicana 230,000, Oriental division 19,000, jurisprudence 125,000, Hebraica 35,000, philology and belles lettres 128,000, natural science and medicine 162,326, Russian division 907,000, history 146,000, Slavic division 907,000, theology 185,000.

Tiflis. A four-story building in Persian style for the Caucasian Museum and Public Library will be finished this year in Tiflis, Caucasus. The cost will amount to 400,000 rubles.

JAPAN

Osaka L. (9th annual rpt.—yr. ending March, 1913.) Accessions: Japanese and Chinese books 6314; foreign 341; total 6655. Total number volumes in library: Japanese and Chinese 61,638; foreign 35,489; grand total 97,127. The library was open 332 days, during which time there were 152,897 adult readers who used 462,396 books; an average of about 460 readers per diem, and of 3 books per reader. In the children's rooms for the same number of days there were 11,492 readers (of whom 9604 were boys) who used 63,060 books; a daily average of about 35 readers and 5 books per reader.

INDIA

The *Library Miscellany* of Baroda, India, records the death, on November 12, of Mr. D. G. Sukhadwala, a citizen of Bombay. Mr. Sukhadwala was much interested in the library movement in India, and a large number of reading rooms in the country are indebted to him for their existence. At the time of his death he was maturing a plan to establish in Bombay a number of reading rooms and libraries.

Bombay. The Muni Shri Mohanlalji Jain Central Library was founded in 1910 to perpetuate the memory of the late Muni Shri Mohanlalji, a Jain priest. Through the liberality of the Jains, it has a fund amounting to Rs. 70,000 and a collection of 5000 books and 700 manuscripts. In addition to the library and reading room, a Sanskrit Pathshala is also maintained. The institution is free and observes no distinction of caste, color or creed. During the three years of its existence the library has issued 17,599 books for home use.

Howrah. Mrs. Billious, the widow of a Jewish merchant of Howrah, has declared her intention of making over to the Howrah municipality her residence with about 150 bighas of land (about 120 acres) situated in the heart of the town, to be utilized as a public library. The deed of gift will take effect after her death. The property is worth five lakhs of rupees (about \$161,000).

BRAZIL

Rio de Janeiro. That the annual reports of the National Library of Brazil appear with imprint date five years later than the period they cover is probably due to the cumber-

some working of government machinery, possibly with some relation to the fact that in one form the reports appear as part of the large, scholarly series of *Annaes da Biblioteca Nacional*. The delay is particularly unfortunate at this time because, since the period of the latest report (1908, published 1913) the library has occupied its magnificent new building, where improved service must be able to show results noticeably in advance of those we are able to quote.

Principal statistics for 1908 follow: Section 1 (books): added 5418 vols., 198 maps, 31 music scores; 44,001 readers consulted 63,722 vols. and 20,112 periodicals. Section 2 (mss.): added 21,262 pieces; 116 readers consulted 16,793 pieces. Section 3 (prints): added 2459 pieces; 84 readers consulted 13,785 pieces. Four thousand six hundred and ninety volumes were bound for the three sections. A few volumes were loaned for home use to a limited number of readers, under special authorization of the minister of justice, to whom the library administration is subordinate.

It is interesting to note that the languages of the books consulted in Section 1 ranked as follows: Portuguese, 66 per cent.; French, 27 per cent.; English, 2 per cent.; Italian 1.1 per cent., with lesser use of eleven other languages.

During the year decree No. 1825 of 1907 went into effect, extending to all parts of the country the requirement for deposit in the National Library of one copy of every work printed; a provision previously applying only to the federal capital. The result was an increase in the deposit of books from 482 in 1907 to 857 in 1908. The number of works actually registered for copyright, however, was small, being but 65 in 1907 and 71 in 1908.

Acceptance was made of an offer from the director of the Colonial Archives Section of the National Library at Lisbon to make an inventory (including, in important cases, transcripts) of documents there relating to Brazil. The first section of this work appears, with the 1908 report, in vol. 31 of the *Annaes* above referred to.

Reference is made to the furnishings of the new building. The director, Dr. da Silva, visited leading libraries in the United States and Europe in 1907, and as a result of his investigations the equipment was ordered from well-known firms in the United States.

W. N. S.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature.

General

Societies, Associations, Clubs, Conferences

LIBRARY CLUBS

A non-municipal librarians' club. Ernest A. Baker. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, F., 1914. p. 25-27.

Editorial. An adverse opinion on the proposal to form a club for senior officers of state, university and professional libraries. The writer's arguments are: (1) That such an organization will tend to accentuate the line already drawn between municipal libraries and those belonging either to state or university, creating distinctions which injure both the profession and the public. (2) The Library Association is opposed to any class movement among librarians, and its position should be upheld. (3) The new organization could give its members no privileges they cannot enjoy under the Library Association. (4) All qualified librarians are eligible to membership in the association, and by joining and organizing a section for discussing their special problems, they can accomplish their own purpose and at the same time strengthen, instead of weaken, the national organization.

EDUCATIONAL WORK OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Women's Committee. *Lib. Asst.*, Ap., 1914. p. 63-64.

Editorial. The committee of women librarians and assistants has prepared a list, as complete as possible, of 628 women assistants in the British Isles. A circular letter has been sent to each woman on the list, and the replies show an astonishing ignorance of the educational work of the Library Association. About 20 now plan to join the association, and there are many requests for further information. To answer these, a conversation was held April 30 at the Islington Central Library, and similar gatherings will be held in the provinces. The committee has no desire to form a separate society for women, but is working to awaken a real enthusiasm among the women assistants for the work of the Association.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Committee work. William Law. *Lib. Asst.*, Ap., 1914. p. 65-73.

The constitution and functions of a library committee vary somewhat in the different

countries of the British Isles, but generally speaking the committee is appointed to supervise the administration of the library, to draw up rules and regulations, to control expenditures, and to fix salaries. Since the librarian usually acts as clerk of the committee, every ambitious assistant should understand how to conduct and prepare for a committee meeting.

In the discussion of the subject given in this article, the topic is divided into four sections: (1) Supplies necessary; (2) preparation for the meetings; (3) conduct and procedure during meetings; (4) duties after the meetings.

Under (1), various rubber stamps with names of committees and sub-committees, and numerous books for keeping the minutes, records of attendance, requisitions, orders, book lists, "agenda," donations, petty cash, etc., are considered.

Under (2), the preparation of the notice of the meeting and the business to be considered, are described in some detail. A summarized statement of accounts, with necessary explanatory notes of expenditures, must be prepared, and also a brief report of the library's work. Reviews and notices of books to be considered should be available. If contracts are to be made, the librarian must be prepared to draw up specifications for the materials required.

The third section, on the conduct of the meeting, takes up in order the usual points of business and explains the necessary procedure for each. In conclusion, directions for writing the minutes and proceedings are given. The minutes should be indexed, copy prepared for the printer if they are issued in printed form, and all correspondence dealt with at the meeting should be attended to promptly.

Education, Training, Library Schools

APPRENTICES

"Many librarians who have no assistants might secure valuable help from high school girls in a few hours' work each week," says the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*. "The librarian can often interest a girl in library work through an announcement at high school that she wishes help certain afternoons in the week. She can teach her apprentice to charge and discharge books, register borrow-

ers, arrange the shelves, mend books, and many other details of routine work of the library that take a great deal of time, and that are comparatively simple when taught carefully. The apprentice receives the instruction and experience in return for her time, and after she has mastered the work, may be employed as a substitute or assistant with a salary. In planning for apprentice help, it is advisable to plan definite hours on certain days each week, so that the apprentice may be depended upon by the librarian, and her work may be systematic."

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

Library in Relation to Schools

INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARY

Fifty students of East High School in Des Moines, Ia., were given a demonstration lesson on the use of library facilities recently by Miss Gentiliska Winterrowd, director of the reference department of the city library. Following a general talk on the use of standard indexing systems and their application to reference work, the students were conducted about the card cases and shelves in groups, with an assistant in charge of each group. Each group was assigned a topic in connection with Mexico, from the first Spanish conquest to the events of to-day, and all were required to look up sufficient material for a comprehensive paper on its topic. Similar instruction will be provided individuals desiring it.

Library Extension Work

PHONOGRAPH CONCERTS

Here is the story of what one library is doing to develop in the people of the community a taste for good music. It is told by the librarian as follows:

"More than a year ago the library board of Virginia, Minn., bought a graphophone and 50 records. After a trial of 13 months, the plan may be called a complete success as it is as popular now as it was in the beginning. The music in the "movies" was practically supplying the musical needs of a community of more than 15,000 people. The board believed that a higher grade of music would be appreciated and that musical taste could be trained and the perfection of mechanical music presented a solution.

"The first cost was \$290, \$90 of this amount being spent for records. In choosing our limit was 50 records, not a limited fund. The collection is composed of selections from grand opera principally, although we have a

variety which gives us opportunity of saving the day from monotony.

"Each week a program of at least 14 numbers is made up. This program is duplicated many times by means of the typewriter and the audience is supplied. Two copies are sent to the newspapers and are printed in Saturday's papers. The concert hour is from 5 to 6 o'clock each Sunday afternoon and is given on the main floor of the library in the reading rooms.

"The audience averages 150, about 70 per cent. being adult. Within the year more than 7,000 people have attended the concerts. We have spent \$290 and still have the full value of our original investment. The graphophone plays an important part in the program of the four clubs which use the library club rooms. We also frequently use it during the week near the closing hour by playing one or two records and finishing with Tosti's "Good-by," sung by Melba or Alma Gluck's "Home, Sweet Home." This is a little more gracious way of saying good-night to those who linger than by blinking the lights."

LECTURES

According to the *Library Occurrent*, the course of free lectures planned by the Indiana Public Library Commission for the libraries of the state has met with hearty patronage. Thirty-five public libraries have responded and arrangements have been made for more than 100 lectures, most of which have been or will be delivered in public library assembly rooms. These lectures have helped to make the library a social and intellectual center, and in a great many instances the themes have been followed up by wider reading on the part of the patrons who have attended.

Library Development and Coöperation

STATE-WIDE SERVICE

Books in the St. Paul (Minn.) Public Library hereafter will be loaned to all citizens of Minnesota and even to those of adjoining states. Directors of the library have voted so to extend the privileges of the institution, the only city public library in the United States to do this, according to Dr. William Dawson Johnston, the librarian. Since the establishment by the United States government of the book post, by which books can be mailed at a fraction of the former rates, the library has received many requests for books and information concerning books.

In the establishment of this service the following rules are to be observed:

Books needed by citizens of St. Paul, particularly books published during the current year, will not be lent.

Books are to be borrowed whenever possible through a local library. When this is impossible, a deposit equal to the value of the book borrowed will be required.

A fee of 5 cents shall be charged for each book borrowed.

Books may be retained for one month subject to recall in case there is a local call for the book.

Books will be sent by book post.

For bibliographical research a charge of 50 cents to \$1 an hour will be made.

RURAL LIBRARIES

The rural library problem. J. McKillop. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, F., 1914. p. 48-56.

The urban areas in England are steadily growing in number, and their inhabitants are increasing their privileges. At the same time the rural areas remain more or less stationary, almost stagnant. The only way to get rid of these features is to consolidate the local government areas, and since the provision and administration of libraries is a local government function, the writer suggests the consolidation of the libraries of a county as a first step in this direction.

The objections he anticipates are based on finance, and he believes they can be adjusted. Arguments in favor of the scheme are many. One that should be of general appeal is the economy of using to the best advantage the abilities of the few who are gifted with administrative capacity. It would also be an advantage to divide the country into ten library districts in which adequate collections for the use of advanced students could be more easily maintained than in single counties. Duplicate copies of specially recommended books for use in connection with extension courses could be more cheaply purchased for these large centers. Furthermore, with the enlarged possibilities of advancement such an arrangement would provide, there will be much greater incentive than at present for young men to enter the profession.

Regarding the demand for more libraries in the rural districts, the perpetual moan that within three years children leaving school lose the literary habits they were beginning to form, is considered sufficient proof of the need. In any system of organization either the village church, school, post office, railway station, or even the public house, can be used as a distributing center for books and in-

formation. A highly paid local librarian would be unnecessary if a suitable officer supervised the district.

There has been no general inquiry into the libraries of England since 1848, and the writer believes the time is ripe for another, believing that out of a survey of the whole situation a practicable scheme, covering the kingdom, ought to emerge.

Founding, Developing and Maintaining Interest

LIBRARY ADVERTISING

One of the conspicuous floats in the big parade during celebration week in Bakersfield, Cal., in April, was entered by the Kern County Free Library with the intention to display some of the resources and possibilities of the county library. On the float was a large map of Kern county showing the location of the 28 branch libraries, with still other places that may have branch libraries if desired. In addition to the big float, the county library made special effort during the celebration week to have visitors from all over the county come to the library and look at the books on the shelves. The library also had a special exhibit at the board of trade rooms.

PUBLICITY

The librarian of the Tacoma Public Library is receiving hearty coöperation from the local newspapers in developing a publicity policy, and has run several articles relating to local and national affairs and the material in the library on these subjects. Some of the subjects covered have been "Gardening," "Poultry," "Alaska" and "Cold storage plants."

The Chicago Public Library is running a series of short articles in its *Book Bulletin* on "How the library serves the public." The first one, on "Agencies and activities," in the January number, gives general information of the purpose of the library, the number of readers, and the number and character of the various distributing agencies, and is accompanied by a chart showing the distribution of the different branches and stations.

The second article is on "Industrial and commercial deposits" and describes the arrangement made by the library with firms which operate deposit stations for their employees.

The firm supplies adequate quarters with necessary equipment of shelving and furniture, and employs a competent librarian to issue the books drawn for home use by their employees, and to aid the latter in such refer-

ence work as their interest in correspondence school courses, and evening school courses or courses of instruction financed by the firm, may demand. For books not represented in the deposit collection, choice may be made of books in the central collection of the library, the firm providing the transportation thereof by one of their wagons (usually a daily call). The library selects and provides the books, making exchanges at frequent intervals to keep the collection up-to-date and attractive, and supplies sets of printed finding lists to enable selection of books supplemental to the local collection. An added service is that of reference research at the main library on questions of business information and kindred topics.

The March article is on "Books and reading for the blind," giving statistics for Chicago covering library resources and the location and availability of the books for home use, and a brief statement on the different kinds of type. April deals with the "Book needs of the foreign born." The library has for circulation books in seventeen different languages, numbering 62,241 volumes.

"So great is the demand at some of the branches, that the shelves set aside for foreign books are nearly always empty, volumes being borrowed as fast as they are returned. The library is preparing to add about 6,000 volumes in foreign languages during 1914, but this supply will fall far short of the demand. At the headquarters of the Woman's Trade Union League, collections are on deposit, many of the young women who frequent these quarters being wholly unable to read English. Here, as elsewhere, the books in foreign tongues have a liberal inclusion of material on citizenship, naturalization, etc., and there are volumes dealing with the history and customs of the United States. Books of this character are eagerly read. The need for the distribution of the foreign books through the branch and other deposits is shown by population maps. The most numerous are the Yiddish groups, while the largest are the Bohemian, Polish and Italian groups."

PRIZES

The trustees of the Dover (N. J.) Public Library have offered prizes to high school students for the best essays answering the question, "In what way is the Dover Public Library of service to this community?" The essay must show theoretically and practically, giving instances, what advantages are derived from this library and what the difference to

the community would be if the library were closed a year.

COÖPERATION WITH SUNDAY SCHOOLS

In a recent talk on children's reading before the Mothers' Club of Manchester, N. H., Miss F. Mabel Winchell, librarian of the Public Library spoke on the improvement which might be made in Sunday school libraries by closer coöperation with public libraries.

"In connection with the church is the Sunday school," she said, "which usually has a library, sometimes good—often I fear of questionable value. In times past the books were of the very religious type which we are apt to call the goody-goody sort. But of later years the distinction between the kind of books purchased for the Sunday school library and public library has disappeared. This matter of putting the right sort of books before children and not the wrong sort is most important. I fear that often those in charge of the purchase of Sunday school books have left it in the hands of the dealer. I have already shown how the library coöperates with the school. I believe it should coöperate with the church and the way it may be to do this is to loan books to the Sunday school library to be loaned from there as from day schools. In some places Sunday schools have done away with libraries, depending on books borrowed from the public library which they distribute as they would their own."

Government and Service

Executive, Librarian

QUALIFICATIONS FOR A LIBRARIAN

Of books and their keepers. E. L. Pearson. *N. J. Lib. Bull.*, Ap., 1914. p. 14-16.

Of the many ingenious plans invented for improving the taste of library readers, a large part are theoretical rather than practical, for it seldom happens that a reader applies openly and directly for help, and the most of such help must be given very indirectly. Much is done by the librarian in buying the books; much is done for her in the rising standard of books published. Quite as many readers to-day need to be guided down from the contemplation of Eucken and Bergson and Rabindranath Tagore to J. C. Snaith and Kate Douglas Wiggin as require to be led away from the trashy novels formerly "best sellers."

All the different kinds of librarians—college and public, and those in charge of spe-

cial and private book collections, catalogers and bibliographers, reference librarians and executives who have no time for books—may be grouped in two main classes, those for whom learning is the prime requisite, and those for whom something else is of more importance.

The first qualification of a librarian should be a love of books for themselves, and the pleasure they give, and not merely as tools to aid in the collection of facts. In the second place, "a librarian needs to know what library work is, and what it is not. In spite of much distinguished authority to the contrary, a librarian is not a kindergartner, a social welfare worker (in the usual sense), a reformer of spelling and punctuation, an agitator for world-peace, a food-faddist, nor a patron of each new 'universal' language. If libraries are to help in the advancement of learning, if they are to enrich human life and further the spread of civilization, they will be most effective while their administrators maintain a sense of proportion. There is plenty to do in the well-defined field of library work. It is broad enough, exacting enough, to need all a librarian's knowledge, and all his energy. He need not make his library a mere tributary to the social settlement, nor a competitor of the moving picture show."

Staff

QUALIFICATIONS FOR LIBRARIANS

The need of "English" in the examinations. I. Briggs. *Lib. Asst.*, F., 1914. p. 30-36.

The writer feels that a large proportion of the failures of candidates to pass the Library Association examinations is due to a weak control of English rather than a real lack of information. Furthermore the "status of the profession" (which seems to cause a great deal of worry in England) is weakened by the present frequent lack of education and address among library assistants.

The average assistant looks upon rhetoric as merely something upon which to exercise his inclinations, as a pleasant diversion for the dilettante or scholar, and fails to realize that it is essential to his progress. The possession of a gift of expression makes study easier by enabling its owner to condense and summarize easily what he reads. It also makes possible the pleasure of comparative criticism, which should be enjoyed by every person who deals with books.

What makes the L. A. examinations somewhat anomalous is the fact that they are the only professional examinations which do not

require certificates of rather advanced work in English, and which do not include English in the syllabus.

The situation at present seems to be, that the status of the work is advancing more rapidly than the status of the librarian, as is proved by the growing importance attached to the examinations. Like everything else, they need constant revision, and English should be added, either as a preliminary or as part of the general syllabus. It would help the student, add interest to every subject, and help librarianship.

The young man and library work. Wm. Stetson Merrill. *America*, Ap. 18, 1914. p. 11-12.

The first of a series of vocational articles. It is a brief, comprehensive statement of the requirements and the opportunities of library work as a career for a young man. In the list of library schools given, that of Simmons College in Boston and Western Reserve in Cleveland are omitted, while Drexel (to be discontinued after the close of the present school year) and the Amherst Summer School (discontinued in 1905), are included.

STAFF LUNCHEONS

The staff of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library have developed a scheme of co-operative luncheons which most satisfactorily abolishes the bringing of cold luncheons from home. Some fourteen combinations of hot soups and creamed dishes, salads and simple desserts, costing on an average 15 cents, have been worked out. The library furnishes the gas and ice and for preparation of the meal not over one hour's time of a younger member of the staff whose work is of such a secondary nature that the change of occupation during one hour does not reduce her daily accomplishment; the cost of "clearing up" by the janitress is included in the 15 cent charge.

Rules for Readers

Special Privileges

DUPLICATE PAY COLLECTIONS

The South Orange (N. J.) Library during the past year supported, through its duplicate pay collection, its entire new fiction collection and this year promises to do as well. This has left the regular book fund for the purchase of non-fiction, children's books and the replacement of standard fiction. During the past year a series of lectures on books has been most successful in stimulating the interest in books other than current fiction.

Administration

Treatment of Special Material

MAPS

The Westfield (N. J.) Public Library asked the United States Geographic Survey for topographic maps of Westfield and the near-by country. These have been conspicuously placed and their presence in the library advertised through the newspapers, with comment on their value to those planning motor, walking, or bicycle tours.

THEATRICAL MATERIAL

Interest in dramatic material as developed in the study room for women in the Chicago Public Library, has suggested keeping on file there a portfolio of current comment on theatrical and dramatic subjects. These are extracted from various sources, including articles by Clayton Hamilton, Norman Hapgood, Percy Hammond, Mantle Burns, James O'Donnell Bennett, Chas. H. Collins, Frederic Hutton, and material from English sources by and about Barrie, Galsworthy, Shaw and Chesterton. The current bundle in the portfolio includes the following articles: "The peril of the repertory," by Cecil Chisholm. From *T. P.'s Weekly*. "Silhouetting a scene." Maude Adams' experiment with photography in the theater. From the Boston *Transcript*. "Chesterton's first play," by Bernard Lintot. "Shaw's technical method in the Shewing-up of Blanco Posnet." From the *American Playwright*. "Revival of the Tyranny of tears," by Desmond MacCarthy in the *New Statesman*.

Classification

CLASSIFICATION

Some problems of classification. F. W. C. Pepper. *Lib. Assn.*, F., 1914. p. 24-30.

A discussion of some of the most fundamental problems in the theory of classification. Since the predominant demand is for books on a certain subject, subject classification is generally adopted, which immediately brings up the first problem—the question of sequence. Many schemes of classification have been devised, no one absolutely satisfactory, and a combination of several seems the only course to follow.

There is much difference of opinion concerning the order of the main classes, but this is of minor importance so long as relative classes are not separated. The method of subdivision in bibliographical classification differs according to the subject. First there is the division from genus to species, in general straightforward, but occasionally presenting difficulties. The next method is by

physical division, which consists of breaking up a subject into its parts. This is the method used for geographical divisions. The next form is by periods or chronological subdivision, especially useful for history. Finally comes the "form" subdivision, indicating the style of literary composition and the scope or treatment of a book as applied to a subject. Antiquities and biography stand on a different footing. Antiquities may be classed with history, and biography the writer would classify under the subjects associated with the lives recorded.

Reference

PERIODICAL INDEXES

An index to periodicals wanted. T. W. Lyster. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, F., 1914. p. 39-47.

The need is great for an English periodical index covering, as Poole partially did, the general magazines. Scientific periodicals and transactions are usually well indexed, but bound volumes of other periodicals need much extra indexing before their contents are available for reference purposes.

The writer gives a concise history of Poole's Index, with bibliography, and a survey of the various efforts made by other publishing houses to supplement Poole. The indexes now published in America are unsatisfactory in their treatment of British periodicals. Consequently three suggestions are made for the consideration of British librarians:

1. That the libraries coöperate in making a card index.
2. That they support a good English publishing house which should index British periodicals.
3. That they support strongly one of the two best American annual indexes, if the publisher include more English periodicals, and possibly a few of the best in French, German, Italian and Spanish.

Of the two methods suggested, coöperation in work or coöperation in purchase, the writer feels that in the long run the latter would be the more enduring and that the best central agency to handle the negotiations would be the Council of the Library Association.

Shelf Department

PHOTOSTAT

The New York Public Library is making extensive use of the photostat for the reproduction of catalog cards for a shelf list. No shelf list existing of the books in the refer-

ence department, the library began preparations for one in 1910 by printing an extra card for every book cataloged. For books cataloged before 1910, author cards in the public catalog are now being reproduced by means of the photostat at the rate of not quite 2,000 a day. The sensitized card stock used is made specially for this purpose, being practically as thick as regular card stock. The cards are laid in a frame holding nine, a negative—white on black—reproduction taken therefrom, and the cards returned promptly to the public catalog. At the end of the day these sheets of nine cards are sent to the library printing office where they are cut and punched in the same way as cards printed from type.

Care of Building. Janitor Service

CLEANING BOOKS

In Manchester, N. H., where preparations for moving are in progress, one of the extra assistants is engaged in cleaning the books. In describing the method a local newspaper says, "An ingenious device is being utilized in this part of the work. A box, framed much like a dog house, is used. Its roof and sides are composed of cloth which is dampened so that, when a book is held outside [or inside?] and dusted, the dust is collected and the book returned to its place without the unpleasant feature of scattering dust through the atmosphere to the discomfort of readers and assistants and to the undoing of dusting previously done on other volumes."

Libraries on Special Subjects

ENGINEERING LIBRARIES

Value of a library in an engineering office. Louise B. Krause. *Engineering Rec.*, Ap. 25, 1914. p. 479-480.

This article is accompanied by an editorial emphasizing the value of such a library to an engineer.

The article by Miss Krause, who is librarian for H. M. Byllesby & Co., of Chicago, is most practical, and although written primarily for the engineer it contains many points that are of value to any librarian. Among the topics discussed are the methods of building up an office library, in which she states that too much emphasis cannot be placed upon the opportunities of the successful office library: namely, that all material should be shelved in one place making it of equal access to all members of the organiza-

tion. The next point urges the importance of technical periodicals and indexes. The importance of binding such periodicals instead of clipping things that are likely to be of interest is urged.

Regarding the disposal of pamphlets Miss Krause has found it more advisable to place all material on a subject on the shelves rather than to file it in different places. The vertical file, she states, is the best way to file manuscript and typewritten data which cannot be put on the shelves conveniently on account of its form, but she preserves each individual pamphlet in a binder, treating it as a book. The great business of a librarian in an engineering office is to coordinate the information of all the departments, and to that extent such a librarian is a walking guide post and a living index for that particular organization.

General Libraries

State and Government

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAUS

Legislative reference bureaus for political parties. Donald R. Richberg. *Spec. Libs.*, Mr., 1914. p. 38-42.

A statement of the differences between the legislative reference bureau of a political party and one doing state or municipal work. A party bureau has three purposes. (1) To aid in preparing the legislation proposed in the party platform; (2) to promote education of party voters, thereby solidifying party support; (3) to assist in the intelligent choice of measures to press and of methods of promoting them. The information given in this paper is based on the experiences of the bureau established by the Progressive party, of which the writer was librarian.

The direction of the work was in the hands of a committee distinguished for their interest in political principles rather than for their anxiety for public office. In selection of material the national party platform forms the basis, to which are added separate state platform topics and closely allied subjects. Much material will have to be mimeographed or printed for distribution. Bills must be collected promptly and indexed, records of votes, vetoes, etc., compiled and digests made. A political bureau must be partisan to the same honorable degree that a lawyer is supposed to be, and requests for assistance or advice concerning pending legislation require that the answer shall express, even though it

fail to carry, conviction. Concerning the need of a trained draftsman on the staff, the writer considers it better to employ special workers as occasions demand, thus securing the services of experts in varied lines.

The bureau must be prepared to issue bulletins, newspaper statements, and all sorts of leaflets for general distribution. The establishment of a national legislative bureau and coöperating state organizations is a logical means of bringing about the ultimate control of principles in party counsels. If the party bureau is operated on a human basis it will consider the conflicting influences brought to bear on the legislator and will seek to aid him in the mechanical difficulties of his work, at the same time helping to clarify the issues involved.

Legislative reference work for a political party should be financed from a party treasury filled by small contributors in order that it may be above all suspicion. Such a bureau will be able to enlist the coöperation of men and women of learning and authority.

Apart from its immediate practical uses, there is in the work of the bureau a combination of law and politics and social science that is creating a new profession, which might be termed that of social counselor, and which forms one of the large divisions into which the profession of law is separating. During the transition period between the "almost purely parasitic lawyer of to-day" and the social counselor of to-morrow, legislative reference bureaus may serve as post-graduate schools in which young lawyers may be brought in touch with the needs of their generation in the way of jurisprudence.

For Special Classes

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

A patients' library is being founded for the City Hospital of Youngstown, O., by Mrs.

Fred M. Orr, who is gathering books and cataloging them for this purpose. A room in the hospital is available, as well as book cases, and competent supervision will be provided in order to keep the list in order. Friends of the hospital and others benevolently inclined are being asked to donate books which they do not need for their own library, or others they desire to give simply for the pleasure they will afford persons who are ill.

Typewritten lists of the books and their authors will be kept. When a patient is able to read, he will be shown the list and be permitted to choose his own reading matter. If a volume is duplicated, the extra volume will be placed in the library of the nurses' home.

The hospital is constantly caring for persons who have no friends to supply them with reading matter and it was chiefly for their benefit the patients' library was conceived. Such a library is an adjunct of several of the best equipped hospitals in the east and it is eagerly applied to by all the patients.

Literary Methods and Appliances

Library Appliances

EQUIPMENT

The private library. H. T. Bottomley. *Brickbuilder*, Ap., 1914. p. 75-80.

An interesting article discussing particularly the equipment of private libraries from the ancient Romans down to the present day. Twelve illustrations are given. Some of the points mentioned by the author are applicable to public libraries. These libraries are considered from two points of view: namely, design and comfort, to the end that the library should be a room where repose, simplicity and quiet are found, and where all the parts are beautiful.

THE LIBRARIAN'S MOTHER GOOSE

VI. LOAN DESK.

*Little loan clerk, come blow your horn.
Call out your wares both night and morn.*

—Renée B. Stern.

Bibliographical Notes

A bibliography of municipal government is now in preparation by William Bennett Munro, professor of municipal government in Harvard University. It will be issued by the Harvard University Press.

A handy little pocket reference book of 68 pages, revised up to 1914, is called "Five thousand facts about Canada," compiled by Frank Yeigh. It is published by the Canadian Facts Publishing Company of Toronto.

A revised edition of "The working of the Boston Public Library," by J. H. Benton, president of the board of trustees, has just been issued. In this edition the statistics have been brought up to date and the text revised.

The London Library has issued the second volume of its author catalog, compiled by C. T. Hagberg Wright and C. J. Purnell. The general plan and arrangement of the British Museum catalog has been taken as a guide, and the result is a scholarly and at the same time skilfully condensed catalog.

The Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., has recently issued a new edition of a pamphlet called "Reading for pleasure and profit." The list has grown out of actual experience in suggesting books to young people, and is a list of the books which young people of high school age have found attractive. The list is divided into eight parts to suit the varying ages of the readers, each part being subdivided again into the three classes, Fiction, Non-fiction and Poetry.

"The book of British topography," by Mr. J. P. Anderson, first published in 1880, contained a list of some 14,000 titles of books in the British Museum on the local history and topography of the United Kingdom. During the last thirty years the British Museum has acquired so many old and new books on these subjects that the new edition of the work to be published by subscription by Messrs. Grafton & Co., now contains 29,000 entries.

A 12-page pamphlet has been issued by the Schenectady (N. Y.) Public Library, giving a list of cheap English books suitable for the small American library. Books are chosen for examples that are not likely to be in a small collection, and very few are listed that cost over 50 cents.

A bibliography and reference library pertaining to Denmark will be published by the

Danish-American Association for free distribution among public libraries and newspapers of the United States, under a resolution passed at the annual meeting of the organization in Chicago in April. C. A. Quist, of Minneapolis, is the new president of the association.

A list of foreign periodicals of moderate cost, compiled by Miss J. Maud Campbell, director of the work with foreigners for the Massachusetts Library Commission, is published in the March-May number of the Massachusetts Club *Bulletin*.

The Minneapolis *Daily News* has several hundred copies of its issue of Aug. 5, containing full text of a proposed city charter for Minneapolis, which it would be glad to distribute to applicants upon receipt of postage.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics issues in monthly installments in type-written form references to recent magazine articles relating to labor in all its different phases, the titles being selected from some 800 magazines and weekly papers of this and foreign countries. This necessarily includes many periodicals not indexed in the *Readers' Guide*.

The January number of *Special Libraries* contains a tabulation of municipal ordinances and documents prepared by Frank G. Bates of Indiana University and the Indiana Bureau of Legislative Information, which is intended as a tentative statement of the present status of publication and distribution of municipal documents in cities of the United States of more than 25,000 inhabitants.

The Public Library of Multnomah county, in Portland, Ore., has recently issued a very attractive brochure descriptive of its new central building. Besides a description of the construction and appearance of the building, the program of the opening exercises on Sept. 6 is printed in full. There are full-page pictures of exterior and interior views, and many small illustrations scattered through the text illustrative of details in the carving and other decorations.

A piece of bibliographical work of considerable value and magnitude was begun recently in the Philippine Library. Sr. Manuel Artigas, curator of the Filipiniana division, is indexing all the important articles, portraits, and biographies in the bound volumes of Philippine periodicals belonging to the library. Al-

ready he has finished *La Solidaridad*, the paper that has become famous because of Rizal's connection with it; *La Ilustración Filipina*, *La España Oriental*, and two volumes of *La Oceanía Española*. The work has been rendered necessary because of the many requests for information on many topics by students of the University of the Philippines and others.

One more evidence that American library methods are being rapidly adopted in European libraries is evidenced by the recent publication of a list of Norwegian subject headings under the title of "Norske realord," modeled closely after the A. L. A. "List of subject headings." The Norwegian list is not a translation of the latter, however, for the A. L. A. list was found impossible to transfer into a language and atmosphere as different as that of Norway. The work was prepared by Victor Smith, librarian of the Grünerlokken branch, Deichmanske bibliotek, Christiania, who is a graduate of the New York State Library School in the class of 1912. Nearly two years were spent by Mr. Smith and his assistant in working out the present list from cyclopedias, library catalogs, indexes, classed bibliographies, etc., and though apparently of modest dimensions, filling only 97 pages, it is more than twice as big as the old A. L. A. list.

It is proposed to compile and publish a complete subject index to the two great French bibliographies of Quérard, "La France littéraire" and "La littérature française contemporaine" 19e siècle. These two works include the vast mass of French books published between 1700 and 1840, but are arranged only by author's names. A subject index will render available the vast stores of books on every conceivable subject, which up to now have been hidden by the want of such a clue. The eighteenth century in France was a wonderful period, full of invention, philosophy and development in every possible direction, and the literature reflects the life of the people. The work will be produced under the editorship of Mr. R. A. Peddie and Mr. Q. Waddington, and is estimated to form three volumes of about 1000 pages each. The method of indexing will be that adopted by Lorenz in the "Table des matières" of his "Catalogue générale de la librairie française." The index will be in French and the volumes will range with the set of Quérard's works. The work is to be published by Grafton & Co. of London, and the price for subscribers before publication will be £12

net. It will be impossible to carry out this work unless the names of sufficient subscribers are received beforehand. It is therefore hoped that librarians and others interested will apply for subscription forms and further particulars which can be obtained from the publishers. The three volumes will be published at intervals of some months, and it can be arranged that payment can be made for each volume as published.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

CHILDREN

First aid list of children's books (204 titles). Prepared by the State Normal School Library at Cheney, Washington, April, 1913. 12 p.

GIRLS

Power, Effie L., comp. List of books for older girls. (In *Bull. of the St. Louis P. L. Ass.*, 1914. p. 91-95.)

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AMERICANA

American library of the late Prof. J. H. Alexander, of Baltimore. . . . [Catalog.] New York, Anderson Auction Co. 83 p. (883 items.)

Catalogue of an interesting collection of Americana . . . and of Irish history, literature, etc. New York, Merwin Sales Co. 76 p. (997 items.)

Catalogue of the valuable private library of . . . Hon. John H. Stines, Providence, R. I., together with duplicates from the Library of the Rhode Island Historical Society, including rare Americana, Rhode Island history, etc. Boston, C. F. Libbie & Co. 118 p. (1279 items.)

BINET-SIMON TEST

Strong, Alice C. Three hundred fifty white and colored children measured by the Binet-Simon measuring scale of intelligence; a comparative study. (In *Pedagogical Seminary*, D., 1913. bibl. p. 512-515.)

BRASIL

Castro e Almeida, Eduardo de. Inventário dos documentos relativos ao Brasil existentes no Arquivo de Marinha e Ultramar. Organizado para a Biblioteca Nacional do Rio de Janeiro por E. de C. e A. Bahia, 1913:1762. (In Brazil. Biblioteca Nacional. *Annaes*, v. 31, 1909. Rio de Janeiro, Bib. Nac., 1913. 8° p. 1-653.)

Compiler, as First Conservador of the Biblioteca Nacional de Lisbon and director of the Arquivo de Marinha e Ultramar, undertook this work for the Biblioteca Nacional do Rio de Janeiro. It is exhaustive and monumental, including transcripts of many of the more important documents. The present section alone contains 6022 items. Names and subjects are indexed in minute detail.

CHILD PSYCHOLOGY

Mead, Cyrus D. The age of walking and talking in relation to general intelligence. (In *Pedagogical Seminary*, D., 1913. bibl. p. 483-484.)

CHILD STUDY

Wilson, Louis N. Representative books in child study. Worcester, Mass. 11 p. (Publ. of Clark University Library. vol. 3, no. 6.)

CHURCH AND SOCIAL SERVICE

Mathews, Shailer, comp. The social mission of the church. Special reading list, no. 17. (In *Bull. of the Gen. Theol. L. Ass.*, 1914. p. 13-15.)

CITY MANAGER

The city manager plan of municipal government. Nat. Short Ballot Organization, 1913. bibl. p. 35. Reprint from Beard's "Loose-leaf digest of short ballot charters."

CITY PLANNING

Walker, Ella K., comp. City planning; bibliography of material in the University of California and Oakland and Berkeley Public Libraries. (In *Berkeley Civic Bull.*, Mr. 14, 1914. vol. 11, no. 8. p. 117-152.)

CORPORATIONS, FEDERAL CONTROL OF

Meyer, Hermann H. B., comp. List of references on federal control of commerce and corporations; special aspects and applications. Part 11. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 104 p. 15 c.

DRAMA

Lower, Henry Eastman, and Milne, George Heron. The dramatic books and plays (in English) published during 1913. The Boston Book Co. 37 p. 50 c. sp. n.

EDUCATION

Teaching material in government publications. Wash., D. C., Bur. of Educ., 1913. 61 p. (Bull., 1913, no. 47; whole no. 558.)

EIGHT-HOUR DAY

The eight-hour working day—select list of references to material in the California State Library. (In *News Notes of Cal. Libr.*, Ja., 1914. p. 6-11.)

EUGENICS

Hamilton, A. E. Eugenics. (In *Pedagogical Seminary*, Mr., 1914. xxi:28-61.)
This article contains a selected bibliography of 100 titles.

HISTORY, AMERICAN

Source books on American history. New York, Lathrop C. Harper, [437 Fifth ave.] 219 p. (2484 items.)

HOME ECONOMICS

Bibliography of home economics. (In *Journal of Efficiency Soc.*, Jr., 1913. p. 18-19.)

HYGIENE, MENTAL

Mullan, E. H. Mental hygiene. (In *U. S. Public Health Rpt.*, Ja. 23, 1914. bibl. p. 179.)

INFANT MORTALITY

Schereschewsky, J. W. Heat and infant mortality. (In *U. S. Public Health Rpt.*, Dec. 5, 1913. 3 p. bibl.)

JUDGES, RECALL OF

The recall of judges. Univ. of Kansas, Extension Div. bibl. p. 48-50. (Bull. no. 3, vol. 15; political science series, no. 2.)

LANGUAGE—PSYCHOLOGY

Seebright, Frank K. The psychology of unconventional language. (In *Pedagogical Seminary*, D., 1913. bibl. p. 458-459.)

LEGISLATURES

Meyer, H. H. B. List of references on one chamber and two chamber legislatures. (In *Spec. Libr.*, Mr., 1914. p. 42-46.)

LINCOLN, ABRAHAM

Library of the late Major Wm. H. Lambert. Part IV. Lincolniana; second section. New York, Metropolitan Art Assn. 132 p. (1342 items.)

MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTING

Banks, Mary. Municipal accounting. (In *Nat. Municipal Rev.*, Ap., 1914. p. 449-453.)

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Wright, Joseph. Bibliographies relating to municipal government. (In *Nat. Municipal Rev.*, Ap., 1914. p. 430-449.)

NEW ENGLAND

Catalogue of rare books from . . . a Rhode Island collector (including many books relating to New England). Boston, C. F. Libbie & Co. 139 p. (1653 items.)

NORWICH, ENGLAND

Stephen, Geo. A. Guide to the study of Norwich; a select bibliography of the principal books, pamphlets, and articles on Norwich in the Norwich Public Library. Norwich, Public Library Committee. 22 p. 1d.

NUMISMATICS

List of works in the New York Public Library relating to numismatics. Part III. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, F., 1914. p. 149-175.)

POLITICAL ECONOMY

Bibliotheca Oeconomica; or, A catalogue of books and pamphlets relating to political economy . . . published since the year 1800. London, W. C. Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles. 32 p. (692 items.)

POSTS AND HARBORS

Fowler, C. E. Seaport studies. (In *Univ. [of Washington] Extension Journal*, Jan., 1914. p. 19-25.)

PROSTITUTION

Second report on the red plague. In *Trans. of Commonwealth Club of Cal.*, Ag., 1913. vol. 8, no. 7. bibl. p. 413-414.)

Selected list of books on the social evil. New York, Amer. Vigilance Assn., 156 Fifth ave. gratis.

PUBLIC UTILITY

Morton, F. N., comp. Public utility references. (In *Spec. Libr.*, F., 1914. p. 32-35.)

RURAL SCHOOL SUPERVISION

Wolcott, J. D. Bibliography on rural school supervision. (In *Nat. Soc. for Study of Educ.*, Yearbook for 1913. Pt. 2. bibl. p. 111-114.)

SCANDINAVIAN PEOPLE

Scandinavian people of Europe. (In *New Orleans P. L. Quar. Bull.*, O.D., 1913. p. 114-116.)

SCHOOL GARDENS

Brief school garden bibliography. (In *Proc. of Nat. Educ. Assn.*, July, 1912. p. 13-15.)

SCHOOL HYGIENE

Hoag, E. B. Organized health work in schools, with an account of a campaign for school hygiene in Minnesota. Wash., D. C., Bur. of Educ., 1913. (Bull., 1913, no. 44, whole no. 555. bibl. p. 52-55.)

SCOTLAND

List of works in the New York Public Library relating to Scotland. Part 11. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, F., 1914. p. 109-148.)

TEUTONIC PEOPLE

Teutonic people of Europe. (In *New Orleans P. L. Quar. Bull.*, O.D., 1913. p. 121-127.)

UNITED STATES

A remarkable collection of excerpts, . . . mounted cuttings from early American newspapers, reports, etc., on Arizona territory, New Mexico . . . the Mormons, Cuba, Mexico, etc.; collected by Dr. Edward Palmer, U. S. A. . . . Merwin Sales Co. 24 p. (No. 549-1914.)

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

Check list of the official serial publications of the University. Columbia, Mo. 44 p. (Univ. of Mo. Bull., vol. 15, no. 2. Library series 6.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Choosing an occupation—special reading list. (In *Bull. of the Salem [Mass.] P. L.*, Ap., 1914. p. 123-124.)

Dumors and Blunders

"TESS" AGAIN!

The following conversation was overheard at the charging desk in a New England library:

Elderly borrower to youngest assistant: "Is Tess in?"

Youngest assistant: "Tess who?"

E. B.: "Why, Tess!"

Y. A.: "Tess?"

E. B. (witheringly): "Yes, Tess of the vaudeilles; are you sure you understand now?"

LIBRARY CHILDREN

Library work for children has done and is doing good service. But of late years the work for children everywhere has undoubtedly fallen a little into discredit, even amongst librarians. Its mission and its methods have been questioned. Something about it has led to an overstrained view of its importance and its results. A tendency to sentimentalize has been noticeable amongst its advocates. The average man, detecting a mawkish note in the thing, is apt to turn away, regardless of the fact that there is a solid foundation beneath the buncombe.

The idea that all the good little boys and girls are reading in the libraries, and all the bad little boys and girls are outside, is suggestive of the methods of moral instruction used by the French missionaries amongst the Iroquois. Some of them carried two paintings. One represented the soul of the converted Indian, basking happily on the fleecy clouds of Paradise. The other—the bad, non-Christian Indian—was being prodded by imps into a sulphurous pit. The same method might be employed in some of the children's libraries, making use of two gems (slightly altered) from "Patience."

Gentle Jane was the sweetest creature;
She simply worshipped the library teacher,
Followed the plans that one devised
And took her reading sterilized;
Ecchewed the works of Mrs. Glyn,
Was full of "uplift," brow to chin.
She never ate candy, cake nor tarts,
Nor tipped old ladies' apple carts.
She spent no coin for gum nor pickles,
Nor blew on the "movies" dimes and nickels.
When others had safely gone to bed,
Jane went to "Paraisal" instead!
And when she grew up, with a haughty air,
She married a Pittsburgh millionaire!

But mark how relentless fate swooped down
on Tom, who refused to eat out of the library
teacher's hand:

Teasing Tom was a boy so tough,
He was "simply horrid" and "awful rough!"
He said "Skidoo!" and things like that;
He threatened Jane with a baseball bat.
He read "Huck Finn," "Tom Sawyer" too;
Kept out of the "Mothers' Helpers" crew;
He'd sneek away when the lady'd read
From the beautiful Nibelungenlied.
Sin so black in his soul did lurk
He didn't like clay nor basket-work.
But fate o'ertook him, sure but slow,
When he went to a Cubist picture show!

TOO WELL ADVERTISED

Lady (who has come late to the library lecture, and is unable to find a seat): "Disgraceful! They ought not to be allowed to advertise them so much!"—COURTS, "Library jokes and jottings."

Communications

REVISED EDITIONS

April 29, 1914.

Editor of Library Journal:

As I examined volume 3 of *Intercollegiate Debates*, edited by E. R. Nichols, (Hinds, Noble and Eldredge, 1913) I could not restrain that eternal question—when will the publishers give us fair treatment in the matter of new or revised editions? This volume is nothing less than an abridgment of volume 2 with some new material in the appendix. It contains seven of the fourteen debates included in the second volume with no evident amplification or revision. The title-page states that it is a "revised edition," but the statement can apply only to the preface, introduction and appendices. In fact, for the text the old plates from volume 2 were apparently used without change. Even though it were a revised edition of volume 2, why should it be numbered volume 3 of the set? In order to make the book especially attractive and to coerce the buyer, an index to the three volumes is included.

Now, the purchaser of a book such as this pretends to be interested chiefly in the debates and their bibliographies. Supplementary material is of little importance. The average librarian cannot afford to, nor does he want to pay \$1.50 for a few pages containing statistics on the number of times various questions have been debated and similar information.

Probably a meek protest will have no effect on such business methods, but I believe it is wise to let the publishers know that we are at least aware that we have been bunkoed and to warn prospective buyers from the same fate.

Very truly yours,
C. E. SHERMAN.

Assistant Librarian, Amherst College Library.

Library Calendar

- June 15-20. California State Library Association, San Diego, Hotel del Coronado.
July 28-31. Wisconsin and Michigan Library Associations, joint meeting, at Marinette, Wis., and Menominee, Mich.
Aug. 31-Sept. 4. Library Association (English). Annual meeting, Oxford.

Extract from the Special Library Number of the NEW ROCHELLE DAILY STAR May 16, 1914

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The uprights which carry the shelves are fine iron castings, designed to harmonize with the architecture of the building and finished with a beautiful French-grey enamel. Shelves are of the Sneed open-bar type, of steel construction, finished with semi-gloss black enamel, and are readily adjusted at intervals of one inch. The stack room alone contains almost a mile and three-quarters of shelving, and has a capacity of about 80,000 volumes. By the use of the Sneed Standard Stack the greatest possible capacity of the stack room has been attained, since no other type of stack is so compact. By the design of the

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City Park—Fifth avenue.
Huguenot House, North avenue, near Lyncroft.
Memorial Saute at Hudson Park.
Tom Paine's Monument, North avenue.
Governor Leisler's Monument, North avenue.
Glen Island.
Fort Stoom.
Stone, Huguenot and Main streets, near Homestead Park.
Fire Headquarters, Church street.
City Hall, Main and Mechanic streets.
Public Library, Main street, near Soldiers' Monument.
Parks: Neptune, Rochelle Heights, Rochelle, Sycamore, Halyon, Kress, Edgewood, Homestead, Bonnetcroft, Beaumont, Lyncroft, Sotton Manor, Lake Forest, Stephenson.

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Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
HILLER C. WELLMAN	<i>Frontispiece</i>	A. L. A. Publishing Board	
EDITORIALS	497	Professional Training Section	
The success of the Washington conference		Agricultural Libraries Section	
President Anderson and "The tax on ideas"		Cataloging Section	
The exhibit of library devices		Children's Librarians Section	
Libraries and civil service methods		College and Reference Section	
The value of the conference		Branch Librarians Round Table	
THE TAX ON IDEAS.—Edwin H. Anderson	499	Trustees Section	
THE PRESENT TEND.—Charles K. Bolton	503	Joint meeting of normal and high school librarians	
THE LIBRARIES OF WASHINGTON.—H. B. Meyer	507	League of Library Commissions	
THE EXHIBIT OF LABOR SAVING DEVICES.—C. Seymour Thompson	512	American Association of Law Libraries	
NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION PROGRAM	520	National Association of State Libraries	
LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY IN NEW QUARTERS	521	Special Libraries Association	
CABNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS—MAY, 1914	522	LIBRARY SCHOOLS	561
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—WASHINGTON CONFERENCE	523	New York State Library School	
General sessions		Pratt Institute School of Library Science	
Secretary's report		Drexel Institute Library School	
Executive Board		Library School of the New York Public Library	
The A. L. A. Council		University of Illinois Library School	
Report of committees		REVIEW	565
Report of the treasurer		LIBRARIANS	565
		THE LIBRARY WORLD	568
		BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES	573
		COMMUNICATIONS	576
		LIBRARY CALENDAR	576

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	PAGE		PAGE
American Library Association	2	Malkan (Hy.)	4th cover page
American News Company	6	Pioneer Press	13
Baker & Taylor Company	6	Princeton University Press	2
Baker's Great Bookshop	14	Publishers' Weekly	2
Bonnier (Albert) Publishing House	14	Putnam's (G. P.) Sons	13
Booksellers (Directory of)	3d cover page	Quaritch (Bernard)	9
Bowker (R. R.) Co.	12	Rademakers (W. H.)	10
Buffum (Clara)	14	Ruzicka (Joseph)	10
Chivers Bookbinding Co.	4	Schulte's Book Store	14
Dura Binding Co.	10	Scribner's (Charles) Sons	11
Gaylord Brothers	10	Snead & Co. Iron Works	5
Higgins (Charles M.)	9	Special Notice	14
Hinds & Noble	14	Stechert (F. C.) Co.	11
Hunting (H. R.) Co.	inside front cover	Stevens (B. F.) & Brown	8
Johnston (Wm. G.) & Co.	11	Stewart (S. A.)	4
Library Bureau	3	Terquem (J.)	14
Library Supplies (Dealers in)	14	Tice & Lynch	14
McClurg (A. C.) & Co.	8	Wagenvoord & Co.	11
		Wanamaker (John)	13

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11



HILLER C. WELLMAN

President of the American Library Association, 1914-15, Librarian of the City Library Association, Springfield, Mass.

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No. 7

WASHINGTON gave the A. L. A. conference a warm welcome, which closely approached the 100-degree mark at Montreal in 1912, and the attendance exceeded the maximum, making 1914 the banner year, with a roster exceeding twelve hundred. The conference especially illustrated the nationalizing tendency of such organizations as the American Library Association, for it brought together representatives from all parts of the United States, besides others from several of the provinces of Canada, many of whom visited our national capital for the first time, and these representatives came into direct touch with government officials having jurisdiction over legislation and over administrative work in all the departments which have touch with libraries, as could not be done elsewhere. Dr. Putnam's address of welcome emphasized this feeling, and he renewed the suggestion often made that a conference at Washington should be a feature of regular recurrence at least every ten years. It was a surprise to most to know that in and about Washington there are no less than 137 libraries, public or semi-public, approximating six million volumes, of many of which Mr. Meyer gave lantern illustrations in his talk, reprinted in this number, in addition to the full report made in the admirable little handbook which he prepared for the Association. The arrangements for the conference were perfect, thanks both to the local library people and to Secretary Utley's executive skill, and the guides to works of art in and about Washington, for little journeys about Washington, etc., were remarkable examples of *multum in parvo*. Much of the success was due to the efforts of Mr. George F. Bowerman, of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, whose name emerged whenever any of the local arrangements were spoken of. Nine hundred were alphabeted and given con-

secutive numbers in the advance register of attendance, so that it was easy to identify members from their buttons, and, except for the extreme heat, everything went well at the Washington conference.

President Anderson, instead of attempting a general review of the library situation, devoted his presidential address to the special topic of the "Tax on ideas" through the tariff on books, in an exhaustive, well-worked, and effective argument. He cited the fact that almost no other nation of literary standing had such a tax, and showed that the present reduced duty of 15 per cent. was 50 per cent. higher than the highest tax before the Civil War. He made a strong plea that the American Library Association should make itself the mouthpiece of the public in protesting against this tax, which it could do the more effectively because libraries already have the right of free importation. The complexities and red tape required in connection with free importation would, however, be swept away if the tariff tax were altogether abolished, and this would be of very practical advantage to libraries. Authors, it may be added, are almost unanimously in favor of this change, as artists are in favor of "free art," and book publishers are, in large measure, hesitant only because the materials of book production are taxed at so high a rate as to make an offset duty of some importance. The hearty response in individual talk to President Anderson's suggestion makes it almost certain that the A. L. A. will assume leadership in this direction.

The most novel feature of the conference was the exhibit of library devices at the Public Library, for which Mr. C. Seymour Thompson, assistant librarian, made most of the practical arrangements. This was

quite different in scope, quantity and quality, from the incidental exhibits of previous conferences; and it was made of permanent value by the excellent catalog which Mr. Thompson had caused to be prepared. Few librarians have had any adequate notion of the great number of labor-saving devices prepared for library use or practicable for library application, and this exhibition opened very many keen eyes to good purpose. From the point of view of the manufacturers, the exhibition was commercial in motive, and we may frankly express the hope that librarians adopting any of these devices or making purchases from this material will emphasize the value of this exhibit, so that it may be repeated hereafter as opportunity may arise. We may add that there has been under plan at this office for some time past a composite catalog, in the nature of the Publishers' Trade List Annual, of manufacturers' productions in filing, indexing, and library supplies, which should be of special value to librarians with respect to supplies, as the composite catalog of book publishers is in respect to books.

One of the most important subjects at the meeting of the trustees' section in Washington, which was the best meeting the section has held, was the relation of libraries to civil service examinations and methods. Mr. Jennings, who has had hard experience in Seattle, reported as the general feeling of libraries that they were hindered rather than helped by civil service examinations conducted by state or municipal boards. This almost goes without saying, and yet this is not reason why libraries should be freed from co-ordination with the official boards, which in turn should take the sensible course of permitting the library, under proper safeguard, to make its own examinations and rules, subject to official approval. Without this precaution there will be an inevitable tendency to return to the old methods of patronage and "push," the horrors of which are little

known to the present generation. It is unfortunate that the laws in several states and cities require preference for local candidates. Local candidates will be preferred, naturally enough, when they are on equal terms with candidates from outside; but nothing should stand in the way of accepting the best service from whatever source it is procurable. This is especially necessary in the higher posts if the library profession is to be made a profession. There should, therefore, always be protests against the inclusion of a provision for local preference in any law, beyond a proviso that in case of equal rank the local candidate shall be preferred—which latter is most sensible and safe.

The value of the Washington conference was largely in promoting the co-ordination of the several agencies—federal, state, and others—dealing with library extension, especially in rural communities. The agricultural section held meetings unusual both for attendance and interest, and one of the facts brought out was that the Department of Agriculture has in the field more than a thousand "county agents," who, with the field agents of the Bureau of Education, are the best possible people to interest rural communities in library help. Prof. Working's address developed the fact that few of these county agents had come in touch with rural libraries, and little was known by the Department of Agriculture of the work of the state library commissions or of the book lists prepared by libraries for farming communities. The Council passed a resolution which looked towards bringing these several agencies together, and there is good reason to hope that the "hind-sight" of future years will show the Washington conference to have been the starting point of a wide extension of the work in rural communities, whose possibilities have hitherto been altogether underestimated. "A long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together," may prove to be the direct outcome of the Washington conference.

THE TAX ON IDEAS*

ADDRESS BY EDWIN H. ANDERSON, *President of the American Library Association and
Director of the New York Public Library*

RUSSIA and the United States are the only powers of the first class which impose a duty on books published beyond their borders. Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium, Japan, the South African Union, Argentina, Australia and New Zealand impose no such duties. But Spain, Portugal, Italy, Brazil, and some minor countries of the two hemispheres, with Russia and our own country, pursue a less enlightened policy. With the exception of Portugal, the tariff barriers of the countries last named are erected solely or chiefly against foreign books printed in the language of the country concerned—in Spain, for example, against the importation of Spanish books, in Russia against Russian books, and in the United States against the importation of books in the English language. For a nation whose people pride themselves on being advanced and progressive, are we not in strange company?

Though our libraries have the privilege of importing foreign books free of duty, it is proper for us to consider the rights and needs of the general public. The private buyer, the general reader, has no organization to look after his interests in the matter, and no lobby to present his claims to the proper committees in Congress. Before these committees have appeared printers, bookbinders, booksellers and publishers—all with very natural selfish interests to serve—but the general public has been practically unrepresented. The libraries have appeared only now and then, when their privileges have been threatened. Has not the time come when this Association should espouse the cause of the student, the teacher, the scientific investigator, and the general reader of the world's literature? It is our business to promote the cultural process, as far as we may, through the wide dissemination of books—not Amer-

ican books alone, but books from every quarter of the globe. They have been truly called "the raw materials of every kind of science and art, and of all social improvement." Our libraries have accomplished little when they have imported only *samples* of this raw material. The samples serve the needs of only a small proportion of the reading public, especially in our great centers of population. To the greater part of the reading public these samples are merely tantalizing, and whet their appetites for what they cannot afford to buy for themselves. The interests of the libraries and of the reading public are identical. For both there should be a free market. For both, an enlightened public policy should provide that the world's books be available at as low a price and with as few hampering restrictions as possible.

There is nothing new in this contention. It is not even the first time that an humble librarian has espoused the cause of the general public on the question of the free importation of books. As long ago as 1846, Charles C. Jewett, at that time librarian of Brown University, afterward president of the first convention of librarians, held in 1853, later librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, and still later first librarian of the Boston Public Library, printed a pamphlet entitled "Facts and considerations relative to duties on books, addressed to the Library Committee of Brown University." He maintained that "imperative reasons exist for placing books among articles free from all duty." He then proceeded to give some of those reasons, as follows: "We recognize the importance of education; but students cannot be educated without books, and many of the books needed are not, and cannot be produced in this country. We recognize, too, the importance of what are commonly termed the learned professions; but the members of these professions depend mainly upon foreign books. It is nec-

*Delivered at the first general session of the American Library Association at Washington, May 25, 1914.

essary that we should have accomplished architects for the erection of our public and private edifices, and skilful engineers for conducting our works of internal improvement; but these men must get their knowledge mainly from foreign books. If they are restricted to American books, they will be continually led into errors, which would injure us in our reputation, and diminish the value of our investments.... If we prohibit or render dearer the books which these men need, we do an incalculable injury to the whole community. If to gain a revenue of thirty thousand dollars, we deprive a Fulton of the very book that would suggest to him the new application of some scientific principle, destined to change the whole face of society, and increase incalculably our wealth, is it a wise policy which we pursue?"

In the same year that Jewett printed his little pamphlet, 1846, the duty on all imported books was fixed by law at 10 per cent. ad valorem. Previous to that time the duties ranged from 4 to 5 cents a volume, or from 10 to 30 cents a pound, depending on language, date of publication, whether bound or unbound, etc. The first duty on books was levied by the tariff act of 1824. The act of 1842 increased the duties slightly, while that of 1846 simplified matters very much by levying a flat duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem, as stated above. This was amended in 1857 to allow institutions of learning to import books free of duty. With this exception the law of 1846, providing a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem, remained in force till 1862 when the duty was increased to 20 per cent. In 1864 it was further increased to 25 per cent., where it remained, as far as books in the English language are concerned, till the act of 1913. It is important to note that the duty was first doubled and then further increased during our Civil War. It was essentially a war tax, and doubtless justified by the circumstances. But it has taken 50 years to lower the duty from the war tax level. And this was accomplished only last year, when the duty was reduced to 15 per cent. ad valorem—still 50 per cent. higher than before the war. Here, as elsewhere, vested interests have played their familiar role of postponing justice. We should be thankful

that the last Congress made a substantial reduction in book duties, but we shall not rank with the more enlightened nations of the world till such duties are entirely abolished.

The McKinley tariff act of 1890 placed books in foreign languages on the free list. This provision was retained in the Wilson act of 1894, in the Dingley act of 1897, and in the Payne-Aldrich act of 1909. It was also retained in the Underwood act of 1913, as it left the House of Representatives. But in the Senate an attempt was made to impose a duty on books in foreign languages when they were less than twenty years old and in bindings less than twenty years old. The principal libraries in this country sent protests to the Senate committee; and these, with other protests, and, by no means least in its influence, the mere expression by the President of the United States of his surprise at such an attempt, were sufficient to defeat it. So the act of 1913 retains books in foreign languages on the free list. The privilege of free importation of such books by libraries was not withdrawn by the proposed Senate amendment; but its adoption would have seriously hampered us in the acquisition of books in foreign languages. It would have put a stop to our receiving such books on approval from the American importer, and required us to make our selections for purchase almost entirely from catalogs and publishers' lists. The revenue derived from it would have been negligible. It would have protected no infant, and, as some one has said, no senile industry; for such books are not, never have been, and never will be reprinted here. The amendment had its origin in a coterie of bookbinders whose motives were wholly selfish, and it met the defeat it deserved.

Since 1890, therefore, the only duty on books imported into the United States has been imposed on books in the English language which have been printed less than twenty years; and even these may come in free of duty to public libraries and educational institutions, provided not more than two copies are imported in one invoice. Until last year the duty on English books was 25 per cent. It is now 15 per cent. ad valorem. In whose interest, or upon what grounds of public policy is this tax levied?

For the six years from 1907 to 1912, inclusive, the average annual value of dutiable book importations was about two and three-quarters millions of dollars, and the average annual gross income for the Government less than \$700,000. After deducting the cost of collecting this income, it will be seen that the net revenue derived from it is inconsiderable. Evidently it is not a tariff for revenue.

If it is a protective tariff, who is protected, and why? We get all the light we need on this question from the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives last year. For instance, the American Bible manufacturers contended that if the duty on Bibles, printed and bound by the underpaid labor of England, was reduced, the Bible-making industry in this country would be entirely destroyed. Has some of the pauper humor of Europe been smuggled into this country? The price of Bibles to a hundred million people is to be maintained in the interest of a few hundred people engaged in their manufacture! What is best for the hundred million does not count. The case is typical in its absurdity. We put a tax on the enlightenment of all the people, to serve the selfish interests of a few.

The American author and the American publisher are sufficiently protected by our copyright laws, and need no protective tariff on books. If the materials used in the manufacture of books were put on the free list, as I think they should be, the manufacturer would need no tariff on books to protect his business. It is the book manufacturers, with the printers and binders, who seem to be most interested in the retention of this tariff barrier. At the hearings before the Ways and Means Committee the manufacturer exhibits an almost self-effacing carelessness of his own interests; but his concern for his employees, whose welfare he notoriously has so much at heart, is most impressive. He will usually be found standing behind the organizations of printers and bookbinders, prodding them on. Now labor organizations are a necessary economic factor under present social conditions. But when in the interest of their members they demand that a tax be levied on the means of enlightenment of a whole

people, they are not promoting an economic policy, but a debilitating disease.

Many years ago Robert G. Ingersoll said he believed in the protection of home industries; but when the infant grew to be six feet tall, wore number twelve boots, and threatened to kick your head off if you stopped rocking the cradle, he thought the coddling should cease. Among a proud people it is not an inspiring sight to see an industry begging for, or insisting upon, an advantage in the race with its foreign competitors. Does our national resourcefulness fail in the case of the manufacturers, printers and binders of books? If so, may not this condition be partly due to excessive coddling? The over-coddled child seldom develops into a resourceful man. Is there any reason to expect it to be otherwise with an industry? The American painter scorns the protection given him by the Government against the work of his foreign competitor, and time and again has petitioned Congress to put works of art on the free list. No American writer of standing, as far as I know, has ever sought protection against his foreign competitor. If those engaged in the mechanical processes of book-making are less proud and resourceful, it is a humiliating fact which calls for explanation.

The protected book industry in this country is now a wizened infant ninety years old. It has not thriven on the tariff pap. According to a writer in *The Unpopular Review*, who seems to be well-informed on the subject, the number of books published annually in the United States is only about six per cent. of the total annual production of the world. In proportion to population, Switzerland publishes annually ten times as many books as we; the Scandinavian countries, Denmark, Sweden and Norway together, six times as many; Germany, France, the British Empire, Holland, Italy, Austria and Japan, each from three and one-half to five times as many. Even Roumania, in proportion to population, publishes over three times as many books as the United States, while Russia publishes over one and one-half times as many. The figures for Spain and Portugal are given together, and our book production is slightly below theirs. "Beneath

these," says the writer referred to, "there is no lower depth."

For the last five or six years the total annual value of the books imported into the United States, both dutiable and undutiable, was about \$6,000,000, or six cents per capita. While we tail the procession in book production in our own country, we import from the other countries of the world only a paltry six cents' worth for each of us. In the face of these facts we cannot claim high rank as readers of books. Our ambassador to the Court of St. James, himself a publisher, is reported to have said not long ago that American men spend less for books than for neckties, and American women less than for the buttons on their dresses. The tariff has signally failed to promote the publishing, the manufacture, or the sale of books. During the last thirty or forty years the number of bookstores in the United States has notoriously declined. Now it is conceded that a good bookstore, well stocked and well managed, is of great educational value to any community. We, as librarians, are sorry to see them disappear, because good booksellers are our ablest coadjutors. In the interest of general intelligence we want to see more private buying and more and better household libraries. It is of vital importance to all our citizens that the book business should thrive here. But it was not the discounts to libraries that drove the bookseller out of business; nor has the tariff on foreign books done anything to save him. What, then, is the cause of his rapid extinction?

The writer whom I cited a moment ago, gives what seems an adequate explanation. While we publish only six per cent. of the annual production of books, we publish sixty per cent. of the world's periodical literature. Bookstores are disappearing; but we have nearly a hundred thousand news stands. In short, cheap newspapers and cheap magazines are taking the place of books in this country, chiefly, our Unpopular Reviewer thinks, because the Government carries newspapers and periodicals in the mails at one cent a pound, whereas the cost of such carriage is about eight times that. In other words, the Government practically gives a tremendous sub-

vention to second class mail which is paid by the first class mail. When you post a letter, nearly half of what you pay goes to defray the cost of carrying newspapers and magazines. Why books were not included in the subvention is not explained. If it is justified in the case of newspapers and magazines, on the ground that in a democracy the Government should thus encourage the diffusion of ideas among the people, why are books considered less important for this purpose? It certainly seems that our postal laws have discriminated against books. The present administration has improved the situation, as far as the nearer zones are concerned, by the inclusion of books in the parcel post. But for the more distant zones the rate is higher than before. Whenever the postal rate on books is higher than the cost of handling, the Government is levying an unnecessary tax on ideas.

On broad grounds of public policy there should be the freest possible flow of ideas, not only among our own people, but between nations. The most civilized peoples of the world are growing closer together, because they are beginning to understand each other better. If it is necessary to have any tariff barriers at all between them, it is certainly unwise to have barriers against ideas as printed in books. A tax on knowledge and education is especially unwise in a republic, the very existence of which depends on the intelligence of its citizens. Our tariff on English books bears heaviest on those who are least able to pay it—our scholars, our teachers, our scientific investigators. Elsewhere the most enlightened governments do everything in their power to encourage such men as national assets. Here our policy actually discourages them. An enlightened policy would put books in a class by themselves and on a plane above the ordinary commodities of the world. Instead of being taxed they should be privileged, not for the encouragement of an industry but for the education of the people.

While it has taken fifty years even to reduce the tariff on English books, there is great encouragement in the fact that a beginning has been made. The late Prof. Sumner said, "If asked why they act in a

certain way in certain cases, primitive people always answer that it is because they and their ancestors always have done so. A sanction also arises from ghost fear. The ghosts of ancestors would be angry if the living should change the ancient folkways." In tariff matters we seem to be a primitive people; any suggestion of change is met with an instant prediction of dire consequences. The political mind is panicky at the prospect of change. Of a politician who was always pessimistic about any alteration in governmental policy, it was

said that if he had been present at the creation he would have thrown up his hands in holy horror and exclaimed, "Chaos will be destroyed!" We have long been familiar with the political stump speaker who loves to expatiate upon the calamities which would follow any reduction in the tariff. Yet we have survived a large number of such reductions. When the next book schedule is under consideration, we commend to our tariff and postal rate makers the motto of this Association, "The best reading, for the largest number, at the least cost."

THE PRESENT TREND*

BY CHARLES K. BOLTON, *Librarian of the Boston Athenaeum*

You will perhaps think me over bold to speak this evening on the present trend of the Public Library movement, for it is many years since I last drew my salary directly from the taxpayer. But this seems to be an occasion when I am to share the more human privileges of the library world.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

To-night we may look back upon more than half a century of significant development in the Public Library as conceived and described by George Ticknor, the historian of Spanish literature. His was the master mind and warm heart that saw the benefits to be derived from a great circulating library for the people, with the popular books of the day purchased in sufficient numbers so that they could be read and discussed while they were a factor in the life of the moment. To him we owe the governing spirit of the Public Library throughout this broad land of ours, although Boston, his home city, has as yet shown no desire to honor him by a statue. These fifty years form an era of development along technical lines as well as in the testing of public responsibility, through which we have come to trust our own people as no nation ever did before. Gradually we have come to understand something about the proper housing of books, and the art of bringing their presence and value

home to the people; we have opened wide our doors to children, little children, and have extended our influence through branch buildings to every corner of a big city and into every school-house.

Through all this experimenting we have achieved much in the way of catalogs and systems of classification that appeals to peoples beyond our borders; and yet we have all along felt dimly, but with growing insistence, the call of our foreign population, and the claim of our business men to a share of our attention. But the call has come gradually into our consciousness, and has not hindered us in the perfecting of our technique.

Like the voice of the wild to the school boy the call upon us to put our systems to the supreme test of service is so insistent that it will ring in our ears for the next half century.

Already cooperation is influencing our methods. The Library of Congress has spread its catalog cards across the continent, and has made possible *gesamt* catalogs or union lists. Schemes for cooperative selection and purchase of books are taking shape. At the moment their scope seems endless, and they will expand until the machinery becomes cumbersome or until it delays results to the limit of usefulness. We have had the theory of centralization of authority as applied to transportation tried in New England to that same limit of usefulness, and, as boys say, we

*An address delivered before the American Library Association at Washington, May 27, 1914.

are now expected to pay the freight. Let us not accept the delusion that centralization and cooperation are everything and local pride, ambition and initiative nothing. They are factors to be adjusted in the production of any Utopia.

One form of cooperation, however, is suggested by the imminent danger of the loss of the current newspaper through disintegration. The mirror of our life to-day is to disappear in a generation, as the image on the glass fades with the coming of the dark. The best in our papers, whether national or local, must be preserved, if the record of our nation's life is to be handed on in any fullness and with any local color. Only by cooperative effort can this work of preservation be done, by obtaining rag paper for a special edition, or by a system of extracting certain sections of the news for copying and printing on durable paper.

Speaking now of material things, the significant thing about libraries, the thing which catches the eye of the visitor, is our splendid library architecture. We are to-day in an era of great central library buildings, beautiful to look upon, impressive as to their mission, and altogether admirable as signs of our higher life.

But I believe that the day of such buildings will wane. We invest from one to ten millions in a building which may in a generation be poorly placed for its work, behind in the best methods of heating, ventilating and fireproofing, or even out of date in the art of housing books. Monument that it is, it is not what counts most to-day in the public library movement. The living library, like the living church, is not built of marble, nor can it be left stranded by the din of business or the retreat of fashion. Beautiful buildings we should have, but not through sacrifice of salaries and service.

We are, I believe, to center our money, our ability and our treasure in branches, with a plain, serviceable structure for administration and storage. The branch will, like the chameleon, reflect its immediate surroundings. It is to throb rather than sleep. It is to be a civic center, alive from dawn to midnight, uniting, like Caracalla's baths, the interests of body and spirit, as they indeed are always united in a healthy

state. Here will be the books for the people of the vicinity, perhaps English, perhaps Yiddish, or perhaps English this year and Yiddish twenty-five years hence. Here also will be the headquarters for clubs representing both sexes, all ages, and all the languages of that famous tower of Babel. The swimming pool, the billiard room, the employment office, the kitchen for social nights, the music for public dances, they may be a part of it all, six days in the week including holidays and part of Sunday at least.

Even so the branch cannot do it all. I am convinced that the neighborhood house under the right guidance will deal intimately with the foreign born and bred as no librarian, missionary as she often is, will ever be able to do. The library and the school must face each local condition with local wisdom, not forgetting, as Miss Addams says, that things which make men alike are finer than things which keep them apart.

A teacher in a public school was holding up a picture of Mt. Vernon, the home of Washington. A little boy raised his hand to ask a question. "Teacher," said he, "in which flat did Washington live?" Here we have an ignorance of American life that is appalling. To some extent such a child must be transformed, but in the process we also are to change. Some of us are to live in flats and some foreign born will live in mansions.

What is our population? In the north end of Boston, Mrs. Amelia Davis directs a club for boys. One of these boys speaking to another said: "Mrs. Davis is a Jew because hers is a Jewish name." "No," said the other, "Amelia is an Italian name, so she must belong to my race." Being told that she belonged to neither race they discussed the matter and agreed that Mrs. Davis must be Irish. They, in the heart of Boston, had never heard of the race which founded Boston and Plymouth. In New England three-fifths of our people are foreign born and bred. Southern New England is the most densely foreign place in the United States. In Fall River eight out of every nine people one meets are not of our blood. The West has largely completed her railroads and mines, throwing back the immigrant tide to people the

East. In Los Angeles one out of every two inhabitants is foreign, while in Cleveland four out of five, and in New York five out of six are foreign born or bred.

We lay great stress on the illiteracy about us, but it is not this so much as dissimilarity of ideals that menaces our government. For that reason the human relation between librarian and reader, or between social worker and her circle, will be the vital factor. The foreign born likes good literature. He comes to our shores with a desire for the good, and he craves, if he could but express it, a standard library rather than the latest book. The latest in type and paper and illustration may attract his eye, but he will be content with literature that has stood the test of time. Even Harvard College is to have a standard collection within its great new Widener Building. How much more should every branch library in a large city be a standard library in a liberal sense.

BUSINESS METHODS

To bring his wares to the notice of the public the energetic man in a library to-day wants to adopt methods of business. How shall he do it? We see him trying all the agencies of a commercial nature, and he is likely to adopt some government methods, which, like our post-office system, look profitable, but really cost heavily to maintain.

In some states a state library serves every small town, and in others the nearest city is, or is to be, a distributing center. If the expensive book, rarely wanted, can be got to the people it matters little what center for distribution is adopted.

We are on the threshold of house-to-house delivery, and, as an experiment, it will be tried in compact well-to-do districts. We also hear much about the value of the rural free delivery of mail. They both have limited value and manifest faults. To rob the farmer of his daily or even once-a-week visit to the post-office and to permit him to live a life of isolation is a distinct loss to the social side of farm life. If the farmer will not go to the library the books had better come to him, but in serving him thus let us remember that there are disadvantages in the system.

A country parish once sent into town for

a preacher who did not use notes. One was sent. Next Sunday the parish asked for a different man. "Didn't he speak without notes?" the Bishop asked.

"Yes," was the weary reply, "but we didn't need a rural free delivery. We don't want too much even of a good thing." In all our experiments we don't want too much of a good thing.

If we believe in the inspiration which comes from the actual presence of a great library we cannot conceive of any adequate substitute through house-to-house delivery. Nor can the letter carrier in any way equal the personality of the librarian as a guide and friend.

More recently the library, as a practical tool, has made its way into the specialist's stronghold, and has dared to offer aid to the man of business. A forward step, though one beset with pitfalls, is the legislative reference library movement, through which the expert in books hopes to place before lawmakers the very widest, latest and best information on economic matters. I say beset with pitfalls, for the believer in popular government must look with some uneasiness on a permanent group of experts at the state capitol. A prominent reference librarian was asked if he and the governor did not have much influence upon legislation. He replied that between them they practically dictated new laws, and then he laughingly said, "And I dictate to the governor." Pride of power may easily in such a situation rob the excellence of the scheme of its just fruits. Democracy has reason to shun the path of bureaucracy if she reads European history with care, for the motives of mere man in a democracy are not always more unselfish than those of man in an aristocracy.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

We have made great progress in educating the public to the value of our documents. They represent scholarship of a high order, and they are of surprising interest. Can we not have abstracts issued in attractive form according to a broad classification? The mining population needs one group of extracts, the agricultural another. The shipper and the manufacturer cry for information buried in calf—or happily now—yellow buckram covers. You

remember the popularity of Uncle Sam's cook book, and of less fame the book on horses issued by the government. Many documents for immigrants cannot be had unless specifically asked for. The best farmers in Western Massachusetts are Poles. They want information which cannot be placed before them in the natural way. The labor unions forced into the law a provision that such information cannot be offered to our farmers, but must be withheld until the workers themselves ask for it.

THE TREND IN OUR PROFESSION

In a broad sense we may say that we now train for clerical and sociological work rather than for pure administrative positions, leaving it to the sifting of experience to bring leaders to the front. It is true that in some few of the library schools sifting is done before the doors are open to the professional student. It is true also that some searching is done in class to discover those of marked ability in certain lines—art, science, music, language, etc.—but I fear the study of personality in students is not sufficiently searching or ruthless.

We need librarians with a combination of sanity in business affairs, and imagination, faith and sympathy in leadership. If some cannot understand sympathetically the foreign born of our population we need to search out trained men and women who can. At Gardner, Mass., recently a meeting of immigrants was called to study the adaptation of the public library to their needs. A large number came, including leaders of the various races, but not one of the twelve trustees of the local library attended.

Especially do we need leaders who do not limit their horizon to the library field nor to the work for which they are paid. Too often we feel that every phase of a librarian's job is philanthropic, and that he owes nothing more in service to those about him. It is true that his work, like woman's in the home, is never done; but every efficient worker with a conscience is doing the world's work, be he banker or merchant or lawyer. Almost every leader in the great professions feels it his privilege and his duty to serve on directorates

and to do endless administrative work that must be done without compensation. From "Who's who in America," I have selected for study the records of twenty-five librarians of the larger cities. These notices are presumably revised by themselves, and so emphasize whatever of effort they consider of value. Here are the results: Fourteen belong to non-library societies, showing themselves broad enough to have interests that are non-professional. Seven have held offices of a civic nature, chiefly on a state library commission, one of the few positions suitable for a librarian to hold while engaged in his work. Eight have written more or less on non-library subjects, and five are well-known writers on technical library affairs. Three are engaged in remunerative avocations. The record is by no means a bad one, although it might be better. It seems to show that even the leaders as a whole confine themselves rather closely to their remunerative effort, leaving to lawyers, doctors, clergymen and merchants the great field of work that must be done without pay and without praise, to uplift the world.

In the big libraries we need library knowledge plus administrative training and a broad vision. In small libraries we need library knowledge plus the neighborly spirit. Too often the small town cannot get the right type of librarian or trustee. We are drifting therefore toward some system of control, perhaps advisory rather than authoritative, which shall combine considerable ability in supervision with intimate knowledge of local conditions. The state library commission, with its traveling agent, meets the need only in part. We ought to have more continuous oversight. For this work a district superintendent or director of libraries is proposed, his field to include from five to twenty-five libraries. The educational work in a group of small towns is managed by a superintendent of schools, and, if fear of encroachment upon the prerogatives of local trustees can be allayed, there is hope for results along similar lines in our development of rural libraries.

PENSIONS

A serious feature of all our public service to-day is the laying of emphasis on the

individual instead of upon the work of his office. The community to be served and the taxpayer himself sink into insignificance when an aged public servant is threatened with removal for incompetence. There is no escape from the evil except by pensions. When we begin to understand that from an economic point of view the pension is or may be granted to promote efficiency as much as to be humane we shall meet the expenditure more readily, and shall awaken many dormant institutions.

I wish we might have—foolish as it may sound—an official "Who's who" of librarians and assistants, a central record for every biographical detail of every worker in our profession, to which the trustee or chief librarian could turn for information. I understand that the French government follows every teacher in France step by step with such a record through his entire career. To make such a record creditable is a worthy ambition, leading to advancement.

What are we to be in the future? Are we to be scholars or philanthropists? Are we to be administrators or civic leaders? We cannot be all alike, nor should we try. But we can be positive and constructive. We can have character and we can get results. So that when the stranger from another land, or the historian of a later age, studies the record of our time the colors of the picture we leave will be distinct and clear, or even brilliant.

If we believe that all human impulse and all movements are in cycles or spirals we may hope that, whatever decrease in scholarship we may detect during the adjustment of the public library to the present needs of popular uplift, there will in good time be a reasonable reaction. Scholarship cannot be alienated from the library for long even though the library become a social center. Wherever books perpetuate the finest thought of all the ages, a library will bid men to read and to think.

THE LIBRARIES OF WASHINGTON*

By H. H. B. MEYER, *Chief Bibliographer of the Library of Congress*

THE city of Washington is rich in library resources. The Library of Congress would lend distinction to any place, but a recent census undertaken to gather information for the "Handbook of libraries in the District of Columbia," issued by the Library of Congress in cooperation with the District of Columbia Library Association, showed 137 libraries with a total of 5,674,000 volumes and pamphlets. Of these about two-fifths, or 2,250,000, are in the Library of Congress; a little over two-fifths, or 2,352,000, are in other libraries supported directly by the government; while a little less than one-fifth, or 1,072,000, are in libraries not supported by the government. In this last group the most important are the college and university libraries, and among these the Riggs Memorial Library of Georgetown University, Rev. Henry J. Shandelle, S. J., librarian, easily takes first

rank. The library dates from the founding of the University in 1789 and is the oldest in the city. It was named in honor of the father and brother of Elisha Francis Riggs, Esq., who, in 1891, equipped the library with galleries, alcoves and the main reading room in the south pavilion of the Healy Building. In 1911 Mr. Riggs furnished an annex calculated to hold 70,000 volumes. The library contains 106,341 volumes and 62,640 pamphlets, rich in patristics, Greek and Latin classics, American Indian languages, religious writings, including alcoves of liturgical, ascetical and hagiographical works. There are some hundred volumes printed between 1472 and 1520, and a fine working collection on the fine arts.

There are a number of smaller separate collections belonging to the University. The Hirst Library, which arose from the bringing together of the libraries of several students' societies, is supported by a small annual fee from the students and in

* A talk, which was illustrated by the stereopticon, given at the opening session of the Washington conference, May 25, 1914.

it the students enjoy special privileges. The Observatory Library of about 3,500 volumes and pamphlets is a part of the equipment of the Astronomical Observatory founded in 1846. The Law School Library and Medical College Library are attached to these schools respectively in the heart of the city. Especially worthy of note is the Morgan Maryland Colonial History Library of about 3,750 volumes and pamphlets, consisting mainly of books pertaining to the history of Maryland and the District of Columbia. Its importance is enhanced by the large, perfectly constructed archive or muniment vault which contains old papers, documents, and forms a depository to which Maryland and District families are invited to contribute their ancestral and other valuable papers. With it is connected a museum of historical relics synchronous with the books and documents.

The library of George Washington University goes back to 1821 and now contains about 45,740 volumes. It includes the important collection on Germanic philology brought together by Prof. Richard Heinzel of the University of Vienna, and the classic library of Prof. Curt Wachsmuth of the University of Leipzig. Apart from the main library are the Law Library, Medical Library, and the library of the National College of Pharmacy, which are located with their respective schools in various parts of the city.

The library of the Catholic University located at Brookland, one of the northern districts of the city, contains about 100,000 volumes and pamphlets. It is the center of a group of Catholic college libraries ranging in size from 3,000 to 15,000 volumes. Especially notable is the library of the Franciscan Monastery located in a building which affords an interesting specimen of monastic architecture. The library contains about 10,000 volumes and specializes in everything relating to St. Francis and the Franciscan Order.

At the Howard University for colored students there is a compact library of about 50,000 volumes, general in character, housed in a building for which Mr. Carnegie gave \$50,000 in 1910.

The government maintains two military schools in the District, both located at the

extreme south end of the city. The Army War College for the training of officers in military science had a library of 34,400 volumes which has recently been raised to the first rank by the addition of the important War Department Library of 60,000 volumes and 40,000 pamphlets, rich in books relating to the wars in which the United States has been engaged. The Engineer School for the instruction of the engineer officers of the United States Army has a library of 50,000 volumes, and 8,000 pamphlets, largely made up of civil, electrical and mechanical engineering literature.

The public library located in the Carnegie Building in Mt. Vernon Square in the heart of the city, was established by an act of Congress in 1896. It had been preceded by the Washington City Free Library in which Gen. Greely was very much interested. The establishment of the public library was largely due to the efforts of Mr. Theodore W. Noyes, editor of the *Washington Star*. The library has grown from the original 12,000 volumes received from the Washington City Free Library to 168,000 volumes and pamphlets. This development has taken place mostly since 1904 when the present librarian, Mr. George F. Bowerman, was appointed. Mr. Bowerman's services were recognized last year by a doctor's degree given him by George Washington University. It is generally acknowledged that he has made the best use of the limited resources at his command. Not having it in his power to establish regularly equipped branch libraries, he has gradually put into active operation 150 distributing stations in all parts of the city.

The government libraries are, as a rule, of a highly specialized character and some of them rank as the most complete of their kind. The library of the Surgeon-General's Office is the second largest library in the city, containing 503,327 volumes and pamphlets, and is a monument to the industry, scientific knowledge and bibliographical attainments of Dr. John Shaw Billings, who became surgeon-general in 1865, and through whose efforts the library was raised to the very first rank. It is believed to be the largest medical library in the world, surpassing the library of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, which has generally been

considered the largest. Even in the special field of French medical dissertations it has the most complete collection in existence. It has about 250 medical incunabula, of which Mr. Felix Neumann is making a check list. The library is further famous as being the basis of the *Index Catalogue* so well known to all students of medicine.

The library of the Geological Survey is hardly less notable. It contains 190,000 volumes and pamphlets and 25,000 manuscripts. Its catalog would practically constitute a bibliography of geological science.

The library of the Department of Agriculture contains about 131,000 volumes and pamphlets. It is a good example of centralized administration. The bureau and office libraries, of which there are about 12, are really branches of the main library. They have their own librarians who devote themselves to the specialty of the office and frequently undertake important bibliographical work. For example, the Bureau of Plant Industry, whose librarian is Miss Eunice R. Oberly, maintains a union catalog of botanical and horticultural literature in the libraries in the District.

Of similar interest are the libraries of the Weather Bureau and the Bureau of Fisheries, each believed to be the best of its kind in the world. The Weather Bureau Library contains 32,000 volumes mainly devoted to meteorology and climatology. The library of the Bureau of Fisheries numbers 28,695 volumes, especially rich in the literature of fish culture for food.

Other department libraries worthy of mention are the State Department, Bureau of Rolls and Library, one of the oldest maintained by the government. It has about 70,000 volumes on international law, diplomacy, and description and travel in foreign countries, while its manuscripts are among the most valuable in the government archives. The Navy Department Library contains about 50,000 volumes devoted almost entirely to naval science, especially naval construction. The library of the Department of Justice is a law library of about 45,000 volumes, rich in federal and state reports, with a considerable collection of British and foreign law. The Treasury Department Library consists of about 11,000 volumes on finance.

The scientific libraries maintained by the government are in two groups—those under the jurisdiction of the Smithsonian Institution and a number of bureau libraries under independent control, each in its own department. The Smithsonian Institution is an organization whereby a number of the highest officials of the government are made responsible for the administration of a large trust for the increase and diffusion of knowledge. The trust is the result of a bequest by James Smithson, an English gentleman, who died in 1829. He left his property "to the United States of America to found at Washington under the name of the Smithsonian Institution an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The Smithsonian Institution was formally established by an act of Congress in 1846 and has been one of the most widely known scientific institutions in the world. In exchange for its publications it receives the proceedings, transactions and memoirs of other learned bodies. These are regularly transferred to the Library of Congress and constitute the Smithsonian Deposit in that library. Under its jurisdiction are the National Museum, with a library of 43,700 volumes and 72,000 pamphlets. These are shelved in the main library on the ground floor of the New National Museum Building and in 31 branches in charge of the curators of the several departments of the Museum. The next most important library under the jurisdiction of the Smithsonian Institution is the library of the Bureau of American Ethnology, consisting of 19,000 volumes, 12,700 pamphlets, 1,700 manuscripts, constituting the finest collection of books in the world relating to American Indians. The Smithsonian Institution also controls the small libraries at the Astrophysical laboratory and at the National Zoological Park. For its own use it maintains in the office of the secretary what is known as the Office Collection, which is especially rich in books dealing with the administration of museums and galleries and the classification of their contents. It has besides a fine collection on aeronautics, and the Watts de Peyster collection on Napoleon.

In the other group of scientific libraries mention should be made of the library of

the Naval Observatory containing 27,000 volumes and 3,500 pamphlets on mathematics, astronomy and kindred subjects. Its collection of serials is especially fine. The library of the Bureau of Standards contains about 12,000 volumes in physics, mathematics, chemistry and technology. The library of the Coast and Geodetic Survey now numbers about 25,000 volumes. At one time it was almost twice as large but by the judicious weeding out of irrelevant and useless material it has been made a vastly better working tool. The library of the Bureau of Education numbers 145,000 volumes. It received its greatest development under Dr. W. T. Harris, who was Commissioner of Education from 1889 to 1906. During the early part of Dr. Harris's administration the library facilities of the city were not so good as they became later, and he was practically obliged to create a library of a more general character. Under Dr. Brown, who succeeded Dr. Harris as Commissioner, the new conditions were recognized and some 60,000 volumes of a general character were sent to the Library of Congress. The Patent Office Library is in two parts—a law library of about 4,000 volumes, and a scientific library of 9,648 volumes. The former is devoted to patent law while the latter, besides works in the physical sciences, includes a very complete collection of the patent reports of all foreign countries. The library of the Census Bureau, established as recently as 1899, already numbers 58,000 volumes and pamphlets, rich in statistical publications of our own states and of foreign governments. The library includes a notable collection on the science of statistics. The Public Documents Library is also of recent date. It was established in 1895 when the first superintendent of documents was appointed. From a few wagon loads of rubbish turned over to him at that time it has now grown to 147,255 volumes and pamphlets, and 16,289 maps. It is the most complete collection of United States public documents in existence and is the basis of the important Document Catalogues published at intervals by the Superintendent.

Among the small bureau libraries which should not be overlooked is the library of

the Bureau of Labor Statistics, at present located in the Commerce Building. It contains about 28,000 volumes and pamphlets both official and non-official dealing with all phases of the labor question. Its collection of trade union publications and the reports of factory and mine inspectors is particularly important. The Interstate Commerce Commission Library contains about 26,000 volumes and pamphlets, rich in railroad literature and interstate commerce documents. The Bureau of Mines, founded in 1911, already has a library of 10,000 volumes, of which 4,000 are kept at the Bureau while 6,000 are distributed among the field stations.

The Bureau of Railway Economics is not a government bureau but is maintained by the railroads of the country. It has a fine library of 25,000 books, pamphlets, etc., dealing with railways from all points of view, and about 10,000 volumes and pamphlets in addition devoted to finance, labor and other matters collateral to railway economics. The bureau has published, under the editorship of its librarian, Mr. Richard H. Johnston, a union catalog entitled "Railway economics, a collective catalogue of books in fourteen American libraries." The collection is open to all who desire to use it without restriction.

The Columbus Memorial Library of 28,300 volumes devoted to the Latin-American countries is part of the equipment of the Pan-American Union which was established in 1890 under the title International Bureau of American Republics. In 1910 the present building, for which Mr. Carnegie gave \$750,000, was dedicated, and in the same year the name of the bureau was changed to its present designation, Pan-American Union.

Washington is also notable as possessing the largest library on Freemasonry in the world. This is the library of the Supreme Council 33d degree and numbers about 100,000 volumes and pamphlets. It will shortly be moved to the new building now in course of erection at 16th and S streets, the Scottish Rite Temple.

The literature relating to the deaf and dumb is well represented at the capital. At the Columbian Institution for the Deaf is the Baker collection rich in the older pub-

lications, while in the Volta Bureau, Washington possesses an institution almost unique. It was founded in 1888 by Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone and was the outgrowth of his extensive researches to determine the causes of deafness. The library takes its name from the fact that the Volta Prize, created by Napoleon I, was conferred upon Dr. Bell for the invention of the telephone. This prize carried a gift of 50,000 francs which Dr. Bell devoted to laboratory researches that resulted in the development of the phonograph-graphophone. From the amount received for this invention he set aside the sum of \$100,000 for the increase and diffusion of knowledge relating to the deaf. That sum formed the original endowment and has been largely added to since. In 1909 he presented the library, the Volta Bureau, and other property to the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, and it is now owned and controlled by that association. The library includes the most complete collection of periodicals and society publications, both American and foreign, and reports of schools in existence. Of special interest to those engaged in research work are a card catalog of more than 50,000 deaf children admitted into special schools in the United States during the nineteenth century; manuscripts containing authentic information concerning 4,471 marriages of persons deaf from childhood, and the special schedules of the deaf used by the Census Office in 1900 containing detailed information about 89,271 persons returned as deaf or deaf and dumb in the twelfth census of the United States.

Collections of books for the blind are to be found at the National Library for the Blind, Miss Etta J. Giffin, director. A Vaughan press has recently been installed and the printing of books for the blind is now a part of the regular work of the library. All of the operations are conducted by blind persons engaged at regular salaries. There is a reading room for the blind at the Library of Congress in charge of Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider, and at the Soldiers' Home Library there are daily readings for the blind.

The Miller Library at Forest Glen, Md.,

while not strictly within the District of Columbia, should be mentioned in connection with Washington libraries. It was the private library of J. De Witt Miller, the original of Leon Vincent's essay, "The bibliography." Mr. Miller's books were literally buried in various places until finally in 1901 his friends, Mr. and Mrs. John Irving Cassidy, built a library for him at the National Park Seminary at Forest Glen, Md. There are about 22,000 volumes in the library, including many association books and autographed copies. Mr. Miller was a devoted Johnsonian, and collected everything relating to Johnson and his biographer. Since Mr. Miller's death in 1912 the library has been used by the students of the seminary, who are given a course of twenty hours per week in the use of the library and in library methods.

The Library of Congress has been described so well and so often that a detailed account of it is not called for here. It will not be amiss, however, to refer to a few important recent developments of its special collections. The Music Division, under the direction of Mr. O. G. T. Sonneck, takes rank with the finest musical libraries in the world—with the collection in the British Museum, the collection in the Royal Conservatory of Music in Brussels, and the collections at Berlin and St. Petersburg. The Map Division, under Mr. P. Lee Phillips, a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, also ranks among the most complete in the world. It contains 390,489 sheet maps, 5,193 atlases, and 404 manuscripts. The Division of Manuscripts, with the papers of most of the Presidents and of a great many public men, is of primary interest to all students investigating the source material for the history of our country. At the present time the Prints Division, which already contains 260,000 pieces, is being developed by Dr. Rice, professor emeritus of Williams College.

Books let us into their souls and lay open to us the secrets of our own. They are the first and last, the most home-felt, the most heart-felt of all our enjoyments.—WILLIAM HAZLITT.

THE EXHIBIT OF LABOR-SAVING DEVICES

As an attempt to bring together in about 3,800 square feet the best representatives of the most important types of labor-saving devices the recent exhibition fell far short of the completeness and the perfection which we had desired. Notwithstanding the imperfections, some of them inevitable but none the less to be regretted, a brief review of the exhibit may be of interest to some who did not see it. I wish to attempt also a brief survey of the important field which we attempted to cover, with some information concerning certain devices which for one reason or another it was either impossible or inadvisable to include in the exhibit.

A few copies of the catalog of the exhibit are still available and will be sent on request to any librarians who may wish them. (Three cents postage is required for mailing.) Although this catalog was intended primarily to serve as a guide to the exhibit, we endeavored to mention, so far as was possible in the short space which could be devoted to each firm, some of the most important features of the various devices as adapted to library purposes. We had endeavored not to include in the exhibit any devices which are not good or which are not well adapted to library purposes. The choice of the best representative of any kind of device, however, is largely a matter of personal preference, and furthermore the writer could of course not vouch for the merits of all devices exhibited. The notes in the catalog were therefore intended as a description, rather than an appraisal of the merits of the different devices and equipment. All quoted matter, except where otherwise indicated, was taken from statements made by the manufacturers.

A conspicuous feature of the display of adding machines was the absence of what is probably the best-known machine. Until a few weeks before the exhibit we had expected that this machine would be shown, but the manager of the local agency then announced that he wished to cancel the tentative agreement which had been made. Although we were sorry not to have this firm among the exhibitors, special circumstances in connection with the case made it seem desirable to adhere to the policy which

we had consistently followed, not to attempt to persuade any firms to enter the exhibit if they did not think it would be to their advantage.

We were fortunate in being able to secure a demonstration of two adding machines which are generally held to be among the best, in addition to the typewriter-adding machines. For the purposes of most libraries it seems as though the non-listing type of adding machine would be in every way as satisfactory as the listing type, and therefore better because quicker in operation. In the larger libraries, however, there is more likely to be need of preserving the records of certain calculations, and for such work the listing machine is a necessity. In many cases the combination of the typewriter and the adding machine is most useful.

Although the importance of the adding machine is fully recognized, there are many small libraries which cannot afford one of the standard machines. For this reason we endeavored, but without success, to obtain for the exhibit one or two of the inexpensive adding machines. Whether the statistical work of most libraries which cannot afford a more expensive machine is extensive enough to make an adding machine necessary is, I think, questionable, but many small libraries might do well to give a trial to some of the cheap machines, which might also prove useful for certain purposes in larger libraries to supplement the machines of higher price.

The "Golden Gem" adding machine is made by the Automatic Adding Machine Company, 148 Duane Street, New York. The price is \$10.00 for a machine of seven column capacity, or \$15.00 for a machine of nine columns. The manufacturers offer a free trial for ten days, and each machine is accompanied by a guarantee for one year. Whether calculations can be performed on this machine more quickly, more accurately or more easily than by mental calculation can be readily determined by an experimental test. The machine, which can be easily held in the hand, consists of a series of chains in columns. Figures are recorded by using a stylus to pull the chains down, the point of the stylus being inserted in the link of the chain opposite the desired figure



VIEW OF THE EXHIBIT OF LABOR-SAVING DEVICES IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MAY 25-26, 1914

22

in the proper column and drawn down to the bottom of the column. Some care must be used in operating to be sure of always registering the correct figure. As with any non-listing machine, where the figures cannot be read back, calculations should be performed twice for the sake of verification.

The American adding machine, which more closely resembles the more expensive standard machines, is manufactured by the Adding Machine Division of the American Can Company, Monroe Building, Chicago. This, a seven-column non-listing machine, sells for \$35.00. In one of the largest public libraries it has been given a trial, with results which seem to justify further consideration of it. The librarian reports that the chief objection to it was that it is rather noisy. The manufacturers offer to send the machine, express prepaid, on two weeks' trial. It is guaranteed against any imperfections for one year, and "the machine may be exchanged for a new one at any time by paying three cents per working day for the time you have had it."

Invitations to demonstrate were sent to all the best-known addressing machines, the addressograph, the Montague, the Elliott, and others, but only one accepted the invitation. The use of the addressograph is well known in the larger libraries, but it is perhaps not generally known that for \$37.50 or \$45.00 a hand-operated machine can be obtained which, the manufacturers state, is capable of doing all the work which can be done by the expensive electric machines, the speed, of course, being limited by the ability of the operator. Considering the possibility of using the addressograph for duplicating cards, it seems as though one of these hand machines might be used to good advantage in many libraries which cannot afford better.

Among the labor-saving devices which are of interest only to the larger libraries is the billing machine, represented in the exhibit by the Elliott-Fisher Company, one of the best-known manufacturers of machines of this nature. In large libraries their billing and order entry machine is capable of important service in the order department, the bookkeeping department and the supply department. The book typewriter which was shown by the same com-

pany is adapted to use in a larger number of libraries, either for making records in bound books or for loose-leaf records.

In the demonstration of several vacuum cleaners, some of very low price, two floor machines and two kinds of dustless brushes, a good opportunity was given to inspect various methods of cleaning. We were disappointed in being unable to show the vacuum system which is used in the John Crerar Library, but all of the machines and dusters shown we believed to be very satisfactory.

The demonstration of the two dictation machines afforded opportunity to judge of the value of the dictation machine method and also to form some idea of the relative merits of the two leading machines of this type, the dictaphone and the Edison dictating machine. A decision between the two, however, can be reached only after a long and careful test. Neither machine has entirely overcome all mechanical imperfections, and both have a great many good features. Choice between them is to a considerable extent a matter of personal preference. Both companies are glad to place their machines out on trial, and one can in this way determine which machine seems best adapted to his needs. Under some circumstances the dictation machine cannot be used to advantage, but for most purposes this method has been proved capable of effecting very important saving.

The manufacturers of the stenotype were unable to demonstrate this unique "short-hand machine" which "writes a word at a stroke." In construction the machine is somewhat similar to the typewriter, though smaller and lighter and with a keyboard of only 22 keys. The missing letters are supplied by combinations of two letters, both struck by the same finger at the same time. The system of stenotypy is based on the omission of all silent letters and on the simple arrangement of the keys, which makes it possible for the stenotypist to take dictation at a far greater speed than can be attained by the stenographer, and with greater accuracy. Two very great advantages are that any stenotypist can transcribe notes written by any other, and that the notes never become "cold." The machine is sold only to students who take a course in stenotypy in business schools. The general

opinion of those who have investigated the machine seems to be that the stenotype, now almost a new machine, will in time become very widely used. Any librarians who receive a stenotypist in response to a call for a stenographer will find it interesting to see what results she can produce.

Considering the extent to which manifold-ing machines are used in libraries, it was surprising that only four companies (exclusive of the Underwood Typewriter Company with their revolving duplicator) accepted the invitation to demonstrate in the exhibit. The writerpress and the printograph have many advocates in libraries, but the most widely known machines are the multigraph and the mimeograph. These machines differ so much in nature and method of operation that the purposes for which manifolding is needed must influence the choice of one machine or the other. The multigraph can produce an unlimited number of copies after the type has been set; the mimeograph can produce at most about 1,000 copies, when a new stencil must be made. It is probably possible to find a good stencil-maker for the mimeograph more easily than one can get a good multigraph operator, and some complain that the type-setting of the multigraph is hard on the eyes. The multigraph permits the use of various styles of type on the same work, and excellent results can be thus obtained in circulars and form work; on the mimeograph such variety cannot be obtained. These, and many other points, must be considered in libraries where only one machine can be obtained; in many of the larger libraries both machines could be used to good advantage.

There is considerable difference of opinion concerning the merits of the cheaper devices for duplication in small quantities. In Schulze's "The American office," p. 46, it is stated that "in spite of their crude appearance, these little duplicators are very valuable for inter-departmental communications and for forms, when only twenty to sixty copies are required." They have been found useful in many small libraries and, for certain purposes, in some large libraries. The expected demonstration of the schapirograph, which would have made it possible to compare this machine with its very simi-

lar rival, the Beck duplicator, was not made.

Machines for folding, for opening mail, for sealing envelopes and affixing stamps may be useful in large libraries. No machines of these types were included in the exhibit except the folding machine and the sealing machine shown in connection with the multigraph, which seem well adapted for use in any libraries where such machines are needed. The same company has also the Universal folding machine, adapted for more extensive work.

Machines for opening mail are operated either by hand or by electricity. There are probably very few libraries where such machines are needed.

Concerning both the sealing and the stamp affixing machines there is some difference of opinion. It is stated by many that none of the machines now made are free from imperfections which are likely to cause serious trouble. The mailometer, however, for both sealing and stamping, is in use in one of the largest publishing houses and is reported to give very satisfactory service. It is made by the Mailometer Company, Detroit. The multipost stamp affixer, made by the Multipost Company, Rochester, N. Y., is used in at least one library and has been found an important labor-saver.

So far as I am informed, the rotary copying machine is used in only a few libraries. A demonstration of such a machine would have been interesting, but we were unable to obtain any. Two of the best-known are the Roneo, made by the Roneo Company, 117 Leonard Street, New York, and the "Y and E copier," made by the Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Company, of Rochester. The rotary press eliminates the use of carbon paper and copy paper, and gives a facsimile copy. It has all the advantages of the old-style copying book, without the disadvantages, and in some respects it seems superior to the carbon copy method.

Toward the visible indexing devices of the Rand Company and the Index Visible Company the policy of watchful waiting is to be commended. Except for short lists of names, such as telephone lists and other short records frequently consulted, these devices are not yet well adapted to library purposes. They are being tried out in a number of libraries for lists of periodicals,

short lists of selected collections and other purposes. From talking with many librarians at the exhibit the representatives of the two companies learned much concerning the special requirements of libraries, and it seems likely that one or both companies will in time make the necessary modifications to fit their devices for more general library use.

The Universal pasting machine, made by the United States Gum Tape Company, was one of the most useful devices shown in the section of miscellaneous appliances. Some thought the price of the machine (\$10.00) too high, but considering the amount of time which can be saved by its use the machine will very soon pay for itself. It is adapted to use in all libraries, from the largest to the smallest, and will be found an important labor-saver wherever it is used.

The photostat had never before been demonstrated in an exhibition of this kind, and no previous exhibit, I believe, has included more than one photographic copying machine. The opportunity to compare the photostat and the rectigraph was therefore an important feature of the exhibit. It was unfortunate that we were unable to make the demonstration of these devices complete by including also the cameragraph. The manufacturers wished to exhibit, but found it impossible to do so. In the June issue of *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, p. 490, is a description of a new use for the photostat recently adopted by the New York Public Library in preparing a shelf list by the photographic reproduction of author cards from the catalog.

It was not found practicable to include in the display of typewriters any of the low price machines, one of the best of which is the Blickensderfer. Some of these machines are undoubtedly very serviceable in many small libraries, and in one of the largest libraries the Blickensderfer, fitted with special keyboards, is used for cataloging foreign books, which are received and cataloged two or three times a year. Whether it is better for a library of small income to purchase a low-price new machine or a rebuilt next-to-the-last model of one of the standard machines, is a question which deserves careful consideration.

An interior telephone system is a necessity for efficient work in any large or mod-

erate size library. It was not possible to obtain any such systems for the exhibit, nor have I any information concerning any systems which are entirely satisfactory. The use of the telautograph is, I believe, becoming more general in libraries, and furnishes a very satisfactory method of communicating in writing from one department to others. The famous dictograph is rapidly increasing its reputation in business houses and large manufacturing plants as a means of oral communication between departments. I do not know of any library in which it is now used, though one librarian wrote that he was considering it. It certainly seems worthy of careful consideration wherever an interior system of communication is to be installed.

The cash register, either of the "National" type or the autographic register, is another device, not strictly a labor-saver, which is being more generally used in libraries. Librarians who have installed registers are generally very well pleased with them. They have the advantage of giving the overdue public a convenient receipt for its money on occasions (usually few) when a receipt is desired. Perhaps, too, by imparting a businesslike tone to the receiving desk, they may inspire the public with confidence in the library's methods, and possibly avert the wonder which some borrowers express or imply as to the disposition which the staff make, personally, of the collected fines. But the cash register is not proof against the possibility of error in making change, nor does it help fix responsibility for errors, and many are opposed to adding it to the library equipment. The question is certainly debatable.

There are a large number of small and inexpensive appliances which are capable of greatly increasing efficiency in the daily routine. Most of these devices are easily demonstrated and are so inexpensive that it would not have paid the manufacturers to send their own representatives to show them. We therefore made arrangements with over twenty manufacturers to have such devices sent for demonstration under our direction. To a great many visitors this section was one of the most profitable parts of the entire exhibit. Especially prominent here were the pasting machine

referred to above and Mr. Hirshberg's fine computer, so simple in construction that we wonder why it was not invented years ago, and so useful that it is difficult to understand how any library can now get along without it. Its merits speak very plainly for themselves, and all who did not see the computer at the exhibit should not fail to investigate it. A description of it was printed in the catalog of the exhibit and also in *Public Libraries*, June, 1914, p. 260.

Few devices are worse than a poor pencil sharpener, and few will pay for themselves more quickly than a good sharpener. Judging from the experiences of many libraries, good sharpeners are often obtained only after costly experimenting with some which are not good. For this reason we desired to include in the exhibit as many as possible of the best. The Climax and the Dexter, made by the Automatic Pencil Sharpener Company of Chicago; the Jupiter, made in Germany and handled in this country by Favor, Ruhl & Co. of New York; and the Boston Pencil Pointer, made by the Boston Specialty Corporation of New York, may be fairly considered among the best. Efforts to obtain the latter were at first unsuccessful, and it was only after the catalog had gone to press that we learned that it would be shown by the Wm. G. Johnston Company. That there is a great difference of opinion as to what sharpener is the best is shown by the experience of one of the large libraries, where the staff at the main library discarded the Boston in favor of the Jupiter, and the staff at one of the branches are now using the discarded Boston and consider it better than the Jupiter. The Boston is now made in a new model, selling for \$2.50, which is said to be virtually the same as the older \$6.50 model.

The telephone counters made by the Veeder Manufacturing Company have been put to excellent use in at least two libraries, the Chicago Public and Columbia University, for recording circulation statistics by classes. If there are ten classes, for example, for which statistics are kept, ten of these counters are purchased and mounted on a board, each counter labelled with the name of one class. Throughout the day, when opportunity offers for arranging the book cards for the day's circulation, the

number of books in each class is recorded on the proper counter. It is thus possible at the close of each day to have the day's circulation completed merely by adding the ten totals. These counters sell for \$1.50 each, unmounted, with a discount of 25 per cent. in dozen lots, or 33 1-3 per cent. discount in lots of one hundred. Libraries which could not afford a counter for each class could simplify work to a large extent by providing counters for fiction and perhaps three or four of the most popular classes of non-fiction.

The exhibition of stacks and shelving, furniture, filing devices and general library supplies made a very interesting and profitable display. The space available for such equipment was too small to accommodate all the firms whom we should have liked to have with us, or to give all the firms as much space as they would have liked. Nevertheless, the opportunity to see the latest equipment of competing firms and to talk with representatives of the companies was a valuable opportunity.

In the lobby, at the head of the stairway the Library Bureau's wing-shape charging counter on the left and the built-to-order Globe-Wernicke desk on the right, presented a most attractive introduction to the comprehensive displays which had been arranged by these firms. Supplementing these exhibits of furniture and equipment for the filing department, the loan desk and the catalog department, was the display of Gaylord Brothers, which included practically all of their numerous appliances and supplies. Any librarians who were undecided on the merits of different stacks had the opportunity to acquire full information concerning the Sneed, the Art Metal and the Library Bureau. Each of these firms had installed small sections of stacks, of both the standard and the bracket types, with accessories such as book-supports, label-holders, and movable book-rests.

In general, the over-persuasiveness and the "barking" which are sometimes noticeable in business shows were happily absent from this exhibit. The closely grouped displays in the lobby and in some parts of the lecture hall presented a good opportunity for this evil to creep in, and we are grateful to the exhibitors for not allowing it to do so.

Their spirit of friendly competition with one another, and of co-operation in making the exhibit enjoyable and successful, was much appreciated.

It is not possible, nor would it be desirable, to attempt to mention here everything which was included in the exhibit. Brief mention should, however, be made of the attractive and useful "wing frames" displayed by the St. Louis Multiplex Display Fixture Company; of the changeable bulletins and the gummed letters, already widely known, of the Tablet and Ticket Company; of the Victor portable stereopticon; and the very interesting display of the Democrat Printing Company, especially valuable to small libraries.

In the preparation for the exhibit an effort was made—rather incidental to the exhibit itself—to collect information concerning time-saving methods employed by various libraries in the routine work. It was realized that such information could be successfully collected and made accessible to all only by a more special effort than we were able to make. Considerable information of value was received, however, and made possible a small exhibit which was placed in the librarian's office on the main floor. The great interest which several librarians showed in this small display encouraged the belief that our efforts along this line produced results of some value, and that if a more special effort could be made to collect all possible information of this kind the result would be extremely valuable.

The Museum Library of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences sent a blue print of the magazine shelving which had been especially designed for the library. This shelving is equipped with movable partitions, which make it possible to adjust the shelving to any height or width. The report of the library for 1912 states that "the movable partition device is very simple and any wooden or metal book shelf can be easily converted into a periodical shelf. This installation combines ready access, sightliness and economy of space and money for one of the most important classes of Museum Library accessions, as not only the current number but the current volume is in constant demand."

Another very interesting and practical design for magazine shelving was shown by a photograph and blue print of a case designed by Mr. Dougherty of Pawtucket, R. I. This case is so constructed that in a space of 6 ft. x 6 ft. there is room for about two hundred titles in one complete alphabet irrespective of their sizes and shapes. The case is provided with blocks of different lengths, which are placed behind the magazines. Behind each magazine is placed a block of the necessary length to bring the magazine to the edge of the case.

The Pratt Institute Free Library sent one of the banner dummies described in a recent number of the *Bulletin of Bibliography*. One of these is hung at the end of each stack and replaces the individual dummies.

In the *Newarker* for January, 1914, was a description of an interesting method of using colored bands on the backs of books and pamphlets to aid in the proper shelving of such collections as trade catalogs, directories, and pamphlet material. It was not possible to arrange for the display of samples to illustrate this system.

The Cleveland Public Library sent a "book end block" which is used for small special exhibits of books. This block, devised by Miss Eastman, is a leaded oak block, felt-covered on the bottom to prevent scratching, and grooved in front to hold a label. With this block was sent also a book dummy, for use in catching books for which reserves have been left. The dummy is made with a veneer of slate paper on the exposed part of the dummy, which enables the titles to be erased and new titles to be put on, so that the same dummy can be very conveniently used a great many times.

Some exceedingly attractive signs were contributed by the Seattle Public Library, and a collection of sample forms used in the catalog department were sent from the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. These included their method of shelf-listing books of fiction and juvenile books which are duplicated in great numbers and are not accessioned; special printed subject cards for use in branch catalogs in place of analytics; and special cards for directing the attention of foreigners to books on learning English.

A number of samples were shown illustrating some very interesting time-saving

methods employed in the Princeton University Library. These included the following: Various uses in catalog work of printed forms, rubber stamps, and other cataloging methods not easily described in a few words; a method of filing advance sheets of United States government documents for frequent use by giving specific alphabetic subject headings; an inexpensive and efficient method of binding and filing pamphlets in pamphlet folders; a pamphlet box used as a shelf label and book support, and also as a sorting cabinet for pamphlets and unbound periodicals; a special binder's dummy for periodicals; a box, a foot square, for transportation of books in quantities too small to make it advisable to use a book truck; a specimen of the ten-cent rebacking done in the binding department; a number of printed forms showing the economy of the library printing press; and one of the department and seminary library catalogs, illustrating the title-a-line author finding list. This saves duplication of card catalogs in the departments and seminaries. The time cost of consulting a card catalog is estimated by Dr. Richardson at from three to seven times the cost of consulting the title-a-line, long-page printed list, apart from economies in having several copies.

The Twenty-third Street branch of the Y. M. C. A., New York City, sent some catalog cards with headings printed on a hand printing press. The librarian writes that a better press than the one now in use in the association library is the "Official" press made by Golding & Co., Franklin, Mass. This press may be obtained in a 4 ft. x 6 ft. size for about \$10.00. The printing press is used in this library when fifty or more cards are likely to be needed for an author, the author's name being printed on the card and title, call number and other details added on the typewriter. The call number also is printed instead of typewritten whenever there is a run of fifty or more cards. Two fonts of type are used, the twelve-point Gothic for the authors, to match the L. C. cards, and the twelve-point standard typewriter type for notes and call numbers to match the typewritten cards.

The East Orange Public Library makes a very successful use of the rubber stamp as a substitute for the multigraph or mimeo-

graph as a saver of printers' bills. The stamp is used in some cases for catalog card headings, and is also used with surprising success for post card notices. The stamps are very well made and are cut in typewriter type, and it would be very difficult or impossible to distinguish the results from actual typewriting. The cost of the rubber stamp for a contagious disease notice occupying practically the full surface of a post card was \$3.25. This method seems very useful for libraries which cannot afford a manifold machine. For example, five hundred post cards containing enough matter to fill about two-thirds of the card were multigraphed outside the library for \$1.75. A rubber stamp for the same lettering would have cost only \$2.00 (plus the time required for stamping the cards) and would have been a permanent investment.

The University of Illinois Library has a very interesting method of following up periodicals not received on time. Trays, made of one-quarter inch hard pine, size 12 x 6½ x 2½ inches inside, are used, each tray holding 825 cards. Cards are divided in four sections, according to the frequency of publication—quarterly, monthly, weekly and daily. At the beginning of the period (the quarter, the month, etc.) the cards are all at the left side of the tray. As periodicals are received the cards for them are checked and moved to the right. At the end of the period all cards remaining at the left of the tray indicate overdue periodicals, which are written for. A system very similar to this is used in Germany, except that there a card with special perforations is used, permitting the use of a rod to so hold the cards in place that they are readily shifted from one side of the box to the other without removing the rod. The University of Illinois Library does not use the rod, and reports that if the trays are well filled the cards do not shift accidentally. In the same library the "indicators" manufactured by the Yawman & Erbe Manufacturing Co. are used in the book order work, a black indicator being used for rush books and a brass indicator for out-of-print books. In the case of rush books, the top of the card is divided into four divisions for the four weeks of the month. Each

card so marked is brought out for attention every Tuesday. With out-of-print books the top of the card is divided into four divisions, in which are written the names of the months. A new quotation is asked for, every four months, of different dealers.

The reference department of the St. Louis Public Library has adopted the use of bright stars upon book labels to indicate the proper shelving of the reference books. A red star indicates that the book belongs on the open shelves in the main reference room, a blue star indicates that it belongs in the art room, a green star in the applied science room, and the absence of a star indicates that it belongs in the stacks.

At the St. Louis Public Library the steel signal guides which were shown in the exhibit are used for the periodical check-list follow-up work. The periodical record includes about 1,800 titles, and 125 sets of the steel clips, numbered from 1 to 31 inclusive for the days of the month, are used in connection with the system. One of these clips is placed on the card for each magazine, indicating the date on which that magazine should be received. Each day the check list is gone over, and periodicals due on that day and not received are noted. For example, if it is the 21st of the month, the check cards are examined and 21 is watched for. A slip is placed behind each card with the sign 21 on it if the periodical has not been received. Not later than three days thereafter notices of non-receipt are sent.

A classified issue chute is used in St. Louis for sorting cards. This chute is a wooden tray 16½ in. high, 13 in. wide and 3½ in. deep, which stands upright on a solid wooden base, 2 in. in height and extending slightly beyond the base of the tray on all sides in order to make it stable. The tray is divided vertically through the center by a partition the depth of the tray. On each side of this are seven shelves, placed so as to form compartments, which are varied in size to allow more space for the more popular classes. Each compartment is labeled with a class number following the order of the statistics sheet. The chute stands on the issue desk at the right of the assistant, and as books are issued the book cards are put into the compartment which corresponds with the class number.

Thus the book cards need to be handled but once in making out a classified issue report, as they are already sorted and need only be counted.

A similar chute is used in St. Louis for alphabetizing cards, although it can be used only for arranging under the initial letter of the first word. This chute is a light wooden box, 21 in. long, 18 in. wide and 4½ in. deep. It is divided lengthwise by two partitions and crosswise by five, forming eighteen compartments of equal size (3 × 5½ × 4½). Each compartment will receive at least eighty standard size cards. Pasted in the center of the back wall of each compartment is a white label with a letter of the alphabet in black, 1 in. in length. The eighteen compartments are made to serve the twenty-six letters of the alphabet by grouping together letters which are infrequently used. As the result of an efficiency experiment made a year or so ago, it was found that the greatest efficiency in alphabetizing was gained by resting the base of the box about 6 in. above one's knees and tilting the box from the base at an angle of 135 degrees. It was found that the average time was nine minutes for 500 cards. The maximum time consumed was fourteen minutes, the minimum was five minutes.

The card sorting board used in the card section of the Library of Congress was shown in the exhibit. Specifications for making this board will be furnished by the Library of Congress on request. The board is extremely useful when a large number of cards are to be sorted. It can be used for sorting to the third letter. After the third letter it is better to handle the cards on a table.

The Copyright Office of the Library of Congress sent a very valuable collection of cards, forms and certificates used in the work of the copyright office for various purposes. This display showed in very convenient form the applications for copyright registration, the methods of indexing registrations, the cataloging of works deposited, the accounting for copyright fees, the reports on searches made, and other processes in the work of the office.

The Chicago Public Library has instituted a new system to enable borrowers to take

full advantage of the new book post. Any registered borrower, upon depositing one dollar to cover the cost of mailing books, may participate in the parcel post service. A receipt card is furnished the borrower and the various charges for postage are punched on this card, so that it will at all times show the balance to the credit of the borrower. The loan period of two weeks begins on the date of mailing, not the date of arrival. In like manner the loan period ends on the date of return mailing, and not the date of the arrival of the book at the library. Responsibility for losses or damages in transportation is borne by the borrower. Shipment of books is made only when the card accompanies the order, and no book will be mailed from the library unless the balance remaining on deposit is sufficient to cover all charges. When the balance falls below ten cents the borrower is notified of the fact. Samples of the receipt card and of the accompanying instructions will be sent by the Chicago Public Library to any who are interested.

A great deal has been written in recent years on the subject of scientific management in the commercial world, much of it possessing great value and some, written by people who have taken up "scientific management" as the latest popular fad, of little value. The introduction of scientific management as a fad in library work would be very deplorable. All serious efforts, however, which have been made to increase the efficiency of library administration are of great importance. In many libraries new devices have been discovered, or new uses for old devices, and many little time-saving short cuts have been devised. Some librarians have even conducted somewhat elaborate time studies and efficiency tests of various kinds. Reports on many things of this kind are occasionally made, by notes in the library papers, but they have not been made the subject of the special study which they deserve. The writer hopes that some time an effort may be made—more successful than the recent attempt and on a much greater scale—to ascertain all that has been done to secure a truly scientific management of libraries.

The importance of the proper use of mechanical labor-saving devices in library

work needs no argument. The result of the recent exhibit, however, will be only temporary and not as far-reaching as it should be unless it is followed by an effort among librarians of the country not only to make use in their libraries of the devices with which they happen to become acquainted, but also to make generally known any new devices or methods devised by them or coming to their knowledge in any way. Granting, as every one will, that efficiency in the administration of the library is of very great importance, hardly second to the need for efficiency at the loan desk or the reference desk, it seems evident that the need of co-operation is in no part of library work greater than in regard to the devices and the methods which so greatly influence the efficiency of administration.

C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON,

Assistant Librarian,

District of Columbia Public Library.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION PROGRAM

FOLLOWING is the tentative program of the Library Department of the National Education Association, whose convention is to be held in Saint Paul, Minn., July 4 to 11, 1914:

Wednesday morning, July 8. Joint Meeting with National Council of Teachers of English.

1. Cultural possibilities of the school and college library.
2. The library's debt to culture. Mr. M. S. Dodgeon, secretary Wisconsin Library Commission, Madison.
3. The list of books for home reading of high school pupils; a symposium of experiences, led by Miss May McKittrick, assistant principal, East Technical High School, Cleveland, Ohio.

Wednesday afternoon, July 8, at the University Farm. Rural School Libraries.

1. The country child in the school library. Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, state superintendent of public instruction, Olympia, Washington.
2. The library in the rural school:
 - (a) The book: Report of the committee upon standard foundation library for a rural school. Miss Harriet A. Wood, supervisor of school libraries, Library Association, Portland, Oregon; and Mr. Walter Barnes, State Normal School, Glenview, West Virginia.
 - (b) The teacher: Report of the committee upon the training of the rural teacher to know and use the school library. Miss Delia G. Oviatt, librarian, State Normal School, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Miss Mabel Carney, State Normal University, Normal, Illinois.
 - (c) The community: Report of the committee upon community service from the rural school library. Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, secretary, Missouri Library Commission, Jefferson City, Missouri; and Mr. T. N. Carver, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
3. Business: Appointment of committees.

Thursday, July 9. Joint Meeting with the Minnesota Library Association.

- 9:00 a. m., House Chamber, The Capitol.
1. The newspaper morgue, the library, and the school. Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, librarian, Public Library, St. Paul, Minnesota.
 2. Libraries and schools; educational co-operation. Willie H. Kerr, librarian, State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas.
 3. Normal school training in library methods. Miss Delia G. Ovitiz, librarian, State Normal School, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
 4. The county library and the rural problem. Mrs. P. P. Claxton, Washington, D. C.
 5. Visit the Minnesota State Capitol.
- 2:30 p. m.
6:30 p. m.
- Dinner for visiting librarians, by courtesy of the Minnesota Library Association.

Friday afternoon, July 10. High School Libraries.

1. A normal budget for a high school library; figures, experiences and ideals.
2. Successful books in vocational guidance.
3. High school branches of public libraries.
4. Business: Reports of committees. Election of officers.

SCHOOL LIBRARY EXHIBIT

The school library exhibit prepared by the United States Bureau of Education as a permanent traveling exhibit, and first shown at Washington in May during the conference of the American Library Association, will be shown at Saint Paul during the N. E. A. There will also be special library exhibits at the Saint Paul Public Library.

SEND YOUR NAME TO SAINT PAUL

Librarians and all interested in library work are asked to indicate their intention to attend the Saint Paul meetings. Send your name to Miss Martha Wilson, State Department of Education, Saint Paul, Minn.

LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY IN NEW QUARTERS

ON JUNE 1 the Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library was opened for service in its new quarters in the Metropolitan building, in the heart of the city's business district. Although an independent central library building—long needed and long desired—is still a creation for the future, the library now for the first time in its history occupies quarters especially designed for library service and adapted, so far as possible, to the best modern requirements of library administration, and its removal is therefore an event of importance in the history of libraries on the Pacific Coast. As has been previously noted in the JOURNAL, the new quarters consist of the three upper floors of a recently completed office building at

Fifth street and Broadway. The problem of adaptation was, therefore, similar to that faced by the Cleveland Public Library authorities last year, and these two libraries now offer interesting examples of what may be termed concentrated modern library planning under office-building conditions.

On the lowest of the three library floors—the seventh—are grouped the administrative and business activities. Here are the offices of the librarian and assistant librarian, the order, receiving, cataloging, and branch divisions, and two public departments—the children's room, in a large, well lighted corner room; and the newspaper and magazine reading room. In the latter office space for the head of department and staff is so arranged as to give full supervision, and excellent facilities for filing and routine work.

The eighth floor, devoted to the circulation and reference departments, has been admirably planned for efficiency and convenience. The circulation department, large, lighted from above by skylight, with central delivery desk, has a mezzanine floor, reached by side stairways, where are installed the various special collections, each in charge of a reference librarian. The general circulating collection is on open stacks ranged around the sides of the delivery room and freely accessible to the public; the information desk, prominently placed, directly faces the delivery desk, and during busy hours special assistants are detailed for service "on the floor," to give information, help and general oversight to the public. The reference room occupies the Broadway frontage, entrance being through the circulation department. It is large, excellently lighted, and well arranged; connected with it is a teachers' department, for reference and study. The special reference collections, as already noted, are on the mezzanine (or ninth) floor, and among these are three new departments—the departments of sociology, of industry, and of art and music. As outside access to both circulating and reference departments is had only through the main entrance of the circulation room, with turnstile and automatic gates, loss of books from these two departments should be reduced to a minimum, despite the free access given to the entire collection.

On the ninth floor also are quarters for the Pacific Library Binding Company, which has a five-year contract to do the library's work; and a lecture room for the use of the library training class. There is a well-equipped kitchen and lunchroom for the staff, and an attractive staff restroom.

Public service at the main library in its former quarters was suspended for the week of May 25-30, pending process of removal, which, including holidays, occupied eight days. The system of moving, carefully planned in advance, was similar to that employed in moving the New York Public Library, and all details were carried out with entire success. All the shelves in the new quarters were given a definite designation and the boxes were labeled to correspond before leaving the old shelves; plans were drawn locating every article in the new departments, and as it was moved each article was labeled in accordance with the plan. It was necessary to purchase new furniture and fittings for several of the departments. On June 1, the day the library opened for service, there was an attendance of 20,000 persons—not sightseers, but library users—eager to resume the interrupted service.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS—MAY, 1914

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES	
Britton, South Dakota	\$7,500
Brookport, Illinois	5,000
Commerce, Texas	10,000
Edgewood, Pennsylvania ..	12,500
Exeter, California	5,000
Franklinville, New York (Part cost)	2,200
Gatesville, Texas	7,500
Kirklin, Indiana (Town and Township)	7,500
Midland, Pennsylvania	20,000
Mitchell Town and Marion Township, Indiana	15,000
Niobrara County, Wyoming	11,000
St. Paul, Minnesota (Three branches)	75,000
Santa Barbara, California	50,000
South San Francisco, California ..	10,000
Wharton, Texas	8,000

\$246,200

INCREASES, UNITED STATES	
Big Horn County, Wyoming (Subsidence damage)	\$2,500
Cincinnati, Ohio	6,000
Cresco, Iowa (To provide for surrounding townships)	7,500
Lawrenceburg, Indiana	3,000
Plymouth, Wisconsin	4,400

\$23,400

ORIGINAL GIFTS, CANADA	
Fort Frances, Ontario	\$10,000
Norwich, Ontario	7,000

\$17,000

OTHER GIFTS, ORIGINAL	
Frankton Junction, Auckland, New Zealand	£1,500

OTHER GIFTS, INCREASES	
Hope Town, Cape Colony, South Africa (Earthquake damage) ..	£100

American Library Association

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING, WASHINGTON, MAY 25-29, 1914.

THE thirty-sixth annual meeting of the American Library Association was held in Washington, D. C., May 25-29. Headquarters were in the New Willard Hotel, where most of the sectional meetings were held, although a few sections met in the New Ebbitt, across the street. The general sessions were held in Continental Hall, the beautiful home of the D. A. R. on Seventeenth street. Over 1,200 had registered by Thursday, making the record of attendance (as well as the record of temperature) surpass all previous conferences.

Though undeniably hot in Washington during much of the conference week, we are assured that all of the preceding weeks of May were delightfully cool, and that the cool weather which began on the afternoon of May 29 continued the following week, so that comfort required an extra blanket at night. Had the dates of the conference been fixed for a week earlier or a week later, not even Seattle would have been able to throw stones at the climate.

A new feature this year was the excellent exhibit of labor-saving devices, held in the Public Library of the District. About two-thirds of the second floor was given over to the exhibit, which included both labor-saving devices proper, and general library furniture and equipment. There were sixty-

three exhibitors, and the various kinds of devices shown included not only the higher priced articles, but also those less expensive. Mr. C. Seymour Thompson, who had charge of the assembling of material, has prepared an article describing the exhibit in some detail, which is printed elsewhere in the JOURNAL.

There was no official post-conference trip this year, not enough people registering in advance to guarantee the necessary arrangements. A score or so, however, did go down to Old Point Comfort either Friday or Saturday night, and after a brief stay there some of them went on up the James river to Richmond, following the itinerary suggested for the post-conference trip.

There were only four general sessions this year instead of the usual six. Three of these were held in the evening and the last one on Friday afternoon. In addition, twenty-one sectional meetings were held, and the program, coupled with the distractions offered by Washington with its 137 libraries, its public buildings, and its historic landmarks, provided occupation for every waking moment.

On Thursday evening the librarians of the District of Columbia gave a reception and dance in the ballroom of the New Willard, which, in spite of the heat, was a most delightful affair. The Washington librarians were assisted by the A. L. A. entertainment committee, which consisted of the following: Mr. Howard L. Hughes, chairman, Miss Ono Mary Imhoff, Mr. Henry N. Sanborn, Miss Pearl I. Field, Miss Caroline Webster and Mr. F. B. Spaulding. All through the week the students and alumni of the various library schools were holding luncheons and dinners, which proved to be the most satisfactory way for friends to meet. Indeed, one of the chief disadvantages of holding a conference in a large city was felt to be the difficulty people had in finding each other.

Election of officers for the coming year was held on Thursday, and the following were elected:

President—H. C. Wellman, librarian, Springfield City Library Association.

First vice-president—W. N. C. Carlton, librarian, Newberry Library, Chicago.

Second vice-president—Mary L. Titcomb, librarian, Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md.

Members of executive board (for three years)—J. T. Jennings, librarian, Seattle (Wash.) Public Library, and Mary W. Plummer, director, Library School, New York Public Library.

Members of the council (for five years)—Adam Strohm, librarian, Detroit (Mich.) Pub-

lic Library; W. R. Watson, chief, division of educational extension, New York State Library, Albany; Corinne Bacon, librarian, Drexel Institute Free Library, Philadelphia; Andrew Keogh, reference librarian, Yale University; Effie L. Power, supervisor children's work, St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library.

Trustees of endowment fund (for three years)—W. W. Appleton, New York City; (for one year) M. Taylor Pyne, trustee, Princeton University.

FIRST GENERAL SESSION

Herbert Putnam, the head of the Library of Congress, opened the first general session Monday evening with a few words of greeting. He said that Washington, following its usual policy, had issued no special invitation to the A. L. A. to meet there, feeling that such an invitation would be a presumption on the part of a city which is the political home of every citizen. He heartily welcomed the members of the Association, however, and felt certain that every librarian present would find inspiration in the natural beauties of the city as well as in its libraries.

Edwin H. Anderson, director of the New York Public Library and president of the association, made the response to Dr. Putnam's welcome, and immediately afterwards launched upon his annual address, which he called "The tax on ideas," and in which he inveighed strongly against the system which has resulted in excluding from America by the tariff wall much of the best of the literary production of the rest of the world. The president's address is, as usual, reprinted elsewhere in this issue.

Following Mr. Anderson, Dr. Bostwick gave the report of the committee on library administration, which had in charge the preparation of the exhibit of labor-saving devices.

H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer of the Library of Congress, had prepared a handbook of the 137 libraries of the District, telling in connection with each the main facts of its history, together with its regulations and resources. Much of this information he repeated at this meeting, illustrating his talk with stereopticon slides, thus furnishing at the outset and in the most interesting way just the information the visiting librarians needed to help them spend their time in the city to the best advantage.

SECOND GENERAL SESSION

At the second session on Tuesday evening the reports of several of the committees were distributed in printed form instead of being read. A second and very popular distribution at this meeting was made by the Seattle dele-

gation, who gave a rose to each person present, with the compliments of the Seattle Commercial Club. The financial report was read by Dr. Andrews of the John Crerar Library, and Dr. Hill read a report on the preparation and installation of the A. L. A. exhibit at Leipzig, quoting from a letter from Mr. Koch, in which the latter described his reception by the King of Saxony, and the opening of the exhibit. The sum of \$4,275 was furnished for this exhibit by 131 subscribers. In addition, the Library Bureau provided furniture to the value of \$300, and publishers of children's books made generous donations. The material for the exhibit filled 43 crates and boxes when shipped.

Mr. Legler read the following minutes on the death of Dr. Thwaites, and Mr. R. R. Bowker made the motion that the meeting, by a rising vote, accept the report:

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES

Many men achieve success by consistent application in one direction; some can do many things indifferently well; few possess that creative power which invests whatever they undertake with signal distinction. Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites had the rare combination of qualities which enabled him to pursue many and varied interests with marked success. From boyhood to the termination of his full and busy life, whatever came to him to do, he performed with marked ability and a judgment that compelled success. Each successive experience was but the preparation for something broader to follow. As a young man working his way through college, by teaching school and performing farm labor during intervals, and later as a newspaper correspondent and editor, he sharpened those qualities of natural sagacity and judgment which were to prove so productive in the fields of usefulness and honor which later engaged his thought and labor. Succeeding Dr. Lyman C. Draper as superintendent of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, he brought his natural abilities as an administrator and organizer to the task of making generally useful a vast and important mass of historical materials accumulated by his predecessor and perforce left without orderly arrangement, just as the miscellaneous collection had been gathered. Dr. Thwaites not only added with keen scholarly instinct to this great collection so as to give it balance and completeness in its own field, but developed and stimulated the historic interests of his constituency until the society became the leading organization of its kind in the Middle West, and one of the most active and enterprising in the country. The interest thus awakened found expression in the splendid library building which eventually housed the great collection, besides offering hospitality to the library of the great University of the State.

Not only were the riches of the Historical Society rendered freely available to scholars and writers, but Dr. Thwaites gave to many of the documents of major importance the impress of his editorial capacity. The published volumes which bear his name as editor or author are unsurpassed for sound scholarship and forceful interpretation.

As a librarian, too, Dr. Thwaites achieved distinction. His election as president of the American Library Association, in 1899, was a well-merited recognition of leadership in the profession. Numerous contributions to the library press on vital subjects bear testimony of his interest and his versatility. His intimate friend and associate, Prof. F. J. Turner, of Harvard University, thus summarized his achievements at a memorial meeting of the Historical Society:

"His activities touched every aspect of the social and scholarly life of his time. He was an active member of the Free Library Commission; he was a secretary of the Wisconsin History Commission that has

already published nine valuable volumes on the Civil War. He lectured on history in the university. He wrote the standard history of Wisconsin, of Madison, of the university, of his lodge, and of the Madison Literary Club. He was influential in the work of the City Hospital, the University Club, the Unitarian Church. He was a pillar of strength in the American Library Association, the American Historical Association and the Bibliographical Society of America. With all his special duties, he produced a volume of scholarship that would have filled an active life that had no other duties. His books of travel in England and on the Ohio are charming specimens of their type. His Jesuit relations comprise 75 volumes of French, Latin and Italian documents. His early western travels run to 32 volumes, and he brought out the definitive edition of the journals of Lewis and Clark. As America grows older, more and more it exhibits a tendency to turn back to the heroic age of its explorers and pioneers. In historical pageants, mural decorations, sculpture, poetry, and in all the æsthetic use of historical symbols may be seen the growing appreciation by the nation of its remote past. By these editions, which constitute the sources of the early history of Canada, the middle west, the Missouri valley, and the Pacific northwest, Dr. Thwaites made himself the editorial authority to whom the student must turn if he will study this great age of American development. In the course of a little over a quarter of a century he wrote some fifteen books, edited and published about 168 other books, and wrote more than a hundred articles and addresses."

This is but a brief and incomplete record of his public and professional service. Of his personal qualities, they can speak best—and they are many in number—who experienced his generous aid to the beginner, his kindly and valuable counsel to all who sought it, his patient consideration for all who were in trouble or distress, his friendly attitude to associates and subordinates, and his social charm in the intimacy of home and neighborly circles.

HENRY E. LEGLER,
CROS H. F. LECHE,
CHARLES H. GOULD,
Committee.

The first address of the evening was by Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, on "The need of a national archive building." He showed by striking examples the evils of the present situation, and he pointed to the erection of a national archive building as the only satisfactory remedy. At the present time the United States government is paying an annual rental of from \$40,000 to \$50,000 for warehouses, unsuitable at best, in which to store its public documents. For \$1,500,000 the finest archive building in the world, containing 3,000,000 cubic feet and with possibility of extension to 9,000,000 cubic feet, could be erected. Dr. Jameson said Congress, in the public buildings act of March 4, 1913, authorized the secretary of the treasury to make plans for such a building, but no money was appropriated for making plans. A clause appropriating the needed sum in the sundry civil appropriation bill is now before the House committee on appropriations. Dr. Jameson said advantage should be taken of European experience and advice, Europe having naturally had much longer and more varied experience in archive construction than America. He also dwelt upon the need of having ultimately an archival organization, for which, indeed, provision should be made before the building is finished.

Dr. Jameson's paper was discussed by Gailard Hunt, chief of the division of manuscripts of the Library of Congress, and by Victor H. Paltsits, chairman of the Public Archives Commission of the American Historical Association. Mr. Hunt felt that the European practice of separating library and archives is a weakness and is liable, at least, to provoke competition rather than co-operation. Given the archives to administer, the Library of Congress would operate library and archives together, and if one eventually swallowed the other it would be no matter. Both concerted action and individual importunity are needed to reach the men on Capitol Hill who have the power to change the present conditions and to transfer control of archives from its present scattered state into the hands of one central agency. Mr. Paltsits said it will be the business of the public archives commission to stimulate the public conscience to respect these monuments of the American people. At present court records are kept best because of the fact that courts exist in every community and because the people can see the money value of wills and title deeds.

"The library and the immigrant" was the subject of the address by John Foster Carr, director of the Immigrant Education Society and enthusiast in the work of helping the foreign-born dwellers in our land to become good American citizens. "No naturalized citizen can ever be a good American," he said, "unless he has first been a good Italian or German or Greek—that is, unless he has the reverent instinct of loyalty to the land of his birth." There is no agency better fitted than the library to give him reason for respecting and loving our land. Here in a real American environment he can find a welcome and a respect for his own land. Every attempt made by libraries to attract recent immigrants has had unexpectedly large success. Through papers and books in his own language, the library helps the immigrant to knowledge of American conditions that make his daily living easier, and raises its standard. It is helping him to learn English that will improve his working skill and wages, and reduce by one-half, as English does, his liability to serious industrial accident. This is the truth of the practice as well as of theory.

The immigrant can be reached oftentimes by the distribution, through societies and clubs, trade unions and factories, drug, stationery and grocery stores, of attractive lists of books and of circulars telling of the existence and purpose of the library. The public schools, both day and evening, are also very helpful in spreading knowledge of

library privileges. Evening entertainments including simple lectures, often illustrated by the stereopticon, addresses by men of different nationalities to those of their own speech, concerts, and exhibitions of photographs, etc., have all been useful in attracting the foreigner to the library building. As one of Mr. Carr's Italian friends summed up American characteristics, "Americans are not like us, of one blood. They are a society of people who think alike." And it is in helping the newly arrived aliens to think like Americans that the libraries have opening before them a broad field of service.

Before introducing the next speaker, Mr. Anderson took occasion to recommend to the attention of all present, with his endorsement, the new book which Mr. Carr has just published, entitled "Immigrant and library: Italian helps," containing some of Mr. Carr's addresses, and lists of books in Italian which are well adapted to library collections.

Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States commissioner of education, was the last speaker of the evening. He spoke on "Libraries for rural communities." He said the duty of the Bureau of Education was to give such information to the people of the United States as would assist in establishing better schools and in promoting education in general. In this work librarians can help, for it is now recognized that the library and school stand on equal footing as educational factors. In the cities of this country a child between the ages of six and twenty-one, spends an average of about 5000 hours in school, while in rural districts the number is reduced to 4000. This leaves the city child 104,000 waking hours, and the country child 105,000, when other influences than the schools can be at work. If in school hours the child can be given a taste for good books and can form the reading habit, he can go on all the rest of his life acquiring true culture from his books—provided he has access to the books.

One of the most important movements of the last quarter century has been the growth of the library movement. There are five times the number of libraries there were twenty-five years ago, but of the 3000 counties in the country there are still 2200 having no library of more than 5000 volumes. Ninety per cent. of the people in the open country, who have the fewest outside distractions and the most time to read, have no adequate book supply.

Dr. Claxton urged the starting of a campaign for the establishment of county libraries at the county seats, which the whole county should be taxed to support. Since it

would be too costly to put in every library all the books its patrons might desire, every state should have a library for the use of the whole state, not merely for the legislators at the capital. To promote interest in this movement for more county libraries, Dr. Claxton pledged the help of the men sent out by the Bureau of Education through the rural districts.

THIRD GENERAL SESSION

At the third session, Wednesday evening, Miss Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, made a motion that a committee of five be appointed by the executive board to consider the advisability of changes in the Council, the committee to report to the Council at its winter meeting. Miss Ahern feels that the Council, with its present membership of nearly a hundred, has become so large as to be unwieldy. Her suggestion is that membership in the Council be confined to the ex-presidents of the Association, the executive board, and representatives of the affiliated associations.

Mr. Anderson then introduced Mr. Arthur Hastings Grant of Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. Grant's father, Mr. S. Hastings Grant, was the secretary at the first library meeting held in this country, which met in New York in 1853, under the leadership of Chas. C. Jewett. In 1912 Mr. Grant presented to the Association what he believed to be all the letters and papers left by his father, relating to this meeting. Quite recently he accidentally discovered the notebook which had been used for an attendance register at the 1853 meeting, containing the autograph signatures of all present, and this book he had carried to Washington to give to the Association. Besides the names of those in attendance, the book contains the list of libraries represented and the hotels at which the members stayed.

Following Mr. Grant's presentation of the register, Mr. Anderson withdrew, turning over the meeting to Mr. Hiller C. Wellman as presiding officer. The first paper was by Mr. Charles Knowles Bolton of the Boston Athenaeum, who spoke on "The present trend." He said that George Ticknor sounded the keynote in 1849, when he declared his belief that the new Boston Public Library should furnish popular literature for all in sufficient duplication that all who wished might read, and that these books should be freely circulated, not kept for study purposes alone. Mr. Bolton then gave a concise review of library progress in the past half century. He believes the modern large public library building has reached the high-water mark of centralization, and from now on

more attention will be given to developing branches. Special attention should be paid to providing good literature rather than the newest books. It is significant that the new Widener Library at Harvard is to have a "standard" library. Mr. Bolton advocates county work and a house-to-house delivery, especially in crowded suburbs. In the really rural districts he thinks such delivery would tend to isolate the farmer still more. More work must be done in the business sections of cities. While legislative reference work has evident advantages, Mr. Bolton foresees a possible disadvantage in the formation of such a perpetual bureau of experts who may have an undue influence on the laws. In conclusion, the speaker considered the question whether the present system of preparation did not devote too little study to the personality of the student, and train for clerical and sociological work rather than for leadership.

Following Mr. Bolton, Miss Katharine H. Wooten read an excellent paper on "Recent library development in the South."

"The development of the modern library movement in the South has been continuous," she said, "and it is keeping pace with the great commercial progress of the South. Southern conservatism, with its aversion to paternalism, has finally accepted the free public library as a necessary educational institution, as is shown in the establishment of approximately ninety-one libraries in the twelve Southern states since 1907, representing an expenditure of more than \$1,500,000. A tribute to the vitality of the public library movement has been the winning over to its side of the older generations of educated citizens, men and women.

"The subscription libraries to which they had been accustomed to go to supplement their own collections of books were quiet, roomy places in charge of some chosen acquaintance, and it was rather hard to readjust themselves to the new order of things, which supplemented the old familiar alcoves with strange and uncanny devices; which gave, instead of the old familiar printed book list, an unfamiliar card catalog; and in place of the well known friend of former days, several businesslike young women, firm in asking incomprehensible questions.

"Since the establishment of the library school in Atlanta in 1905 ninety-two young women have been graduated, and of the seventy-five still engaged in library work, fifty-six are holding positions in Southern libraries. And so the influence of the trained librarian is spreading and it is an exception for a small Southern town to develop library in-

terest without calling into consultation the nearest experienced library worker."

Miss Wooten concluded her paper with a detailed statement of the development of the modern library movement in each of the Southern states, giving statistical data of the number of libraries, number of librarians and the amounts each has expended in library extension.

Mr. Robert W. De Forest, who was expected to speak on "The educational work of the American Federation of Arts," was unable to be present, and his place was taken by Mr. Henry W. Kent, secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Kent emphasized the importance of exhibitions of art and the advisability of showing in them the best art available. The American Federation of Arts stands ready to aid any library in its desire to bring the best things in art to the people of its community; for the federation, taking advantage of its unusual opportunity, has assembled collections carefully selected by experts, and including, with other objects, paintings, sculpture, small bronzes and medals and craft work, and these are sent out upon application to the smaller cities and towns and there installed at a comparatively small expense to the institution borrowing them.

Miss Leila Mechlin, secretary of the federation, showed the work of the federation, with the help of the stereopticon. "It was," she said, "in response to the request of a public library in Fort Worth, Tex., that the first traveling exhibition was sent out by the American Federation of Arts. This was about five years ago. During the present year the federation has sent out no less than twenty-three exhibitions of art which have gone to 114 places, and have been seen by more than 300,000 persons. Many of them have been shown in galleries of public libraries."

Miss Mechlin told also of how the American Federation of Arts co-operates with public libraries in disseminating knowledge of art through its lectures and its publications. *Arts and Progress*, a monthly illustrated magazine, and the *American Art Annual*, a general directory of art. In conclusion, she laid emphasis upon the interrelation of the arts and upon the splendid work the libraries are doing to open vistas for the public not only along the great highway of literature, but in the great field of art. Miss Mechlin's article on the same subject in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for January may be recalled.

FOURTH GENERAL SESSION

The last general session was called Friday afternoon. A telegram from Seattle caused

some laughter, for after stating that the temperature Wednesday noon was 53 degrees and Thursday noon was 63 degrees, it invited the A. L. A. to come to a cool place for its conference in 1915.

It had been hoped the Postmaster General, Albert S. Burleson, would be able to address the conference on "The parcel post, and particularly the further prospect with reference to books," but he was called out of the city at one o'clock. Mr. Anderson announced, however, that in an interview between some of the A. L. A. and Mr. Burleson the preceding day, assurance had been given that the post-office department was in sympathy with the wishes of the A. L. A. and would co-operate with the Association to the extent of its power.

W. N. C. Carlton, librarian of the Newberry Library of Chicago, took for his subject "Prestige." He urged a return to classical education and training in the humanities for librarians.

Mr. Carlton deplored the loss of prestige suffered by the learned professions through modern tendencies; pointed out the necessity of establishing a prestige for the profession of librarian through a return to the classical and broad training, which formerly lent prestige to the learned professions. "We have a natural relationship with the historic professions of theology, law and teaching, but much of a once great moral and intellectual prestige has been lost," he said. "It may not be surprising, therefore, if we have failed to achieve prestige in a time when these more ancient, but allied professions have been desperately struggling to save a remnant of theirs."

"The truth is that the time spirit in a mood of cruel irony has let loose on our age to a degree and extent hitherto unknown in modern history, a succession of extremely destructive tendencies. These are a general flouting of authority in matters political, intellectual, spiritual and social; the rejection of discipline, mental and moral; an inordinate passion for the physical enjoyment of the present moment, and a stubborn belief in the utilitarian or materialistic test for all things."

"We are fond of saying that librarians and library work are an important part of the educational machinery of society and that their aims and purposes are complementary to those of the teaching profession."

"If we believe this, we, together with the other professions which represent authority, spirituality and learning, must labor for the complete re-establishment of the power and prestige of religion, law and the humanities."

And, to be effective aids, librarians should have a prestige of their own which the social mind shall instinctively recognize and respect."

Mr. Carlton pointed to Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Congressional Library, as an example of his ideal.

"It may not be unfitting," he said, "for me to express the conviction that America to-day possesses one national institution whose prestige as a seat of learning has been created and made international by the vision and agency of one man, Herbert Putnam."

Mr. Carlton urged that the course of study for librarians should be more in line with the classical education of a generation ago. It should include Greek, as the key to our most precious inheritance—freedom in all its forms; Latin, for the wide horizon it gives; philosophy, the study of how men think and reason; modern European languages, of prime importance as working tools; mathematics, the key to the temple of learning and assimilated knowledge; history, which is to time what geography is to space; and lastly, the study of literature, the chief ornament of humanity. From such a training would result a broad humanism most useful to the librarian. In this advance of standards and increase of prestige the college and university librarian should lead all the rest, instead of being, as at present, the most backward.

The session closed with readings from recent fiction by Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, an instructor in the Library School of the New York Public Library.

She said: "Charming essays have been written on the subject of fiction reading; many and furious have been the battles over the fitness of special books for our shelves; compilation of figures on the proportion of fiction which we circulate have been made from the more or less veracious figures found in our annual reports, but too little of our time is spent in the consideration of books themselves.

"The novel should 'hold the mirror up to nature,' but many of the recent works remind one of the stout lady before the tailor's triplicate mirror, where she sees many reflections, but all painful."

A plea was made for the fuller consideration of the book in library meetings rather than for exhaustive discussions of the machinery by which books may be circulated, and she said librarians with a comprehension and love of books might serve a very useful purpose as leaven in most communities.

"Since fiction is the largest class drawn from the public library it is fitting that some consideration should be paid to novels on the

program. Only such have been selected as people were willing to buy as well as read. Each was for some time among the 'best sellers,' and all have made much money for both author and publisher, which, in America, spells success."

The books quoted were Florence Barclay's "Through the postern gate," Porter's "The harvester," and E. H. Abbott's "The white linen nurse." After reading the extracts chosen, very little further comment was necessary. The selections spoke for themselves.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The secretary submitted his fourth annual report on the work at the executive office and the fifth report since the establishment of headquarters in Chicago. Once more is recorded sincere appreciation of the excellent quarters so generously and gratuitously furnished to the Association by the directors of the Chicago Public Library, which have been occupied since the autumn of 1909. As heretofore, free light, free heat, and free janitor service have been supplied in addition to the use of a large and commodious room containing 2,000 square feet of space. During the past summer the walls and ceiling were cleaned and redecorated by the library.

Work at the Executive Office.—The work at headquarters has been conducted along similar lines as in previous years. Activities may be roughly grouped as follows:

(a) Editing and publishing the official *Bulletin*, issued bi-monthly, through which the membership is kept informed of the plans and work of the Association and its committees.

(b) Editing and publishing the A. L. A. *Booklist*, a monthly guide to the selection and purchase of the best of the current books.

(c) Publishing and sale of all publications of the Association.

(d) Correspondence on all phases of library work, the executive office acting, so far as it is able, as a clearing house of library information.

(e) Co-operation with the Association committees, library commissions, state library associations and library clubs and other national educational and civic associations.

(f) Promoting better library architecture by collecting and loaning plans of library buildings.

(g) Promoting general publicity of the aims and activities of the Association and library work at large.

Section (d), Correspondence, has been by far the heaviest single feature of the work, and very properly so. During the year about 21,000 letters have been mailed from the office,

in addition to about 20,000 pieces of circular matter, and the publications which were sold.

Membership.—When the "Handbook" was printed last September there were 2,563 members in the Association, of whom 372 were institutional, 2,087 personal, and the balance honorary members, life fellows, or life members. Since the first of the year special efforts have been directed to library trustees in the endeavor to convince them that library membership in the national Association for the libraries in their care is desirable. This has resulted in securing thus far 45 additional institutional members. About a dozen trustees have joined the Association as a result of an appeal sent out in March. Since the first of the year 191 new personal members have been enrolled, making a total of 236 new members, institutional and personal, since the printing of the 1913 "Handbook." Judging from the past experience, from 100 to 150 will probably join before the close of the Washington conference, and from 150 to 200 persons will allow their membership to lapse. Thus the approximate number of members in the 1914 "Handbook" will probably be about 2,750. We look forward to the day when we shall have fully 3,000 members.

Publicity.—Increased efforts for publicity have been made this past year. Mr. W. H. Kerr, who is much interested in the subject, presented, at request of the president and the secretary, a report to the Council at their midwinter meeting. The president later appointed a committee on publicity, consisting of Messrs. F. C. Hicks, W. H. Kerr and G. F. Bowerman. This committee has engaged an experienced newspaper man who has aided in preparing news material and getting it on the wires and in the press, and who will serve the Association until the close of the Washington conference. The executive board made an appropriation of \$100 for publicity work at their January meeting. The secretary has sent out several circular letters to libraries asking co-operation in securing news and in getting it in the hands of the newspapers. The publicity committee, through Dr. George F. Bowerman, secured the preparation and publication of a series of five syndicated articles on library work, written by the well-known correspondent, Frederic J. Haskin. Miss Plummer made a plea at the Council meeting in January for a campaign of publicity through magazines, and we hope some magazine articles on library work may result. In addition to these extra features the secretary has as usual sent material at various times to a selected list of newspapers and periodicals throughout the United States and Canada.

Field Work.—The field work of the secretary during the past year has included attendance and addresses at the Ohio Library Association conference at Oberlin, October 7-10; the North Carolina Library Association conference at Washington, N. C., November 5-6; the Arkansas Library Association meeting at Pine Bluff, Ark., April 2-3; lectures on the work of the Association to the University of Illinois Library School, the Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, the summer library schools of the Connecticut Library Commission, the Iowa Library Commission, the University of Wisconsin, and to the District of Columbia Library Club; and several informal talks in Chicago and vicinity.

Booklist.—The transference of the editorial work of the A. L. A. *Booklist* from Madison to the A. L. A. office in Chicago was made in the summer of 1913, and by erecting suitable partitions in the large room occupied by the Association very comfortable and convenient quarters have been provided.

Library Plans.—We need more plans of new types of library buildings. Some effort has been made by correspondence and direct personal request to secure these. The office will appreciate and can use to advantage any good plans which may be given.

Photographs.—The secretary has been making an effort to secure a photograph of every ex-president of the Association. Eleven have been secured thus far, and these have been framed and hung on the walls at headquarters. Group pictures of eight or ten conferences have also been donated, and these have also been hung. Particular mention must be made of the gift from Mr. Henry M. Utley of framed groups of San Francisco, 1891; Denver, 1895, and several other interesting and valuable unframed photographs of early conferences and post-conference parties.

Necrology.—The Association has lost by death twelve members since the conference of a year ago. The list includes two ex-presidents of the Association; three prominent library trustees, one of whom was a trustee of the A. L. A. Endowment fund; a pioneer in library commission and extension activities; and others who had done faithful work in their respective fields and who will long be missed from our professional circle.

The list follows: Eliphalet Wickes Blatchford, John L. Cadwalader, William George Eakins, Frank Avery Hutchins, William C. Kimball, Josephus Nelson Larned, Richard A. Lavell, Elizabeth Cheever Osborn (Mrs. Lyman P.), Joseph R. Parrott, Mary Abbie Richardson, Reuben Gold Thwaites, and William Hopkins Tillinghast.

The following persons formerly belonged to the Association, but were not members at the time of their death:

Mrs. Martha H. G. Banks, Samuel A. Binion, Marvin Davis Bisbee, Minta I. Dryden, Lucian Brainerd Gilmore, George W. Peckham, William Marshall Stevenson, and Philip R. Uhler.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

A meeting of the Executive Board was held on the afternoon of May 25 in the New Willard Hotel. Besides President Anderson, who presided, there were present Vice-president Wellman, Messrs. Andrews, Carlton, Craver and Putnam.

The nominating committee presented its report which was adopted by the Board as constituting the official nominations. Mr. C. H. Gould, Miss Elisa M. Willard and Mr. W. T. Porter were appointed committee on resolutions. Several matters of routine business were also disposed of.

The following persons were named as official delegates to the British Library Association conference at Oxford: Dr. Herbert Putnam, Mr. R. R. Bowker, Dr. Frank P. Hill, Mr. W. H. Brett, Mr. Hiller C. Wellman, Mr. Henry E. Legler, Mr. W. N. C. Carlton, Miss M. E. Ahern, Mr. George H. Locke, Mr. J. C. M. Hanson, Mr. C. F. D. Belden and Mr. George B. Utley.

A second meeting was held May 29, at which were present President Wellman (presiding), Vice-presidents Carlton and Miss Titcomb, Miss Plummer and Messrs. Craver, Putnam, and Jennings.

The Board voted to appoint a committee to consider and report on the feasibility of preparing and holding a library exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915, the report of the committee and further business resulting from its recommendations to be conducted through correspondence vote of the Board. Dr. Frank P. Hill was appointed chairman with power to complete the committee. Dr. Hill later named the following persons to serve with him on this committee: Miss M. E. Ahern, Mr. J. C. Dana, Mr. J. L. Gillis, and the secretary of the Association.

The chairman of the committee on code for classifiers, Mr. William Stetson Merrill, presented as a report of progress, a booklet of 124 pages, mimeographed in a limited edition, wherein were assembled more than three hundred points of procedure for future consideration by the committee. This collection of data was issued to present, in a more specific

way than has hitherto been possible, the points upon which it is desired to secure a fair consensus of opinion from classifiers and librarians.

In accordance with the vote of the Association at its meeting on May 27, it was voted that the president appoint a committee of five to consider the desirability of making any amendments to the constitution, this committee to report to the Executive Board at the next mid-winter meeting. The president appointed the following committee: Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, Miss M. E. Ahern, Miss Alice S. Tyler, Mr. G. M. Jones, and Dr. C. H. Gould.

It was voted that the question of appointing standing committees on classification and cataloging be referred to a committee appointed by the president, this committee to report to the Executive Board at the next mid-winter meeting. The president appointed as chairman of this committee, Mr. W. N. C. Carlton.

A report was received from the chairman of the committee on cost and method of cataloging, Mr. A. G. S. Josephson, which report was accepted as a report of progress.

A communication was read from Mr. Adam Strohm, librarian of the Detroit Public Library, inviting the Association on behalf of the Detroit Library Commission, the Convention and Tourist Bureau, and the Detroit Board of Commerce, to hold its 1917 conference in Detroit, Mr. Strohm stating that the library board looked forward with confidence to the completion of the new central library in that year. It was voted that a vote of appreciation for this invitation be extended to Mr. Strohm.

A resolution was received which had been adopted by the committee on work with the blind to the effect that the Board be asked to appoint a separate committee to consider literature for the mentally and morally deficient, as it was not found desirable to have this work combined with that performed by the committee on work with the blind. It was voted that this request be referred to the same committee which is to consider the desirability of standing committees on classification and cataloging.

Mr. W. N. C. Carlton presented his resignation as non-official member of the Executive Board in view of his election to the office of first vice-president, which under the circumstances was accepted.

Mr. George H. Locke, librarian of the Toronto Public Library, was elected a member of the Executive Board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Carlton as a non-official member, the term to expire in 1915.

The place of meeting for the 1915 conference was next considered. Invitations were received from the chambers of commerce of New York City, Toledo, New Orleans, Baltimore, and Chattanooga. Mr. Charles S. Greene, of Oakland, personally presented the invitation from various bodies in San Francisco and vicinity, and Mr. J. T. Jennings brought with him invitations from numerous bodies in the Pacific Northwest for the Association to meet in Seattle. After a thorough discussion of these various places of meeting it was voted on motion of Dr. Putnam that it was the sense of the Executive Board that Berkeley, California, be the place of meeting for 1915, but that in reaching the above conclusion the Board desires to express cordial acknowledgment of the invitation from the city of Seattle, which in itself is extremely attractive and which, although it cannot be accepted owing to particular circumstances of the year, members of the Association will have opportunity to take advantage of in spirit and through the visits of individual members.

The date for the 1915 meeting was left to be decided after further conference with the authorities at Berkeley and vicinity, particularly with the authorities of the University of California who have generously offered the Association the use of the University buildings as meeting rooms. It was taken as the sense of the Board that the meeting would probably be held between the middle of May and the end of the first week in June.

Dr. C. W. Andrews, as chairman of the committee on affiliation of non-regional societies, presented the following report to the Council, which report was in turn referred by the Council to the Executive Board. The Executive Board voted to lay the report on the table until the next mid-winter meeting and to print the same in the Proceedings of the Washington conference. The report was as follows:

"Your committee on affiliation of non-regional societies report that they have duly considered the question submitted to them. They have been pleased to find that it is not as serious as some unconfirmed statements had led them to believe. It does not appear that any very large proportion of the members of the non-regional affiliated societies attending the annual meetings of the A. L. A. are not members of the Association. Yet there are some and the officials of these societies have recognized and indeed have suggested the fairness of such members bearing a part of the expense of the *Bulletin* and of the conference. Indeed, they have not asked for any exemption of those who are members

of the A. L. A., but the Committee are unanimous in thinking that the Association should do as much for those of its members with specialized interests who have chosen to organize as an affiliated society as it does for those who prefer to be members of a section.

"Your Committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following by-law:

Section 10. Societies having purposes allied to those of the American Library Association may be affiliated with the latter by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present at any regular meeting, or at any special meeting provided notice of the application of the society is included in the call of the special meeting. Such affiliated societies shall meet with the A. L. A. at least once in every three consecutive years. Provision for their meetings shall be made by the program committee, and there shall be allotted for their proceedings the same number of pages in the *Bulletin* as for a section. Their members shall be entitled to all the privileges of members of the A. L. A. in regard to hotel and travel rates.

The treasurer of each such society shall pay to the treasurer of the A. L. A. before the close of the financial year 50 cents for each member of the society who is not a member of the A. L. A. and 50 cents additional for each such member who has attended the annual conference. No such societies shall have the privileges mentioned unless affiliated, except that the program committee is authorized to provide for the first meetings of a society.

(signed) CLEMENT W. ANDREWS,
Chairman.

"P. S.—Dr. Andrews, for himself and Mr. Wyer as individuals, recommend the inclusion of Section 8a of the By-laws as part of Section 9; and also that the reference in Section 9 to Section 17 of the Constitution shall be altered to read Section 16."

Mr. Henry E. Legler was elected a member of the Publishing Board to succeed himself for a term of three years.

THE A. L. A. COUNCIL

The Council met at the New Willard Hotel, Washington, May 28, at 2:30 p.m., President Anderson presiding. A nominating committee consisting of Messrs. Legler, Hadley and Walter, nominated the following persons as members of the Council for a term of five years each, and they were unanimously elected by the Council: Thomas M. Owen, Edith Tobitt, Walter L. Brown, Edith A. Phelps, Charles F. D. Belden.

The following resolution, relative to a national archive building in Washington, referred to the Council by the Association at large, was, upon motion of Dr. E. C. Richardson, unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The records and papers of the United States government contain an inexhaustible and priceless body of information for the statesman, the administrator, the historian, and the reading public; and

Whereas, These papers are now scattered through many repositories in Washington and out of Washington, housed often at great expense for rental in unsafe and unsuitable buildings, exposed to danger from fire, and difficult of access; and

Whereas, Such conditions not only block the progress of history but are a constant drag upon the efficiency of governmental administration; and

Whereas, The only true remedy lies in the construction of a suitable National Archive Building, in which these records and papers can be arranged systematically, found with rapidity, and consulted with ease;

Resolved, That the American Library Association cordially approves the efforts which have been made toward the erection of a National Archive Building, and respectfully urges upon Congress the passage of the appropriation now under consideration in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, for making plans for such a building, and the following of this initial step by such further appropriations as shall result as soon as possible in its erection.

A letter was read from Miss Linda A. Eastman stating that the Home Economics Association voted to appoint a standing committee to co-operate with a committee of the American Library Association on a compilation of an annotated reading list on home economics, this joint committee to evaluate the new literature on the subject each year and bring it up to date. The consideration of appointing such a committee from the A. L. A. was referred to the Executive Board.

On the motion of Dr. Hill, it was voted that the chair appoint a committee of three to draft suitable resolutions on the death during the past year of Frank A. Hutchins, William C. Kimball and Josephus N. Larned. The chair named as this committee Messrs. W. L. Brown, E. C. Richardson and M. S. Dudgeon. The resolutions as drafted were read before and adopted by the Association at the general session on May 29, and were as follows:

**FRANK A. HUTCHINS, WILLIAM C. KIMBALL,
JOSEPHUS NELSON LARNED**

Whereas, The list of library workers who have died during the past year contains the names of Frank A. Hutchins, William C. Kimball and Josephus Nelson Larned, each a leader in a different field,

Resolved, That the American Library Association, in these resolutions, expresses its deep appreciation of their work and its sincere sorrow for their death.

Frank A. Hutchins was a pioneer of aggressive extension of library service, who, with a keen appreciation of the power of good books and understanding of their universal usefulness, strove always to render the resources of the library available to many who had theretofore been considered beyond the reach of its service.

William C. Kimball, heart as well as head of the New Jersey Public Library Commission throughout the period of development, held various positions of activity or trust in the American Library Association, was modest, efficient, unpretending and unparing in all his work, and a model and example of the possibilities of gratuitous, as distinguished from professional, service in the development of American libraries.

Josephus Nelson Larned, one of the small group which organized this Association and laid the foundation of its work, served the Association as its president in 1894, made many valuable contributions to library science. Wise in counsel, courteous and kindly in manner, author of many useful and inspiring books, the first citizen of his city, a scholarly gentleman, he honored the profession to which he gave the best years of his life.

Mr. W. H. Kerr, as chairman of a committee, presented for consideration a statement concerning the status of school librarians, and by unanimous vote it was given the endorsement of the Council.

The committee to investigate fire insurance rates to libraries reported progress through its chairman, Mr. M. S. Dudgeon. Questionnaires were sent out two months ago and are coming in slowly, and the committee hopes to make a definite report in a short time.

Dr. C. W. Andrews, chairman of the committee on affiliation of other than state, provincial or local library associations, presented a report in behalf of the committee which it was voted to refer to the Executive Board, and which is printed in the minutes of the Board meeting for May 29. He stated that at his request the secretary had made a careful analysis of the registers of the Hotel Kaaterskill, and it was found that of all the persons who were in attendance at the Kaaterskill meeting and who were not members of the Association or an affiliated society the largest number were wives or relatives of librarians, leaving only 70 library workers out of 892, or not quite eight per cent. of the total attendance, who were not members and who really ought to be. Of the non-members of the A. L. A. in attendance only 14 were members of Special Libraries Association, and nine of the American Association of Law Libraries. (The membership of the League of Library Commissions and National Association of State Libraries is largely institutional.) Therefore, the speaker thought the matter was not of as great consequence as was supposed, as a total addition of only \$35 or \$40 would have been secured if the proposed by-law had been in force. It seemed fair, however, that the affiliated associations should contribute their proportion to the expenses of a conference, and in this they all expressed willingness.

Miss Tyler expressed the feeling that affiliation was made too easy and that an outright sum each year would be only fair.

Dr. Andrews next presented the following report for the committee (Dr. Andrews and Dr. Bostwick) on a union list of serials which was received as a report of progress:

"Your Committee on a union list of serials respectfully report that they are informed by the Librarian of Congress that that Institution is making progress in its plans for a list of its own periodicals in serials, and that he hopes that these plans will prove a basis for the preparation of a union list. Of them it can be said at the present time only that they contemplate the issuance of a preliminary edition in sections, taking those classes first which appear likely to be of the most use.

"The advantages of the work being done by the Library of Congress are so obvious that the Committee are confident that the Council will agree with them in thinking that no ac-

tion looking toward other methods is necessary or desirable so long as there is such good prospects of success along the line mentioned.

"They therefore submit this as a report of progress."

Mr. Ranck presented an oral report of progress for the committee on ventilation and lighting of library buildings. The committee plans to have in print a preliminary report to be sent to all members of the Council before the January meeting.

A motion was unanimously passed that it was the sense of the Council that the Bureau of Education should include libraries and librarians in future issues of its Educational Directories.

Mr. Bowker felt that one of the important results from a meeting in Washington was not only to come in contact with government officials, but to get government officials in touch with librarians and each other. He thought appreciation should be shown the Commissioner of Education for his interest and his plan for establishing libraries in the 2200 counties without adequate library facilities, and that mention should be made that the plan is already working on a large scale in California. From a paper presented at the Agricultural Libraries Section by an official of the Department of Agriculture, it was apparent that the latter department knew almost nothing of the work being done for libraries in rural communities by the various state library commissions. The whole thing suggested the importance of bringing together, while in Washington, at least by suggestion, the various departments and agencies in the development of rural community work in a proper co-ordination. He therefore presented the following resolution, which was, upon motion, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Council of the American Library Association expresses its cordial appreciation of the practical support by the Commissioner of Education of the plan for library extension in rural communities under which town or other central libraries extend their work throughout their respective counties, a plan whose value has been proven by successful pioneer work in several localities and developed through the salutary library law of California in half the counties of that state; and that it heartily favors the establishment in the 2200 counties reported as without adequate library facilities, of county seat libraries, through the co-operation of the field agents of the Bureau of Education, the county agents of the Department of Agriculture, and other representatives of the federal departments with the state library commissions and the local school authorities, and the utilization of traveling libraries and parcel post facilities for the delivery and return of book packages on rural delivery routes.

Mr. Bowker presented the following resolutions on the subject of parcel post service as applied to books, which, upon motion, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Council of the American Library Association expresses to the Postmaster-General the hearty appreciation by the Association and by all interested in the progress of the library movement of his wise and beneficent act in including books within the parcel post, one of the greatest boons in the development of the supply of books to the people, especially in rural communities; and

Resolved, That the Council expresses the hope that further facilities may be afforded as rapidly as experience and revenue justify, especially by the inclusion of all printed matter within the parcel post, by an arrangement for the collection of book parcels, by adoption of a fractional scale for quarter pounds above the initial pound, and by the ultimate establishment of a rate not exceeding the old book rate of 8 cents a pound for the further zones; and

Resolved, That the Council proffers the co-operation of the Association through its officials with the post-office department in every advance in postal progress for the welfare of the general public, especially in the carriage of books at the lowest rates and under the easiest conditions.

In behalf of the A. L. A. Publishing Board, Dr. C. W. Andrews presented a report upon the subject of the A. L. A. *Booklist*, in accordance with the request of the Council at its mid-winter meeting. The report was as follows:

REPORT ON THE A. L. A. BOOKLIST

"In accordance with the instructions of the Council, the Publishing Board have again considered the question of changing the character and form and title of the A. L. A. *Booklist*.

"As to the feasibility of obtaining subscriptions from laymen, the Board are convinced that this is impossible without so altering the character of the publication as seriously to interfere with its service to librarians. The latter require a compact note with as full information as possible, while for the reader a note must be written to enlist his interest. Again many kinds of books are now included in the list, as for example, technical books, which do not appeal to the general reader, and consequently he would be obliged to wade through a mass of titles in which he has no concern in order to find the few that would be of interest. This opinion of the Board is by no means based on theoretical considerations, but on actual experiment after sending complimentary copies for several months to a carefully selected list of men and women of bookish tastes.

"The Board recognized the disadvantages of the present title, but they have received only three suggestions in answer to their appeal. Of these they prefer 'The Booklist of the American Library Association: An Annotated guide to new books,' but they are not agreed that the improvement would be sufficient to justify the expense and inconvenience which would be caused by the changes in the cataloging and the lettering of sets."

Discussion of the report and the policy of the *Booklist* followed. The income from the Carnegie fund was mostly used for editorial

expenses; the income amounted to about \$4,500 a year, the editorial expenses to about \$4,200, the cost of printing the *Booklist* was about \$1,500 a year and the receipts from subscriptions, bulk and retail, about \$2,700. About 4600 copies of the *Booklist* are subscribed for, including retail copies at \$1.00 a year and bulk subscriptions at 40 c. a year.

Mr. Legler, chairman of the Publishing Board, said the *Booklist* was started ten years ago to carry out the particular injunction conveyed in Mr. Carnegie's gift that through the resources obtained there should be provided bibliographical tools especially for the small library, especially, by implication, those which no publishing concern would undertake as commercial possibilities. The Publishing Board, although recognizing the excellence of having a publication which would appeal to the general book-buying public, have felt that it was outside its particular province to issue a publication for that specific need, that their primary duty lay in furnishing to the libraries a guide for book purchase.

Dr. Andrews expressed the opinion that under the terms of the Carnegie donation the Board had no right to alter the character of the *Booklist* to attract outside readers if thereby is lessened its usefulness to libraries.

Mr. Dana said he was not sure that the present use of the money was not the best possible use, but that it had not been demonstrated that it was. He felt that it had not been proven that the *Booklist*, if changed somewhat in name, size and make-up, would be useful to the small library and also to the general public, and that Mr. Carnegie, as a business man, would be pleased to see that those administering the funds which he had given were good enough business men to make the publication in their charge in time self-supporting, instead of having it cost the Association about \$3,000 a year as at the present time. Mr. Dana deprecated the impression that he was an enemy of the *Booklist*, saying that he considered himself its best friend, and was, so far as he knew, the only librarian who had purchased the *Booklist* in quantities for general distribution from the library to the public. He said the very excellence of the material in the *Booklist* was the reason for his regret that it was not more widely utilized and made more generally known and available.

Mr. Bowker wondered whether a bulk price could not be offered to libraries, perhaps charging 25 c. or so a year if bought in sufficient quantities, so they could offer the *Booklist* at a very low price to their clients. He doubted if any change in form would produce an added number of subscribers.

On motion of Mr. Bowker, it was voted to lay the report concerning the *Booklist* on the table until the mid-winter meeting of the Council.

Dr. Bostwick presented the following report of the committee on the advisability of issuing a list of periodicals:

"Your Committee appointed to consider the advisability of issuing an approved list of general periodicals begs to report as follows:

"We are agreed that the compilation of such a list is advisable and possible, but we are not sure that it is well to prepare the list at once unless it is distinctly understood that it is to be tentative and subject to early revision. This is made necessary by the many radical changes in content as well as form in many of our best known periodicals. We therefore recommend that the matter be referred to the Publishing Board, with the request that a tentative list be prepared at once with the intention of revising it at an early date. We are of the opinion that the person who actually does the work should be intimately acquainted with the smaller libraries, and that there should be revision by definitely appointed collaborators, that a purely local standpoint may be avoided.

(Signed) ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Chairman*,
HENRY E. LEGLER,
FRANK K. WALTER,
Committee."

The report was adopted.

On behalf of the committee on library administration Dr. Bostwick, chairman, presented the following report on the subject of statistical forms used by libraries:

"Your committee begs to call attention to the fact that the report of 1906 on statistics is made largely from the standpoint of the state commission with a view to the standardization of reports made to the state authorities. With most of the report, therefore, we have nothing to do. We feel very strongly, however, that every annual report issued hereafter should contain at least one page of statistics in such form as to admit of easy comparison. This should not interfere with the free statistical arrangement of other parts of the report. It is desired by most libraries to maintain their own forms in order that comparisons with their own past years may be easy.

"We are of opinion that the form called Form II to be found on page 150 of the 1906 report is essentially what is needed for our purposes, but we are not yet agreed on certain slight modifications which appear necessary to bring it up to date. The general form of the blank, based, as it was, on correspondence with many libraries and library commissions, is excellent.

"We therefore ask for additional time and hope to be able to make a full report in January next.

"We desire to call attention to the fact that some way must be devised of keeping this matter before the minds of librarians. The fact that the 1906 report, full as it is and embodying so many specifications, should have completely passed from the memory of so many librarians is significant. We desire to suggest the following plan in the hope that some discussion of it may help to shape our final report.

"Let this committee, in its annual report hereafter, embody a table of statistics of American libraries based on its own recommended form, and let this include only such libraries as give a page, in this form, in their annual reports. We are of the opinion that a desire to be included in this comparative table may act as an inducement to libraries to do the slight additional work necessary.

(Signed) ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,
Chairman."

The last feature of the report was discussed at length, the sense of the Council being that as soon as possible the committee should secure promises from at least one hundred librarians to use the recommended form of statistics. The form as decided upon should be applicable not only to municipal, tax-supported libraries, but to others, reference and especially endowed libraries as well.

Mr. Roden presented resolutions of appreciation of services rendered by the Library of Congress to the libraries of the country, which had been adopted by the Catalog section, and it was voted that they be referred to the Resolutions committee, with the approval of the Council.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY TRAINING

During the past year there has been much activity in the field of library training.

Notable during the year have been: The establishment of a new school in connection with the California State Library to meet the growing demand for trained librarians on the Pacific coast; the discontinuance, for reasons acceptable to the management, of the Drexel Institute Library School at Philadelphia; the coming of new heads to several of the schools, namely, Miss June Donnelly to the Simmons College Library School, Miss Alice S. Tyler to the Western Reserve University Library School, and Dr. E. E. Sperry to the Syracuse University Library School; the institution in connection with the Wisconsin Library School of a new course designed especially to prepare those who take it for

municipal and state legislative reference work. These changes are all noteworthy, and one of them, the discontinuance of the Drexel Institute Library School, deserves a few additional words.

It is not, of course, in place for those of us who are not connected with the management, to question the wisdom of the decision of the authorities of the Drexel Institute in discontinuing the work of the library school of that institution. But the work of the school has been so faithfully done, its leaders have been women so prominent in the library world, the influence of the school has been so marked in many ways upon the development of the profession, that it would be unjust to the school if the committee did not take this opportunity to express its profound regret at this termination of the school's activities. It is to be hoped that some other agency in Pennsylvania will see its way clear to take up the work thus laid down.

Turning now more directly to the work accomplished by the committee during the past year, it may be briefly summarized as follows:

I. The long-discussed and anticipated examination of library schools by a trained expert has been begun. It may be wise here to recount briefly the circumstances which originally led the committee to propose such an examination.

In the years 1905 and 1906 the committee submitted reports on standards of library training, in which minimum requirements were laid down. Immediately heads of important libraries, secretaries of library commissions, and other persons holding positions of responsibility, began to write and inquire: "What schools fulfill these requirements?" A second class of inquirers were prospective library school students who began to ask what schools they should attend and how far these schools met the requirements set up by the committee. As a result, the committee was called together at Brooklyn in February, 1908, chiefly to discuss the advisability of publishing a list of library schools and of other sources of training. The committee did not then feel it advisable to do so, and in the last paragraph of the A. L. A. tract on training simply referred inquirers about schools to their nearest library commission, feeling that the commissions should know the standing and character of the schools and be supplied with school literature. The wish for a list, however, still found expression. After considerable discussion, a motion was carried that the Council consider the question, and if it approved such a list it should be asked to appropriate \$500.

The Council, reaching the matter in 1910, expressed its judgment that such a list was desirable and that such an appropriation should be made; but it was not until 1913, when \$400 was appropriated, that definite action was taken. Search was made for a suitable examiner, and after two thoroughly competent people had been agreed upon who, for reasons of health or because of entry into library school work, were not able to accept the position, the committee fortunately, at the beginning of the year 1914, was able to secure Miss Mary E. Robbins.

The qualifications agreed upon at the beginning by the committee as desirable in an examiner were as follows: (1) She should be a graduate of a library school. (2) She should have had experience in actual library work. (3) She should have had, if possible, teaching experience in a library school. Miss Robbins has already entered upon her work. Three schools have already been either wholly or in part examined, and the others will be examined before the close of the year 1914. The committee will at that time be in possession of data which would justify it in submitting to the American Library Association a list of accredited schools. There is, however, still some doubt in the mind of the forward committee as to the wisdom of submitting such a list.

II. In addition to arranging the details of the examination, the committee has also during the present year begun the study of the whole subject of library training from two other points of view.

From the library schools have been obtained lists of the libraries which their graduates have entered; and to a large number of representative libraries selected from these lists, letters have been sent inviting a full and very frank statement as to the work accomplished by library school graduates when they have entered upon actual library work. Not only the reports of the heads of these libraries were sought, but also an expression of opinion from the heads of their various departments. The committee sought especially to ascertain in what respect the graduates seem perfectly well equipped for the work which they enter, and in what respects there seems to be lack of preparation.

In addition to these inquiries, a second questionnaire has been sent out to a long list of graduates of the library schools who have been selected by the heads of the schools as having done unusually good work since graduation. This requirement was added in order to make sure that no question of native ability could arise. These graduates thus se-

lected have been asked to answer these questions:

In what respects do you feel that the instruction received in the library school gave you adequate preparation for the actual kinds of work which you have been doing?

Were there any parts of the work which you have had to do for which you found the instruction given in the library school insufficient?

Have you been called upon to take up any lines of library work or of social work in connection with library work for which the school gave you no preparation whatever?

In the light of your actual experience in library work would you suggest any difference in proportion in the various kinds of instruction given in the library school? That is, would you advise emphasizing and giving more time to certain subjects; which, of course, can only be done by diminishing the time for and laying less emphasis on other subjects?

Ought the schools to lay more emphasis upon topics related to the environment of the library, such as social conditions and the like?

It is, of course, too early to submit any report upon the schools or any conclusions as to library training which may be reached by the committee as a result of this investigation. Our inquiries have not been made with any feeling that the library schools are failing to do the work which is expected of them. It has seemed to the committee possible that, working entirely independent of the schools, it might obtain some suggestions which perhaps would not otherwise reach the schools.

Other lines of work are also pressing upon the attention of the committee. In the last ten years there has been a great development of apprentice classes in the large public libraries. These classes are naturally conducted primarily with reference to the interests of the particular library involved, but as the persons trained in these classes not infrequently change their place of residence or secure appointments in some other library, it would seem desirable to have some general agreement as to the content of such an apprentice class course. The committee have in contemplation during the coming year an investigation as to the extent to which these apprentice classes are now being carried on and as to the character of the instruction covered by them.

Another topic should also be taken up in the near future. Two or three times in the last year the question has been raised in correspondence whether the summer schools are living up to the standards laid down by the committee some years ago, and whether the instruction given is satisfactory. This question, since the summer schools so largely minister to those already in the work of the smaller libraries, deserves careful inquiry, and it is hoped that it may also be reached and discussed during the coming year.

For the committee,

AZARIAH S. ROOT, *Chairman*.

COMMITTEE ON BOOKBINDING

As time goes on it becomes increasingly evident that the special collection, showing the kind of work done by library binders, meets a real need and that so far it has worked an injustice neither to binders, librarians nor the American Library Association as a whole. During the year this collection has been increased by samples submitted by seven binders, of which two came from England and one from Germany. The total number of binders having submitted samples is thirty-seven. Forty-two requests for information were received and answered by the help of these samples. This number of questions is much larger than during the preceding year, when the collection was first started, but it is still much smaller than it ought to be.

The samples prove conclusively that a large number of librarians are getting inferior bindings. It would seem the part of wisdom, therefore, for librarians to write to the committee for information and suggestions as to ways in which the work of a binder can be improved.

In addition to correspondence with libraries, the committee has been in correspondence with some binders who are anxious to do better work and who have asked the committee for criticisms and suggestions.

During the year the new edition of the Standard Dictionary has been published, bound according to the specifications of this committee. Specifications have also been submitted for binding the new edition of the International Encyclopedia, which will be printed on ordinary paper as well as on the thin paper which has been advertised so freely. It is doubtful if the publishers will follow all of these specifications unless librarians bring pressure to bear on them. It is suggested that all librarians when ordering this new edition state that they wish a set bound according to library specifications.

During the past eight years there has been a great increase in the use of reinforced bindings. When first introduced they were looked upon with suspicion by publishers, booksellers and librarians. They are still unpopular with the publishers and booksellers, and the publishers themselves have practically ceased to produce them. Nevertheless, owing to the activities of several library bookbinders, reinforced bindings are used more to-day than ever before.

A determined effort has been made by interested persons to induce librarians to use leather and especially leathers free-from-acid. This committee advocates the use of leathers free-from-acid when leather must be used, but deprecates the efforts made to induce a

greater use of leathers than already obtains. In this respect the recommendations of the committee are as follows:

1. Always use leather on books which are to receive hard usage.
2. Never use leather on books which will be seldom used.
3. In case of doubt give preference to cloth.

During the year nothing has been done toward standardizing book papers. Such an investigation requires a much larger fund than is at the disposal of the committee. Therefore it must wait until the work is done either by the Bureau of Standards in Washington or by some paper chemist or manufacturer.

Respectfully submitted,

A. L. BAILEY,
ROSE G. MURRAY,
J. RITCHIE PATTERSON.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

The committee on public documents, of which George S. Godard was chairman, submitted a "preliminary report," devoted mainly to suggestions to visiting delegates to study the document situation while they were in Washington.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION

The committee on library administration presented a report on the first exhibit of labor-saving devices, held in the Public Library of the District. An effort was made to include only devices adapted to library use, in both high-priced and inexpensive grades, and in as great variety as possible. Sixty-three firms responded to the invitation, and about 3,800 square feet of floor space on the second floor of the library was given over to the exhibit. Charges were fixed at the lowest possible point to clear expenses, 13 cents per square foot being charged the large exhibitors, while the charge for small devices sent in care of the committee varied from one to five dollars, according to the number of devices and the space they would occupy. Mr. C. Seymour Thompson, who had charge of the installation of exhibits, has written a very comprehensive description of the exhibit, which is printed elsewhere in this issue of the JOURNAL.

COMMITTEE ON CO-OPERATION WITH THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

During the past year the chairman of the A. L. A. committee on co-operation with the National Education Association has conferred with Mr. Willis H. Kerr, president of the library department of the National Education Association, and steps have been taken for more thoroughly organizing the national move-

ment for better school libraries in normal schools, high schools, elementary and rural schools and in private secondary schools. A member of the A. L. A. committee on co-operation has been given opportunity to address school superintendents and teachers in several cities and urge not only the necessity of better school libraries, but closer co-operation with public libraries. Through correspondence, the committee has had opportunity also to aid in the establishment of high school libraries managed according to modern library methods and in the reorganization of high school libraries in various parts of the United States and occasionally in Canada. In two cities it was possible to supply data to present to boards of education to prove the advisability of public library branches in high schools.

Aid has been given to boards of education in the matter of proper qualifications for high school librarian, proper salary schedule, and in defining the duties of the high school librarian and outlining what a high school library should do for a school. Aid has also been given in showing what should be a proper high school library budget for a school with a certain number of pupils—a problem which seems to have been scarcely touched as yet in educational and library circles. There has also been drawn up an outline of the minimum equipment for a high school library based upon the data furnished by the New York High School Librarians' Association. Suggestions have been made from time to time as to the needed changes in classification in high school libraries.

On short notice, the committee succeeded in collecting from leading high school libraries photographs of school library reading rooms for the Leipzig exhibit, and for the permanent school library exhibit prepared by the Bureau of Education.

The various members of the committee are working out a list of school librarians in their different sections who should be invited to attend the N. E. A. meeting at St. Paul and of public libraries in Canada doing work with schools and likely to be interested in the N. E. A. meetings.

Through the year there has been co-operation with not only the N. E. A., but associations closely allied with it, namely, the National Council of Teachers of English and the National Vocational Guidance Association.

MARY E. HALL, *Chairman*,
W. O. CARSON,
GEORGE H. LOCKE,
MARIE A. NEWBERRY,
IRENE WARREN,
HARRIET A. WOOD.

COMMITTEE ON COST AND METHOD OF CATALOGING

The committee at its meeting May 26 adopted the following letter and schedule, which will be sent to all libraries taking part in the committee's investigation. The committee (A. G. S. Josephson, chairman) also suggested that Mr. Charles Martel, chief of the catalog division of the Library of Congress, and Mr. T. Franklin Currier, head cataloger of Harvard University Library, be added to it as members.

Letter

1. The information received in response to the questionnaire sent last year to twenty libraries gave clear evidence of the existing lack of uniformity in preparing library statistics, as well as of a considerable variety of conditions and methods of work.

2. In order, therefore, to arrive at more definite results, the Committee asked the Executive Board for authority to undertake a more extended and more detailed investigation into the prevailing methods of cataloging. Having received the authority asked for, the Committee sent copies of the questionnaire used last year to thirty additional libraries, asking for similar information.

3. The Committee now asks each library that has taken part or intends to take part in this investigation to set apart one hundred books (titles, not volumes) for an actual test of the cost of cataloging under conditions normal to each library. If there has been any essential change in the organization since information was sent to this Committee in response to the questionnaire, such changes should be reported.

4. As the report is to be summarized by items, it is especially desirable that the report shall be made item by item, and libraries are requested not to combine processes.

5. The books selected should be such as would be purchased by a public or college library, having both reference and circulating collections; they should be taken from the books currently received and new to the library; neither duplicates, nor replacements, nor even new editions should be selected.

6. Pamphlets, i. e. material treated with less fullness than the books regularly placed on the shelves, incunabula, long sets of periodicals or other books requiring special expertness or considerable time, such as books requiring much analytical work, should not be selected, even though they might be very characteristic for the library. It is the intention of the Committee to make a special test for this kind of work; libraries willing to take part in this additional test should com-

municate their willingness to the Chairman of the Committee.

7. Fiction, poetry and drama should be represented by not more than ten titles. Books in foreign languages should be included in the proportion normal to each library.

8. The use of the printed cards for analytical entries prepared for and distributed by the A. L. A. Publishing Board should not be reported.

9. As an increasing number of libraries is using printed cards prepared by other libraries, and some of the libraries included in the investigation themselves are printing cards for their own use, libraries using printed cards should report on their method of handling these, both the cards prepared by other libraries and those prepared by themselves, so that the Committee may be able to judge how far this method influences the cost of cataloging.

10. Many public libraries, both large and of moderate size, possess branches; most university and some college libraries have departmental libraries; the libraries having such supplementary systems should report on the work of duplicating cards for the use in the special catalogs for branches and departments, so that the Committee may be able to judge how far the cost of cataloging is influenced hereby.

11. Full and explicit remarks and information setting forth the special problems and conditions accompanying each case are asked for.

12. In order to insure accuracy in time calculation it would be desirable that stop watches be used, but this is not essential; the method used in computing time should be reported.

13. So as to be able to study the results of the test with all the material available, the Committee desires to have the original cards and records submitted; in order to do this, the libraries taking the test would have to prepare duplicate cards and records for its own files; the time taken to prepare these duplicates should, of course, not be counted. Duplicates of cards duplicated for branch and department libraries should not be sent.

14. Libraries that find it impossible to duplicate their work in this way should send to the Committee with their reports one copy of each entry as prepared for the author catalog accompanied by a full record of all additional cards prepared for its public and official catalogs and files, including cross references made for the first time. The Com-

mittee wishes, however, to urge the importance of submitting the complete material.

15. The Committee hopes, through this test and the previous investigation, to be able to establish what might be regarded as a fair cost and a standard method of cataloging; it hopes for the hearty co-operation in its efforts of all the libraries to which this letter is sent.

16. This letter is accompanied by 125 record cards to be used in keeping the record of the processes involved in the cataloging of each of the one hundred books on which the test is made. By using these cards, all libraries will submit uniform statistics, and the cards will give the Committee a record by which processes, efficiency and standards of cataloging may be compared. Their use will also facilitate the work at the library making the test. They might be inserted in the books selected for the test, and the presence of a card in a book would suffice as instruction to each worker to use the book in question under the rules for the test.

Schedule

Author
Title
Imprint

Routing	Time*	Salary/Signa- per hr. ture.
1. Preliminary: Looking up in catalogs, preparing record slips, etc.		
2. Classification.		
3. Assigning subject headings and references.		
4. Assigning author headings and references.		
5. Preparing original entry.		
6. Revising of original entry (by original cataloger or by a special reviser.)		
7. Duplicating cards or making additional entries by (Specify process.)		
a. for public catalogs.		
b. for official catalogs.		
c. for other special catalogs.		
(how many)		
(differentiate if desired)		
8. Proof reading or revising duplicate cards or additional entries.		
9. Ordering and receiving printed cards.		
10. Money paid for cards printed by other libraries.		
11. Shelf listing and assigning book numbers.		
12. Preparing printed cards for catalogs, (i. e. adding heading, etc.)		
13. Filing cards:—		
a. in public catalogs.		
b. in official catalogs.		
c. in other special catalogs (differentiate if desired.)		
14. Totals.		
15. Remarks.		

* State how time is computed, especially whether stop watch is used.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

The committee on resolutions beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following minute, to be spread upon the records of the Association, copies to be forwarded to the several bodies and persons therein mentioned:

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of the American Library Association be, and are hereby tendered: To the Librarian of Congress for the gracious welcome to the National Capital extended by him to this Association at the first session of the present conference; for opening to inspection the beautiful structure under his control, and for numberless personal courtesies which have lent peculiar charm to an occasion which will always remain a notable one in the annals of the Association.

To the associates of the librarian on the staff of the Library of Congress who have ably and devotedly co-operated with their chief in showing treasures, and in explaining methods of the great institution with which they are connected; and to express our deep sense of obligation and gratitude to the Library of Congress as the National Library in fact, and in spirit, if not in name; and to testify to the immeasurable service rendered to the libraries and the library movement of this country by the labors and activities undertaken by that institution for the common good.

To the District of Columbia Library Association, for most effective aid in all plans regarding the conference, and for the delightful reception on Thursday evening, which gave great pleasure to all who could attend it.

To the members of the board of trustees of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, for devoting a large portion of their building to the purposes of the interesting and novel exhibition of labor-saving devices and library equipment, which has proved to be a feature of the conference.

To the librarian, Dr. George F. Bowerman, and his assistants, for assembling and displaying to advantage this exhibit; and to all members of the staff of the Public Library of the District of Columbia for many courtesies.

To Dr. Bowerman and his associates on the local entertainment committee whose constant and untiring attention to the interests and welfare of the visiting members of the Association have contributed to the eminent success of this thirty-sixth conference.

To other librarians of the District of Columbia, for many attentions kindly shown to the members of the Association.

To Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, Mr. John Foster Carr, Dr. P. P. Claxton, Mr. H. W. Kent, and Miss Lella Mecklin, for their informing and felicitous addresses.

To the press of the city of Washington, for extended and accurate reports of the proceedings of the Association.

To the manager of the New Willard Hotel, for obliging services freely rendered in connection with the conduct of the business of the Association at headquarters.

(Signed)

C. H. GOULD,
W. T. PORTER,
ELISA M. WILLARD,
Committee.

REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CARNEGIE AND ENDOWMENT FUNDS

The only change in the investments is the addition of one United States Steel bond, which has been added to the principal account of the Endowment Fund. The principal account has now \$8,000 in United States Steel bonds. The trustees were enabled to purchase this bond by the addition of new life memberships during 1913, but were obliged to borrow temporarily \$150 from the surplus fund, in the expectation that six more life memberships

would soon be secured. All interest on the investments has been promptly paid.

The Association has suffered a great loss in the death of Mr. William C. Kimball, who had been the president of the trustees of the Carnegie and Endowment Funds since October 1, 1909. He took a great interest in all matters relating to the investment and security of the funds, and his loss will be severely felt by the surviving trustees. It was a satisfaction and pleasure to work under his guidance.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. APPLETON,
EDWARD W. SHELDON,
Trustees Endowment Fund, A. L. A., May 1, 1914.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, JANUARY 1—APRIL 30, 1914

Receipts	
Balance, Union Trust Company, Chicago, Jan. 1, 1914	\$3,392.65
Headquarters collections	4,869.15
Trustees Endowment Fund, interest	175.00
Interest, January-April, 1914	22.17
	<u>\$8,458.97</u>

Expenditures	
Checks No. 52-56 (Vouchers No. 807-882, incl.)	\$3,302.95
Distributed as follows:	
Bulletin	\$47.37
Conference	15.50
Committees	267.00
Headquarters:	
Salaries	1,700.00
Additional services	205.15
Supplies	251.65
Miscellaneous	375.35
Postage	187.50
Travel	53.34
	<u>\$3,302.95</u>
Balance, Union Trust Co., Chicago	\$5,156.02
C. B. Utley, Balance, Nat. Bank of the Republic	250.00
Due from Publishing Board on 1913 account	500.00
Total balance	<u>\$5,906.02</u>

JAMES L. WHITNEY FUND	
Principal and interest, Dec. 31, 1913	\$126.76
Interest, January 1, 1914	1.83
Third instalment, February 18, 1914	22.62
	<u>\$151.21</u>

C. B. RODEN, Treasurer.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

FROM a comparison of the sales reports covering the last ten years, the consistent and permanent growth of the business administered by the A. L. A. Publishing Board may be noted. During this period, the annual receipts have more than tripled. With an available capital amounting to but \$4,000 annually, the gross business now amounts to from \$12,000 to \$16,000 yearly.

A. L. A. Booklist.—Under its new editorship, the *Booklist* has during the past year maintained its tradition of unbiased evaluation of current publications and well-formulated policy of serving particularly the smaller and

medium-sized libraries of the country as a guide in book selection. With the completion of vol. 10 in June of this year, the board again has under careful consideration the suggestion that the name, size and character of the *Booklist* should be changed to enlist the interest of the general public, so as to serve in purchases for private libraries as well as public collections. Difficulty in satisfactorily merging these two purposes is self-evident. At the last meeting of the Council, the subject was revived in a communication from Mr. John Cotton Dana, who has been the chief advocate of the proposed change of policy. The board was requested to invite suggestions, through the library press, for a suitable name and for other desirable changes. This was done, but the responses have been neither numerous, convincing, nor otherwise encouraging. Protests against changes have also been received.

The removal of the editorial offices from Madison to Chicago involved reorganization of the staff of collaborators. This was successfully accomplished.

It is becoming quite the custom in large and small libraries to keep the records of books read for the library by various members of the staff. If these notes are duplicated and sent to the *Booklist* they make an invaluable aid in selection and note writing. Such help is earnestly solicited, as only in this way can the *Booklist* work be what it should be, truly co-operative.

There is a very real need for the subject index to the *Booklist* to be continued. It will be recalled that a subject index to vols. 1-6 was issued, and later one for vol. 7. The sale was very far from satisfactory, the board losing on both pamphlets. The secretary is about to circularize libraries in the hope of getting sufficient response to justify the issuing of a subject index to vols. 8 to 10, inclusive.

Periodical Cards.—Recently the New York Public Library signified its desire to withdraw as one of the five co-operating libraries in the preparation of copy for the A. L. A. analytical periodical cards. The library of the University of Illinois has consented to take its place. Plans are being formulated to offer to libraries the alternative of subscribing for a complete set or a partial set limited to the more popular periodicals. During the period of eleven months covered by this report, thirteen shipments of cards have been sent out, comprising 3,597 new titles and 133 reprints. The number of cards printed was 256,850.

Publications.—Nineteen chapters of the A. L. A. "Manual of library economy" have thus far been printed as separate pamphlets. The Manual when completed will contain thirty-two chapters. In addition to those already printed, "State libraries," by Mr. Wyer, will be ready in June, and "Government documents," by the same author, is ready for printing. "Book selection," by Miss Bascom, "Catalog," by Miss Gooch, "Bibliography," by Miss Mudge, and "Library work with the blind," by Mrs. Delfino, are well advanced. Mr. Ward is to develop "High school libraries," and Miss Elliott will write of "Fixtures, furniture, fittings." "Special libraries," "Classification," "Pamphlets, clippings, maps, music, prints," "The public library and the public schools," and "Museums, lectures, art galleries and libraries" are still unassigned.

Besides printing four chapters of the Manual, several reprints have been issued. New publications planned include an A. L. A. "Index to general literature, supplement, 1900-1910," analytical cards for the fourteen volumes of "Great debates in American history," an index to kindergarten songs, a graded list of stories for reading aloud, "Cataloging for small libraries," a supplement to Kroeger's "Guide to reference books," and a pamphlet on library advertising and publicity.

Advertising.—As in previous years, the principal advertising has been done by direct circularization of libraries, as this has been found the most effective way of reaching the libraries of the country. Advertisements have, however, been continued regularly in *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and *Public Libraries*, with occasional small announcements in the *Dial*, the *Survey*, etc. Review copies of new publications are sent to about a dozen magazines and some of the prominent newspapers. It is the aim of the board to keep all the libraries of the United States and Canada informed of the publications issued by the board.

Particular efforts this year have been put forth to advertise the A. L. A. *Booklist*. In the fall a select list of the "live" libraries which do not subscribe to the *Booklist*, or are not supplied through their state library commissions, was appealed to, about 500 circulars being mailed to as many libraries accompanied with a sample copy of the *Booklist*. This resulted in about 75 new subscriptions. In January, 317 of the leading booksellers were addressed, the value of the *Booklist* to their business explained, and sample copy sent. This resulted, however, in only 20 new subscriptions.

HENRY E. LEGLER, *Chairman*.

WASHINGTON MEETING OF PUBLISHING BOARD

The Publishing Board held a meeting, May 26, in the New Willard Hotel. Those present were Chairman Legler, and Messrs Andrews, Bostwick, and Wellman.

Consideration of certain matters connected with the A. L. A. *Booklist* first received the attention of the Board. Miss Massee, the editor of the *Booklist*, appeared before the Board and joined in the discussion of certain phases of the work. The Board fully and frankly discussed the question of changing the name of the *Booklist* in compliance with the request of the Council at its mid-winter meeting that a report on the *Booklist* be submitted by the Board to the Council. Messrs. Andrews and Wellman were appointed a committee to draft a report for presentation to the Council embodying the Board's views on this subject, and presented their report at the meeting of the Council on May 28. (Their report will be found incorporated in the minutes of the Council.)

The suggestion was made that a supplement to the *Booklist* calling attention to books suitable to the smallest libraries, the number not to exceed approximately 120 titles a year, be published. It was voted that this matter be referred to the editor of the *Booklist* and the chairman of the Publishing Board with power.

Plans are under way for the publication of a book on plans of small library buildings, a pamphlet listing certain exceptions for the subject headings in a children's catalog, a new edition of Miss Hitchler's "Cataloging for small libraries," a list of all material available without cost which would be useful to small libraries, an index to kindergarten songs, a supplement to the "A. L. A. Index to general literature" and cards for "Great debates in American history."

The New York Public Library, at its own request, has been relieved from contributing copy to the analytical periodical card work and the University of Illinois Library has consented to take up the work. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the New York Public Library for its services extending over a period of several years.

A number of other matters of routine business were transacted.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

The sixth annual meeting was called to order Tuesday afternoon, May 26, by the chairman, Miss Corinne Bacon, who announced that the formal business meeting would be held immediately after the close

of the program. A nominating committee was appointed, consisting of Miss Ernestine Rose, Miss Alice S. Tyler and Mr. Edward F. Stevens. They were requested to have their report ready to present at the business meeting.

The first section of the program was devoted to a symposium on "The fate averted from libraries by library school entrance examinations." The speakers were Miss June Richardson Donnelly, Miss Josephine Adams Rathbone and Miss Mary Wright Plummer.

Miss Donnelly said that the examination was but *one* means of testing but *one* qualification of a candidate, the educational and cultural background; but that it was a convenient help to the great problem of fitting the vocation and the worker. That, in doing this, there were three elements involved.

(1) The importance of safeguarding the libraries in every way from getting assistants who were incompetent.

(2) The desirability, for the reputation and efficiency of the schools, of not admitting material which should be a clog.

(3) The even greater fundamental importance of testing the candidates as fairly and fully as possible, for their own sakes, that those unsuited to the work might be turned away before they had wasted time and money and had lost other opportunities which might have led to success, and that those who were well adapted to the work might be recognized, even when their formal academic credits might not seem, until so tested, to render them as eligible as others.

Miss Donnelly said, further, that the entrance examination might not be sufficient in itself, but that it did cut out automatically those hopelessly below par; and that, in addition, it tested the value of certificates given by educational institutions, and permitted the school to supplement its knowledge of the ability of the applicants in subjects which even college work might not have tested. A good examination should do more than test the memory of facts crammed for an occasion. It should test spelling and English, the ability to read and copy accurately from the printed page. It should show what fund of "things commonly known" the candidate owned; and should include questions planned to give the candidates an opportunity to show a grasp of the subject, to marshal their knowledge into a logical order, and to show what critical judgment they have.

Miss Donnelly said she had wondered considerably in recent years whether history, literature and languages were sufficient for ex-

amination, and whether familiarity with the natural sciences and sociological subjects was not as necessary for a library worker as the traditional subjects.

Finally, the examination should be used as a useful auxiliary to a preliminary broad education.

Following Miss Donnelly, Miss Rathbone said that the profession at large was responsible for the attraction to library work of the most fit among the on-coming generation. That among those thus attracted, it was the function of the library schools to select. Selection implied rejection, the aspect implied by the title of the symposium.

The title suggested two questions: (1) *What was the fate to be averted?* (2) *Was it averted by the library schools?*

In answer to these questions, Miss Rathbone said that the fate was, presumably, the invasion of the profession by the ignorant, the inefficient, the lazy, and all the other well-known varieties of the unfit. As to whether the fate was actually averted, she stated that to do so would mean to guard all gate-ways into the profession, which it was evident the schools could not do.

Even for the schools themselves, this fate was not averted by the entrance examinations. Every school graduated students of whose fitness there was some doubt; on the other hand, desirable material was sometimes shut out. On the whole, the examiner could tell at least as much about an unseen candidate by a skillfully planned examination as by any other means; less from the amount of definite information given than by the presentation of subjects. Judgment, power of discrimination, systematic and orderly habits of mind, originality, resourcefulness, mental alertness, could all be tested; and such an examination constituted at least as fair a test of such qualities as did the possession of an A.B. or a Ph.B.

Miss Rathbone felt that the Pratt Institute entrance examinations had done as much to guard that school, if not the profession at large, from the invasion of the unfit, as any other form of entrance requirement could do.

Miss Plummer opened her part of the discussion by showing in what three ways library school entrance examinations differed, or should differ, from the final examinations given in high schools and colleges. (1) The school or college knows its student—the library school, as a rule, examines a stranger. (2) The school or college examines on a definite course of instruction to see if the

student retains correct impressions. The library school has to discover a test of the contents of a student's mind in certain large fields of knowledge related to library work. (3) The school or college is preparing for no definite or limited purpose, and will have no opportunity of testing its product in actual work. The library school must test its students' educational equipment for a definite work, since its product will be put to work immediately upon graduation; and its failure in respect to education will probably reflect upon the library school as being unable to give a real test.

Miss Plummer said that, for these reasons, it was not safe to accept without question the diploma of high school or college. She emphasized the point that correct answers to questions were not all that should be considered significant in an examination. Honesty, frankness, depth of information, versatility, social and educational background, maturity, sense of proportion and values, and many other qualities, as well as their opposites or negations, might be read between the lines of an examination paper.

This point was illustrated by a number of curious answers to examination questions, which were illuminating and suggestive; and which, as Miss Plummer pointed out, showed one reason why librarians have such hard work to get themselves recognized as a profession.

A protest was registered against the admission, by libraries, to an educational work, of young people who have nothing in their heads as a result of their education.

The final point was a query as to whether it would not be possible to have grades of clerical work in libraries for those young people whose lack of education, of inherited cultivation, taste, and refinement, unfit them for work with books and the public, keeping the cultural, representative side of the work for those who have the educational and cultural equipment.

The next subject on the program was "The selective function of library schools," presented by Mr. Frank K. Walter. He emphasized one of the points made by Miss Rathbone, that the prestige of the profession depended primarily on the average ability of its members, and that it was essential to fix some standard of qualification necessary for those in its ranks.

He said that one excellent professional code had been formulated but, so far, it had been quite inoperative. The points of view of library trustees were many and diversified,

and their power of establishing their own local standards was practically unlimited. The selective principle, therefore, was perhaps applied nowhere else at present so thoroughly or consistently or on so large a scale as in the library schools.

They had, through their requirements for entrance and graduation, maintained fairly approximate standards; their course of study had been definite in subjects, methods and aim. The policy had been to keep out, from the start, the doubtful and the obviously unfit. The service rendered to the profession by this restrictive policy had been pretty generally recognized by librarians and trustees. Dr. Bostwick, at the Ottawa conference in 1912, said, "I want to emphasize the value of library schools as selectors, which it seems to me is very great, transcending even, perhaps, their great value as trainers."

The confidence generally shown toward library school graduates and the low percentage of failures among the students, amply justified the selective policy, and the library schools deserved the *active* support of the profession in their attempt to select.

A few suggested methods of support were, —to encourage good students to attend and to discourage others; to report points in which students had been successful as well as those in which they had failed; to resist actively the attempts of institutional heads to place the schools on a quantitative rather than a qualitative basis on the matter of admission; to point out to boards of trustees and legislative bodies definite cases in which the careful work of the schools had been of service to the community or the state.

The principle of selection needed to be impressed more insistently on conductors of training classes, summer schools and all other agencies which professedly train, or which properly can train, only for minor positions. The assistant, no less than the department head, should be carefully selected and carefully instructed.

The A. L. A. could very perceptibly raise the standard of the whole profession by encouraging the establishment of well-planned courses of training to replace the hit-or-miss methods which are so often all the minor assistants get, and by using its influence to have admission to any grade of library service limited to the very best persons possible under local financial limitations.

Dr. Azariah S. Root was called on to discuss the topic. He said that he was glad to have such emphasis placed on the selective function of the schools; and that he wondered

if the selective function had gone far enough; or whether there should not be a raising of the educational standard. This, however, would be dependent largely upon whether the libraries were ready to pay for the advance in standard.

Dr. Root approved heartily of Miss Plummer's suggestion that there should be a distinction between the clerical worker in a library and the more highly educated and trained worker. With this distinction, libraries could take a general standard of higher wage to maintain their highly trained assistants.

The next paper on the program was by Miss Annie Carroll Moore, on "Training for the work of the children's librarian."

Miss Moore spoke of the necessity for special training for this work, and gave the outline for assistants qualifying for the children's librarian's grade in the New York Public Library, to be used as a basis for preparing a thesis on the work of a children's room.

In preparing her own paper, Miss Moore had sent out a questionnaire to her associates in work, asking what library work for children really was, what subjects should be included in a one year course of special training for a children's librarian, and what subjects should be emphasized as best adapted to meet the needs in the work. From the forty-five answers received, and a survey of existing needs in the field of work with children throughout the country, Miss Moore made the following recommendation for a one-year course:

(1) Weekly lecture and discussion on literature for children.

(2) Weekly lectures and discussions relating to the children's room itself.

(3) Supervised practice of a progressive character including, if possible, two months of actual administration of a children's room.

(4) Lectures on children's rooms and their problems in large and small libraries, taking up history of library work with children, relation of children's library to child welfare movements, etc.

(5) Field work; visits to museums, art galleries, schools, book shops, institutions connected with the welfare of children, etc.

(6) Special courses to be made elective, outside the library at a university or special school where the library student would have the liberalizing influence of contact with other students.

Miss Moore said that the need for strong workers was so urgent that she was moved to ask that practice work in large libraries be given its full measure of value by library

schools, and by the libraries themselves, and that students specializing in work with children be taught to conceive of it in terms of more responsible accomplishment during their student experience.

Following Miss Moore, the chairman called for reports on any new courses in library training offered by either libraries or library schools during the year.

Dr. Frank P. Hill told of the course to be offered this coming year, by the Brooklyn Public Library, for training children's librarians.

Miss Alice S. Tyler reported on the course given by the Western Reserve University Library School this last year on "The public library and community welfare." She said that it had so far proved its value that it would be given again next year; and that, in order to make room for it, the cataloging course had been reduced by ten lectures, with no harmful results.

Miss Plummer reported a new municipal reference course to be given this next year by the Library School of the New York Public Library. This course was made possible by the fact that the New York Municipal reference library had recently become a branch of the Public Library.

Mr. M. S. Dudgeon spoke of the administration course given last year by the Library School of the University of Wisconsin. He said that this first year the legislative reference work had been emphasized, and that practical work had been done mostly with the state departments.

This closed the program, and, immediately following, the business meeting was called to order.

Miss Tyler, chairman of the committee on the revision of the by-laws, presented the committee's report, which was voted on, section by section, and adopted with very few alterations.

The nominating committee reported the following names for election to office for the coming year: Chairman, Miss Frances Simpson, assistant director, University of Illinois Library School, Urbana, Ill.; vice-chairman, Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, instructor, Library School, New York Public Library; secretary, Miss Julia A. Hopkins, principal, Brooklyn Public Library Training Classes. The secretary was directed to cast a ballot for the entire ticket. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JULIA A. HOPKINS, *Secretary,*
Professional Training Section, A. L. A.

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

THE meeting of the Agricultural Libraries Section took place on Tuesday afternoon in the small ballroom of the New Willard and was presided over by the chairman of the section, Miss Claribel R. Barnett, librarian of the United States Department of Agriculture. About eighty were present—the largest attendance the section has ever had. "Some opportunities and problems of the agricultural libraries" was the general subject. The meeting was opened by the chairman, who said that the afternoon would be largely devoted to open discussion in hope that a large number would take part and so become better acquainted with each other's needs and problems. The section was established largely to give impetus, to arouse greater interest in the opportunities of usefulness presented to libraries of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations, many of which institutions do not yet give their libraries the attention and equipment they deserve. The section also hopes to be a means of carrying on certain co-operative undertakings helpful to all agricultural libraries, to help work out standard administrative policies for such libraries, to bring about closer relationship between them and the Department of Agriculture, to minimize waste of work and waste of money, and in general to increase the good results from the money available for agricultural libraries. Co-operative book-buying might be arranged, where each library would specialize on a single line with the understanding that books would be freely lent. In the field of indexing and in the evaluation of agricultural literature more could also be done.

The next paper was on the "Scope and current cost of libraries in the land grant agricultural colleges," written by Prof. William H. Powers, librarian of the South Dakota State College of Agriculture, and read by Mr. Charles R. Green, librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Prof. Powers would have the library be (1) a fairly good general library; (2) a good reference library in the college courses; and (3) as complete a working library as possible for the lines of research carried on in the college. For the annual upkeep of a library in an agricultural college of 600 students, he estimates that about \$1,800 would be needed. This would be used for books and binding only. Letters were sent to the twenty-five colleges of agriculture not directly connected with a university. From the replies sent by about a dozen of them, Prof. Powers arranged several tables of statistics.

Prof. Powers' paper suggested many interesting points for discussion and showed clearly

the possibility, through co-operation, of working out some standards of administration for the libraries of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations. The value of such a standardization was also made apparent. It would simplify many problems in the administration of these libraries. There was, however, considerable difference of opinion among those present as to the adequacy of the salaries recommended by Professor Powers.

Mrs. Landon, librarian of the Michigan Agricultural College, in commenting on what Prof. Powers had said about borrowing books and periodicals from the library of the Department of Agriculture, said that her library made frequent use of this privilege. She also suggested the desirability of a union check list of the agricultural periodicals contained in the libraries of the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

The next paper on the program was to have been one on "Agricultural periodicals" by Mr. Wm. M. Hepburn, librarian of Purdue University, but Mr. Hepburn was not able to be present and unfortunately his paper arrived too late to be read at the meeting.

Mr. Hepburn has made a special study of agricultural periodicals and the data which he has collected will no doubt be helpful when published, as the subject of agricultural periodicals is one which is of special interest to agricultural libraries and is, in a limited way, of considerable interest to many public libraries. The problem of which to take currently, which to keep permanently and which ones to index is a difficult one and we need all the light possible on the subject.

Mr. H. W. Wilson, of the H. W. Wilson Co., was called upon for a statement as to his plans for indexing agricultural periodicals. Mr. Wilson said he had plans for undertaking an index to agricultural periodicals although there will be some delay in carrying out the plans. A vote was recently taken among about fifty libraries to determine what special fields should be covered and while he had thought that agriculture stood first he found that there was most demand for an index to literature on social problems. It is quite likely that that will be taken first, but agriculture will come second. By the first of next year he will probably be ready to begin it and it will cover the best periodicals, those that have a general or wide circulation, and government documents and pamphlets.

Following Mr. Wilson's remarks there was much animated discussion on various points which had been touched upon in the preceding papers. The public library's interest in agricultural literature was represented by Mr. S.

H. Ranck, librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library, and by Mr. J. F. Daniels, librarian of Riverside Public Library, California, both of which libraries have large collections of agricultural literature. Mr. Ranck called attention to the fact that there is a constantly growing interest on the part of people in the cities in every phase of agriculture and that his library is frequently asked for advice as to the best periodicals and books on various agricultural subjects. The work of the county library and its problems in getting agricultural information to the farmer in predigested form was touched upon by Mr. E. I. Antrim, a trustee of the Brumback Library of Van Wert county, Ohio. He also spoke of the need for the agricultural colleges and experiment stations to get into close touch with the various libraries of the states that they represent in order that the information obtained by these institutions and by the Department of Agriculture as a result of their investigations may be brought directly to the farmers.

Mr. Antrim was followed by Dr. E. W. Allen, assistant director of the Office of Experiment Stations, Department of Agriculture. As it is one of Dr. Allen's official duties to visit the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations, he has had an unusual opportunity to see the needs and opportunities of their libraries. It was therefore a special privilege to hear from him at this meeting. He spoke in part as follows:

"The last speaker has touched upon a very important matter, it seems to me, that is, getting the information directly to the farmers, because the farmers are becoming more and more a reading people. We have just started in this country a new line of extension work which has been referred to, and which will rapidly take on a much broader scope, and will accomplish in a measure what has been suggested, for Congress has just passed an act, known as the Smith-Lever bill, which will provide for agricultural extension in every state in the Union. Five per cent. of the federal appropriation may be used for getting out popular publications. Some of the money will also be available for library purposes. A great deal of this extension work will be carried on through county agencies, a system which has already been inaugurated in many of the states in the North and South, and has proved its usefulness.

"If we should have an agent in every county we would have some 3,000 centers in this country which might act as advisors to country libraries, because there is a great demand, as I know by correspondence which comes to me from city, town and country libraries, for

available information as to publications relating to agriculture.

"I have gone around to the agricultural colleges and stations several times. There is a great diversity in these libraries, and in many places a great lack of efficiency. I believe myself that a librarian could be of the very greatest usefulness and could conserve the time of the investigators. I have sometimes thought that the field of the librarian in the experiment stations might be broadened a little by including some connection with the editing of publications. Librarians are trained to look at books from the standpoint of a finished product, and their work has given them good judgment as to arrangement, etc. If, in connection with their other work, it would not be a difficult matter for librarians to equip themselves along this line and give a little attention to the matter of proofreading, etc., I think they could be of immense assistance to the experiment stations in the better editing of station publications and in bringing about a greater measure of uniformity.

"This brings up the problem of how to make available good material that is in some of the best agricultural periodicals and which deserves attention. Through the *Experiment Station Record* we attempt to make a systematic review of the literature bearing on experiments as far as we are able to get hold of it, and through the indexes to make that available, but we do not attempt to take up popular articles. The extension workers will, on the other hand, need somebody to go over this good popular material and to call it to their attention."

In the discussion which followed Dr. Allen's talk there was much interest manifested in his suggestion as to the better editing of station publications and the part which librarians might take in the work. As a result, a committee was appointed to undertake the work of making some definite suggestions in regard to the form of station publications to present to the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations at its meeting in Washington in November. The following were appointed as members of the committee: Miss E. L. Ogden, librarian, Office of Experiment Stations, Department of Agriculture; Mr. Charles R. Green, librarian, Massachusetts Agricultural College; and Mr. Clarence S. Hean, librarian of the College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin.

Another matter which called forth interesting discussion was the question as to whether it would be advisable for the section to attempt to prepare a small handbook on the arrangement and care of small agricultural col-

lections. It seemed to be the unanimous opinion of those present that such a handbook would be very useful, and it was voted that a committee be appointed by the chairman to consider the matter and to prepare the handbook if it was deemed feasible. As it is important that those on the committee be especially interested in the subject, the chairman made a plea for volunteers for the work. Suggestions as to the scope of the handbook are also requested.

The meeting adjourned with the appointment of the following committee to nominate a chairman for the next meeting of the section, namely, Mr. Charles R. Green, Miss Emma B. Hawks and Mr. A. B. Smith. The committee made its report at the close of the joint session of the League of Library Commissions and the Agricultural Libraries Section on Thursday morning and presented the name of Mrs. Ida A. Kidder, librarian of the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis. The report of the committee was unanimously accepted, and Mrs. Kidder was made chairman.

CLARIBEL R. BARNETT.

CATALOGING SECTION

The two sessions of the Cataloging Section had a single program, or, in other words, the second session was an adjourned meeting continuing the unfinished papers of the previous day. As described by the chairman, Mr. Martel, the meetings were planned to give brief descriptions of the cataloging systems of a number of the notable department and institutional libraries of Washington, with special reference to the use of printed cards, their adaptation for large and small libraries, special catalogs, etc.

The meetings culminated both by force of the obvious deductions drawn from the papers read and by force of the logic of the situation, in the adoption of a resolution expressing the feeling of appreciation of the Cataloging Section of the work of Mr. Martel, Mr. Hanson, Mr. Hastings, and the staff of the Library of Congress, in planning and producing the printed cards. It was stated that this, the first meeting in Washington, since the issue of printed cards, gave an appropriate opportunity to the generation of catalogers who are enjoying the fruits of the labors of the Library of Congress to express their appreciation.

The thirteen speakers described the catalogs of their respective libraries, and in the telling, showed the strong spirit of co-operation and mutual helpfulness existing among them, and more especially between them and the Library of Congress. Owing to the generosity

of the latter library in lending its books, these special libraries in many cases file in their catalogs Library of Congress cards for books on their specialties, which they do not themselves possess, but which are in the Library of Congress. Other lines of co-operation were brought out, such as the printing of the department cards, and the printing of the special index headings used by the department or bureau (printed in brackets) in addition to the Library of Congress headings.

The code of classification was reported on by the committee having the work in hand; the report of the committee on the cost of cataloging was read at a session of head catalogers, held after the regular meeting. A wide range of opinion was voiced varying from a belief in a very mild to an extreme form of investigation.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Dr. Edwin Wiley, University of California Library, chairman; Miss Mary Louise Sutcliffe, Library School of the New York Public Library, secretary.

Suggestions for subjects of discussion for the next convention were asked for, and among others advanced were the code for classifiers, and that of the training of catalogers. The latter subject raised considerable comment owing to the general opinion among those present, that the subject of cataloging is being neglected by the library schools.

EDITH P. BUCKNAM, *Secretary*.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS SECTION

THE Children's Librarians Section met on Wednesday morning, with Miss Agnes Cowing, children's librarian, Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, in the chair.

The work of the Children's Bureau was described by its librarian, Miss Laura A. Thompson. The Bureau was established by act of Congress in 1912, as one of the four bureaus under the Department of Labor. Its duties are defined by statute as follows: "The said Bureau shall investigate and report...on all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life among all classes of our people, and shall especially investigate the questions of infant mortality, the birth-rate, orphanage, juvenile courts, desertion, dangerous occupations, accidents and diseases of children, employment, legislation affecting children in the several states and territories," thus confining its work to investigation and publicity. It was provided with a staff of fifteen persons and an annual income of \$30,000, with which it has taken up the first of the subjects assigned to it; namely, infant mortality, a subject challenging the attention of

the whole civilized world. Since the decennial statistics of the United States Census Bureau leave a gap as to the number of infants who are born and die each year, the Bureau made a campaign of birth registration through a published pamphlet and a registration test, beginning its study at Johnstown, Pa., where homes were visited and records kept for a year of the child's life. The investigation, covering 1,533 cases, stirred up the authorities to better sanitary conditions.

Two important publications of the Bureau are: "Baby saving campaigns, a preliminary report of what American cities are doing to prevent infant mortality" and "Prenatal care," now in its fourth printing; to be followed by a pamphlet on the care during the first two years of life, about ready for the press.

In the field of child labor, the Bureau has prepared a review of the laws in the different states, which is soon to be published. It is also publishing a "Handbook of federal statistics of children" in four sections, the first already in print; and a compilation of the mother's pension laws in various states. It is besieged from all points with inquiries on the subjects of its investigations, which it is not the least important of its duties to answer, and which indicate the interest and value to the community of its work.

Following Miss Thompson's paper, Miss Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of work with children, New York Public Library, spoke of the great value of the Bureau in dignifying the work for children, and of its relation to the work of children's libraries. She quoted from Horace E. Scudder's "Children in literature and art," the right of every child to a happy childhood. While deploring the danger of child exploitation, and the superficiality of present children's literature, she prophesied that co-ordination of the different movements for child welfare will help to bring about a balance.

Miss Julia C. Lathrop, chief of the Children's Bureau, defined as the aim of the library of the Bureau: To follow the movement of the world in children's literature rather than to collect children's classics. The contribution of the Bureau toward the child's right to happiness aims to give it a well body, a good home, healthy surroundings, and normal amusements. Miss Lathrop considered librarians the best aids in furthering child welfare because of their affable relation toward all the world, including parents, a more successful attitude than that of either teachers or sociologists, and she bespoke their advocacy of the literature of the Children's Bureau.

To Miss Hewins' inquiry, "What literature is the library of the Bureau accumulating?" Miss Lathrop replied, "Foreign literature on the subjects of its investigation, pamphlets, and reports." Miss Hewins suggested that the Bureau should work, not for children's libraries, but for parents and workers, that it should be an advisory library for adults. In response to inquiries about starting children's libraries she told of the first movement for a separate room for the children in Hartford and other libraries, and of the "home libraries" movement initiated in Boston, Pittsburgh, Hartford, and elsewhere, as a preliminary to the children's department in the public library.

Miss Cowing asked the possibility of co-operation in the matter of exhibits, and Miss Lathrop responded that beside having welfare exhibits, the libraries could help by gathering accurate information in each locality to enable the Bureau to keep their material constantly revised.

"Children's books," the second topic of the meeting, was ably presented by Miss Mary Ely, head of the children's department, Public Library, Dayton, Ohio. The problem of the cheap book was taken up and proved by the elimination of other sources of help to be strictly the librarian's problem at the present time. Miss Ely brought out the great sale of bargain books, the large proportion of them read compared with the reading of good books from the library, the attractive features of cheapness and excitement, and their vitiating influence. She told in detail of what she found in the largest book department in Dayton; namely, a few useful books and good editions on obscure shelves; so-called classics, "written down" till all literary value was eliminated; crudely colored, vulgar picture books; and most popular, long series of sensational stories with false standards of life, slangy expression, and poor paper and print. The book-seller, author, publisher, parent and teacher, she found, for the time being, unequal to solving this problem of the children's reading, and looked to the librarian, through exhibits, talks, lists, and less costly editions, to make good books read and desired. This paper will be reprinted in the *Publishers' Weekly* in an early issue.

Mr. Franklin K. Mathews, chief librarian of the Boy Scouts of America, talked of the Boy Scout library. He said that the movement was built on the gang spirit, the very factor which cheap authors had used to sell the "nickel novel." The leaders of the movement, in taking over the periodical *Boy Life*, used this spirit and hero-worship to build up

the paper while making it popular. He considered the book the greatest power over the boy in his 'teens, so that the pseudo "Boy Scout" literature is a menace, and the cheap book is but the "nickel novel" attractively bound. The library commission of the Boy Scout movement has secured the co-operation of publishers, authors, and book-sellers to establish the "Every Boy's Library" series along the lines of popularity by having good boys' literature reprinted in an inexpensive edition to satisfy the public demand for cheap books. The hope for good reading, in his opinion, lies with the parents, and in the co-operation of the librarian. Mr. Mathew's paper was printed in the *Publishers' Weekly* for May 30th.

Mr. Edward F. Stevens, librarian of Pratt Institute Free Library, stated that the children's librarians have united themselves to this movement and their suggestions have been used by its leaders. The Boy Scout movement takes the child where the children's room gives him up, at the age of twelve or fourteen, and carries him on, adolescent rooms, to supplement the children's rooms, being still an ideal of the future.

IRENE A. HACKETT.

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

Following the joint meeting of the College and Reference Section with the League of Library Commissions on Wednesday afternoon, a business meeting, attended by twenty or more college librarians, was held.

At that meeting it was moved that the officers of the College and Reference Library Section make investigation as to the advisability of holding section meetings for the college librarians apart from those for reference librarians. A motion was also passed authorizing the officers of the section to consider the advisability of printing abstract papers previous to the convention meetings. After some discussion concerning officers and form of organization, it was the sense of the meeting that the present form be kept for another year at least. The following officers were elected: Chairman, Miss Sarah B. Askew of New Jersey; associate members of the executive committee, Mr. H. S. Leupp of the University of California, and Prof. A. S. Root of Oberlin.

It was a disappointment to the college librarians present that more was not offered on the program for their special needs, but with the increasing number of branches of library service it becomes increasingly difficult to provide for everyone, and the college librarians can only hope that their turn may come next year.

BRANCH LIBRARIANS ROUND TABLE

The branch librarians met in the large ballroom of the New Willard on Thursday afternoon. Dr. Bostwick read the first paper, on "Conflicts of jurisdiction in library systems." Since the development of a departmental system in any large institution is usually gradual, resulting from the increasing need by its head of aid in administration, it follows naturally that sooner or later the division into classes will result in a cross-classification, with corresponding cross-interests. For example, the time comes when the children's librarian of a branch will ask whether she is responsible to the branch librarian or to the supervisor of children's work. The same possibilities of conflict exist between the branch administration and the central departments—book order, finance, cataloging, supplies, janitor, reference, or circulation. Dr. Bostwick suggested several ways of straightening out these difficulties, the best one being, of course, intelligent and courteous co-operation under the advice and orders of the librarian.

Dr. Bostwick's paper provoked considerable discussion. Miss Krum, of Detroit, felt that all differences of opinion should be adjusted in strict privacy between branch heads and the heads of departments. Miss Whitcomb, the head of a Chicago branch, said that in their library the branch librarian selected the children's librarian, and in general each branch was made as complete a unit as possible. Mr. Legler said he felt that supervisors hamper the work. The more able they are, the more they minimize the work of the branch librarian. Too many supervisors reduce the branch librarian to a position where she has only three functions, (1) to act as reception committee, (2) to answer the telephone, and (3) to keep statistics. Committees of branch librarians in Chicago consider special questions as they come up. Mr. Jennings advocated supervision of branches and also of children's work, while Mr. Seward, of Binghamton, felt that there is so much machinery that we lose sight of the movement, and no amount of system can replace personality. Miss Moore, of the New York Public Library, felt it most important to attract good workers, and a supervisor must be able to recognize personality and bring it in. The point was brought out that in cities like Louisville, where colored branches are being established, supervisors are absolutely necessary since the workers have had no library training.

"Reference work in branches, especially in connection with social service," was the title

of a paper written by Langdon L. Ward, supervisor of branches in Boston, and read by Mr. Jennings, of Seattle. Every district should have a clearing bureau of information. In Boston, with its thirty branches, the reference work varies with the constituency of each branch. Daily events are the hardest questions to furnish material for. Many social agencies in Boston use the public library freely. Every branch must know every social agency in its vicinity, and not only supply the material asked for, but from time to time suggest other matter of interest.

Miss Florence Overton, of the New York Public Library, read a paper on "Social service work in the branch," in which she described with considerable detail the work as carried on in the Yorkville branch, of which she was until recently the branch librarian. The public library branch is becoming more and more a community center in which the personality of the branch librarian is an important factor. The center of social work must be the branch librarian, aided by an efficient staff. She represents the public to the administration and the administration to the public. Community work in the city is much harder than in a small town, and must not be done at the expense of other kinds of library work, but so far as it does not interfere with the regular work it should be encouraged. Club meetings, lectures, classes in English, all are legitimate forms of community work for the branch library to undertake.

TRUSTEES SECTION

THE meeting of the trustees' section was held in the red room of the New Willard, Friday morning. Judge W. T. Porter, of Cincinnati, presided, and the meeting was one of the most interesting of the conference.

Thomas L. Montgomery was the first speaker, his subject being the "Duty of trustees as to legislation." Mr. Montgomery said that so far as he knew the duty of a trustee in this respect was the same as that of any other citizen. He said he had been connected with the Pennsylvania legislature since the time when the application of the dog tax to library purposes was the only library legislation. In 1899, after an exciting last-minute campaign, the bill providing for a state library commission was passed on the last night of the session. This made no provision for money for the work, and for two years it was carried on by subscriptions from library trustees. The first year of the state library the appropriation was \$12,000, which has been increased from time to time to the present al-

lowance of \$30,000. Mr. Montgomery said that he had had less trouble with legislators than with educators who think libraries should be a part of the school system. He also said he thought of trustees as men of general importance in a community, rather than as having any special interest in libraries, and he thought they should take a more positive interest. Figure head trustees do more harm than good.

Mr. Montgomery was followed by Mr. R. R. Bowker, whose subject, "Should libraries be under municipal and state civil service?" he termed a conundrum, hard because it was complicated. He said he felt qualified to speak on civil service as he had been interested in the question since 1879, when he drafted the original civil service plank, afterward adopted in much modified form by the Republicans at Chicago. It was never intended to stop removals for cause, not to lock the back door, but to put suitable examinations in front. In the Brooklyn Library, of which Mr. Bowker is a trustee, he said he believed they had a model civil service and model relations between trustees and librarian. The trustees are kept fully informed of all library matters, with the result that clearer knowledge means less interference. Every stage of the apprentices' work is watched, examinations are held from time to time, and reports are made to the trustees. Salaries are graded, and increases are granted when recommended by the librarian. Some form of civil service in the library is desirable, the troubles incurred in working under it being nothing to those involved in working without it. The bogey of locality, however, should not be permitted. It will always be natural, other things being equal, to give preference to a local candidate, but when a graduate of a library school brings that school's certificate, the certificate should be considered equal to any local examination. The library being a technical institution, it is most important that all competitive tests should be conducted by library authorities from a library point of view.

Mr. J. T. Jennings, of Seattle, followed Mr. Bowker in a discussion of the same question. He believes in the principle of civil service, but thinks that any civil service system applied to libraries should be under the control of the trustees, not that of an outside state or municipal board. He questioned fifty-three large libraries of the country, and found only nine under a civil service regime. Eight of these nine promptly reported it unsatisfactory, while the ninth was non-committal. Twenty-eight of the libraries questioned are located in cities having civil service commissions, but

nineteen are exempted on the ground that personality, gumption and tact, cannot be tested by examinations. Neither the Library of Congress nor the British Museum Library is under civil service rules.

Arguments usually offered in favor of civil service are that it eliminates politics, selects the best candidates, is democratic, saves time, and protects from removal. In actual working many of these arguments do not hold. The system is far from ideal, though far better than the spoils system. Objection to civil service examinations by outside boards is based on the fact that in many cases the examination cannot furnish any adequate test, that geographical limitations imposed are absurd, and that it makes very difficult the removal of inefficient assistants. In the model charter prepared for Los Angeles the civil service experts recommend that removal power be placed in the hands of the appointing officer.

Mr. Jennings closed with the statement that the A. L. A. should go on record on this question of municipal and state civil service as it relates to libraries. If a city has two boards, library and civil service, both appointed by the same head, why should its most important task be taken away from the library board and given to the other board?

Speaking on the subject of "Should there be a pension law?" Henry E. Legler, librarian of the Public Library of Chicago, declared that such a law should be in effect in this country, similar to the method of pensioning the employes of the libraries of his city. Mr. Legler said the employes of the libraries of Chicago had been working under the pension system since 1905. An employee after twenty years' service is entitled to be pensioned, while those who are totally disabled after ten years' service also receive a pension. Annuities may be voted at the age of fifty-five, even if the length of service is not full.

He stated that when an employee is eligible to a pension he or she is examined by the pension board, consisting of two members of the library board and three employes. In the case of an employee being disabled a physical examination is made by a board of physicians, who report as to whether or not a pension should be given.

The maximum pension is \$50 and the minimum \$27.50 per month. Those employes receiving from \$600 to \$700 a year receive the lowest grade, while the rates increase up to \$50 for those receiving \$1,500 yearly or more. The employes, he stated, contribute, at their own option, 1 per cent of their salary to the pension fund yearly, while the fines secured from overdue books are also added to the fund.

He stated that last year these fines amounted to \$16,000. Mr. Legler said the pension fund now is about \$100,000 and that it draws interest of \$4,000 yearly. He said also that this amount in the fund is much larger than the pension roll. In answer to a question Mr. Legler stated that an employee withdrawing from the library service before the end of the term may get back one-half of all the money he had paid in. If an employee not a member dies, the nearest of kin gets one year's annuity.

The speaker declared that he did not see why employees of state institutions should not be pensioned as are the employees of big corporations.

Judge Porter, slated to discuss the question "Do the state liability and workmen's compensation acts apply to libraries?" asked leave to withhold his discussion and print it in the Proceedings, as action on this question is now pending in a case in Ohio, and he wished to incorporate the result into his remarks.

Dr. Frank P. Hill, in discussing the question "Should libraries be classified for the purpose of fixing a standard for salaries and vacations?" said there was no question of the need of higher salaries and longer vacations for library workers. Especially do the lower grades need increase in wages, as the initial salary now paid to newcomers is less than a living wage. If the graded service could be revised, with recommendation of more money for beginners, the libraries all over the country would be benefited. If at the same time the grading could be made more uniform, there would be less inducement to librarians to move from place to place, as increase in pay could only come from advancement in the grades. No librarian should try to take away another's assistant without consulting the chief affected, but on the other hand no librarian should try to hold back any assistant from going ahead as fast as possible.

"The relation of the library to the city government—municipal reference," was discussed by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, of St. Louis. The municipal reference library is not a library at all in the sense of fifteen or twenty years ago. It is, rather, a bureau of information, and should be in close relation with the public library to avoid wasteful duplication. It should be located as close as possible to the people using it, preferably in the city hall, and must be absolutely impartial and unbiased. Even in the interest of good reforms it is dangerous to take sides. It is practically the only non-partisan public institution at the present time, and must be kept so—one argument for associating it with the public library rather than any city department.

Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library, spoke on the "Extension of the privilege of the city libraries to counties." Sixteen years ago, in April, 1898, the law was passed in Ohio for the extension of city library privileges to each county, and the tax levy was also extended. At once the Cincinnati trustees announced their willingness to take in any village library in the county and run it as a part of the city system. Six were taken in before the end of 1898. Now seven trustees have charge of the libraries of the whole county. Efficiency has been increased in the libraries and the administration has been satisfactory to all, the small libraries now having the benefit of the city's resources.

Miss Mary E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, was the last speaker of the morning. Her subject was "Some trustees—there are others," and she talked entertainingly of the various trustees with whom she had come in contact in various parts of the country—some of them so ignorant and short-sighted with regard to the duties and possibilities of their libraries that one wondered how their libraries ever managed to exist at all under their management; others, of open, progressive mind, pushing their librarians ahead by the force of their own personality.

JOINT MEETING OF NORMAL AND HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

THE second annual meeting was called to order by Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn. The opening address on "College and normal school courses in the use of the library and in children's literature," assigned to Dr. P. P. Claxton, U. S. commissioner of education, was delivered, in his absence, by Dr. Samuel P. Capen, specialist in higher education in the Bureau of Education. The library is a laboratory, the only one every one has to keep on using after school is ended. It is absurd to expect a student to use a laboratory without instruction. That teachers have not told students how to unlock the library is extraordinary. Statistics, analyzed by Dr. Wolcott in the report of the commissioner of education for 1912, on the spread of courses in the use of the library, were given. Figures for 1913, from manuscript in the Bureau of Education, show an increase of institutions offering such courses. These courses are of two kinds: (1) Those offering instruction in the technical part of library work; (2) those giving instruction in the use of books and in children's literature. The second is the more useful. Three publications mark the advance of library courses in schools. They are the re-

port to the National Education Association in 1905 of the committee on instruction in library administration in normal schools; the report of Mr. James V. Sturgis, principal of the Geneseo State Normal School, on the training of teachers in the use of books in the National Education Association's *Proceedings* for 1910, and the report of the committee on normal school libraries in the proceedings of the same society for 1913. These reports show that the movement is growing rapidly. The results receive favorable comment, for pupils are found to be able to do their school work faster. Library lessons should be given in high schools in order that normal schools may specialize on courses for teachers.

Dr. J. D. Wolcott, librarian of the Bureau of Education, told how the library of the Bureau may serve the schools. He said he wished to extend the service of the library and welcomed suggestions for its wider use. The library has a large collection of pedagogical material, both old and new, and an attempt is made to have it as complete as possible. While it is primarily for the use of the specialists of the Bureau and for the staff, he would be glad to make it a circulating and reference library for the whole United States as well as a clearing house for statistics and information. Books are loaned freely to public, university, and normal school libraries and to responsible individuals. Since last fall package libraries have been sent to school superintendents of towns, cities and counties. These libraries contain from twenty-five to fifty books, selected either by the superintendent or by one of the staff of the Bureau, bearing on the topics to be discussed in teachers' meetings. The bibliographic service furnishes free information to every one on educational topics, library work with children, and lists of books for school libraries. Reference lists or nearly 1,000 educational topics are on file and new lists are often compiled on request. The monthly record of current publications is sent free to any one who wishes it. Among other services the Bureau indicates government publications that can be used in school work, prints cards for educational books, and gives advice about organization of school libraries.

The school library exhibit, prepared by Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, is to be maintained permanently and sent out to state and national meetings. The library hopes to undertake to collect and to organize a model school library. A chapter on library progress is a feature of the commissioner's annual report. A report of school library statistics, issued every five years, is to be issued this year.

A letter was read from Dr. Claxton, expressing his interest in library work and the conviction that "the time must soon come when every county will have at least one good central library with branches within all its villages and crossroad places, and with distributing points in all its schools. In addition to this every school should have a collection of books of its own."

Mr. Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the State Normal School, Emporia, Kan., gave a survey of the school library situation. He characterized the situation as one of surprising hopefulness. The following publications have been issued since the last meeting: Miss Ida M. Mendenhall's report of the committee on normal school libraries, now published as a separate pamphlet by the National Education Association; Miss Martha Wilson's "Books for high schools," an A. L. A. reprint, and "Books for elementary schools" published by the state Department of Education in St. Paul; Miss Mary J. Booth's "List of geographical material which may be obtained free or at small cost," an A. L. A. reprint; Miss Mary E. Hall's "List on vocational guidance through the library," an A. L. A. reprint.

A statement on library service in schools and the status of school librarians was adopted by the library section of the National Council of Teachers of English at Chicago on November 28, 1913, and by the Illinois Library Association at Chicago on December 31, 1913. It was presented to the Council of the A. L. A. at Chicago, January 2, 1914, and referred to a committee. (Printed in *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, 39: 129, Feb., 1914.)

Other points which Mr. Kerr brought out were that school librarians should be organized as a section of the A. L. A. with work outlined and pushed forward from year to year by committees. Library topics should be secured for the general programs of teachers' meetings. A yearly revision of a school library purchase list should be attempted. Facts and statistics should be collected in regard to the number of school libraries, how used, and how supported. A study should also be made of an elementary school and high school library budget.

Mr. Joseph F. Daniels, librarian of the public library at Riverside, Cal., spoke of teaching library work to normal school students in 1896, at the State Normal School, in Greeley, Colorado.

The paper entitled "Southern high schools must have state appropriations for libraries," by Mr. Louis R. Wilson, librarian of the University of North Carolina, was read by Miss Annie F. Petty. In North Carolina state and

town supported high schools have had for support only the thirty dollars provided for elementary schools. The state library commissions and state universities are helping in establishing high school libraries and in North Carolina the establishment of a high school debating league has also helped. The great need is felt for the immediate provision of a state library fund for high schools.

Mrs. Pearl Williams Kelley of the state Board of Education, at Nashville, stated the laws pertaining to school library work in Tennessee. Since 1909, school libraries have been part of the state educational scheme. The state Board of Education has been authorized to have a department of library extension which urges instruction in the use of books and in children's literature, makes exhibits and helps to correlate schools with public libraries. The remotest counties of the state have been penetrated. The greatest need in Tennessee now is for library instruction in its normal schools.

Miss Rosa M. Leeper, of the Dallas Public Library, discussed "School library work in Texas." A school library law is now being agitated as there is no provision for school libraries. Statistics show there is not one library book per child in the state.

Mr. F. K. Walter, of the New York State Library School, stated that during the past year he had tried to get teachers and superintendents to attend library institutes with the result that between thirty-five and forty per cent of those attending the institutes were teachers and school people. The courses given pupils in schools must emphasize the non-technical side of library work, teaching them to use reference books and the catalog.

Dr. Sherman Williams, chief of the school library division, state Education Department, New York, said there were 11,000 school districts in New York and that all except 43 have school libraries. In rural schools the teacher is the librarian. When any school of high school grade appoints a librarian, \$100 is given by the state. Small communities may unite with the school board and employ a librarian jointly. The commissioner of education is to make rules in regard to the qualifications of the librarian.

The nominating committee, Miss Marie A. Newberry, Mr. Willis H. Kerr, and Miss Anna Hadley recommended the following, who were unanimously elected: President, Miss Martha Wilson, St. Paul, Minn.; vice-president, Mr. Joseph F. Daniels, Riverside, Cal.; secretary, Miss Fanny D. Ball, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The following resolutions were adopted before adjournment:

1. Resolved, That we record our profound pleasure and thanks for the very great and very helpful interest and co-operation of the United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. P. P. Claxton; of Mrs. Claxton; of Dr. J. D. Wolcott, librarian of the Bureau of Education; both in this meeting, in the notable school library exhibit now a permanent part of the educational equipment of the Bureau of Education, and in the furthering of school library progress the country over.

2. Resolved, That we record our appreciation and thanks to the A. L. A. Publishing Board for its encouragement of the school library movement by the publication of several school library documents.

3. Resolved, That we record our conviction that as a part of their educational equipment and staff, all schools should avail themselves of the same highly efficient library organization and service with which the general public is served. We regard the properly equipped and administered school library as fundamental in modern educational work; it facilitates, applies, and enriches the whole process of education. We therefore endorse the statement adopted by the Council of the American Library Association at Chicago, Jan. 2, 1914.

4. Resolved, That this body make the proper petition to the Council of the American Library Association for the establishing of a School Library Section of the American Library Association.

5. Resolved, That we express to Miss Ida M. Mendenhall and Dr. John Cotton Dana our hearty appreciation of their thoughtful and indefatigable labors in the preparation of the school library exhibit of the Bureau of Education, which it is believed will prove to be a landmark in the history of American school library development.

6. Resolved, That we thank Miss Laura N. Mann, librarian of the Central High School of Washington, and the other school librarians of Washington, for the cordial welcome to us and their efforts in behalf of this meeting.

ROUND TABLE OF NORMAL SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

Miss Mary C. Richardson, of the State Normal School, Castine, Maine, led the round table which convened immediately after the close of the joint session.

Miss Gertrude Buck, of the State Normal School of Emporia, answered the question, Do teacher-librarian graduates find positions? They do find positions, but not all as teacher-librarians. At least they get the inspiration of the course and the children in their care get the benefit.

Mrs. P. P. Claxton, of Washington, D. C., who was to speak on the need of state supervision for school libraries, was unable to be present. Tennessee and Minnesota have a supervisor of school libraries in the Department of Education. There is a difference of opinion whether this work should be undertaken by the library commissions or by the Department of Education. The library commissions feel it is their work while teachers feel its force more if it is in the Department of Education. The library people do not know the work of the schools, while the school people are restricted in interests. The teacher knows the children, the librarian knows the books and both should work together.

Miss Lucy E. Fay, of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, spoke on the topic "Is there

need of standardizing library courses in normal schools?" Only a few schools give adequate training. A committee should be appointed to urge a minimum course of general library lessons, of children's literature, and of practice lessons in the grades. There should be a course for rural school teachers and one for high school teachers.

Miss Fay was appointed chairman of a committee to make a report on recommended courses at the next meeting.

Miss Julia A. Hopkins, of the School of Library Science, Pratt Institute, discussed "Some essentials in library instruction." The normal school student should know how to use the library, should have knowledge of the co-operation with public libraries, and should be fitted to teach the pupils in his care how to use the library. Restrict reference work to a few books and train the students how to select, from a group of books, the best book on the subject. Cataloging, confined to the use of the catalog, should be given to show filing arrangements and the relation of the subjects in the catalog. The correlation of work is of great importance. Classification is not one thing, reference another, cataloging another, but all taken together throw the library open to the student. The work should fit in with the work of the school and make the teacher feel that the library will lighten her work.

The question of getting pupils to read good books was discussed. Displays of new books, lists of over-Sunday books, and picture exhibits with books nearby, were suggested.

MARY J. BOOTH, *Secretary*.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS ROUND TABLE

Immediately after the joint session of the normal and high school librarians the round table of the latter was called to order by the chairman, Miss Anne Hadley, Gilbert High School, Winsted, Conn., with Miss M. A. Newberry acting as secretary.

The first speaker was Prof. Emerson, of the University of Vermont, who gave a most inspiring talk on "Some books of value to the high school teacher." Agreeing with an earlier statement that the library was a laboratory and the only laboratory that would be used on through life, he further stated that it was one great power that could be used to vitalize instruction in the high school. The high school pupils are in what Prof. Emerson chose to call the "cyclopedic age." Facts are their domain, therefore encyclopedias, handbooks, etc., must be in the high school library. This is especially necessary for those intending to go to college in order that they may have a

proper basis and foundation of facts through which they can interpret the newer problems. Too often, Prof. Emerson reminds us, do these people come to college without a proper knowledge of ordinary geographical and biographical facts. Then too, there must be the books which will give appreciation of the three great factors of life—literature, art, and science. Let there be literature first and foremost in which heart and soul appear, be it Shakespeare or Stevenson; art which shows a harmonious, dignified and complete relation of purpose and result, as illustrated in the Pan-American building or in the St. Gaudens statue; and science, the essence of truth, not mere technology but the narration of the great truths of scientific knowledge. If we send people out with a sense of literature, art, and scientific truth, then will the library serve as a laboratory through life.

Miss Cook of the Technical High School, Cleveland, Ohio, mentioned the following titles as being very useful: "World's commercial products," Cochrane "Modern industrial progress," Mills "Searchlights on some American industries," Wiley "Foods and their adulteration," Olsen "Pure foods, their adulteration, nutritive value and cost," Kaup "Machine shop practice," Noyes "Handwork in wood," "Cyclopedia of modern shop practice." Prof. Emerson suggested also such titles as Ashley "British industries," Cunningham "Growth of English industry and commerce," Rogers "Six centuries of work and wages."

Miss Hains of City College, Baltimore, emphasized the fact that pupils should know books other than their textbooks and recommended original sources. "The librarian," she said, "may take him to the wood, but he must catch and cook his hare before he can partake thereof."

This discussion was followed by an excellent paper on "Library methods in the high school," by Miss F. M. Hopkins, Central High School, Detroit, Mich., who said in part that the high school librarian meets the pupils at an age when they are most open to the influence of idealism, most anxious to try their wings in lines of self direction, and in the most impressionable age when a taste for cultural reading can best be formed, or on the reverse side a liking for the commonplace can find its permanent hold. Surely our duty is clear. We must not only make known to them the bibliographical aids that exist, but must also reveal to them the wealth of material to which they can turn in their leisure hours.

The meeting adjourned to meet at the luncheon for which Miss Mann had arranged.

While further discussion did not prove feasible, necessitating the omission of two topics, all felt that the meeting with others and the consequent exchange of ideas was not only a valuable but delightful close to a most helpful meeting.

M. A. NEWBERRY, *Secretary*.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

The League of Library Commissions held three sessions, two of them being joint meetings with the College and Reference Section and the Agricultural Libraries Section, respectively. The opening session, held in the large ballroom of the New Willard, Tuesday morning, was presided over by Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, and in the absence of the secretary Mr. Robert P. Bliss, of Pennsylvania, was appointed secretary pro tem.

The first paper was read by Mr. Johnson Brigham, of Iowa, on the topic "Our responsibility to the commonwealth." Mr. Brigham's watchword for the state commissions is "co-ordination, not competition." He said: "We have relied too much upon the worthiness of our cause and too little upon organization for offensive and defense action. With the aid of the parcel post, the commission can now extend its work in ways undreamed of in earlier days, and until the humblest citizen, wherever located, can avail himself of the advantages provided by the commonwealth, the library commission should not extend its field beyond the border-line of its present activities." Mr. Brigham especially deprecated the attempt of many library commissions (while making an exception of Wisconsin with its ample appropriations) to supply the legislative reference service which the state libraries could more adequately provide.

Mr. J. R. C. Honeyman, of Regina, Saskatchewan, presented a paper on the "Possibilities of the traveling library under the new law of the province of Saskatchewan." Mr. Honeyman believes that the library system should be under the commission of education, as a part of the educational system of the province. He also urges that the commission should include one intelligent and well-educated farmer, who has been a resident for some time, and knows local conditions. In answer to the question as to whether Saskatchewan had a parcel post, Mr. Honeyman said it did not yet exist but was being discussed. A supplementary statement on traveling libraries in other parts of Canada was made by Mr. J. W. Banton, of Toronto. "Reasons why the Wyoming State University sends out traveling libraries" were given in a letter from Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, the university librarian.

Mr. John A. Lapp, of Indiana, discussed "The legislative reference library as a separate department." He said that up to the present time there has been no constructive policy for legislative improvement, though both the state library commissions and state libraries have taken the matter up and have done good work. He agreed with Mr. Brigham, however, that both these agencies have other primary purposes from which they should not be distracted, and he felt that this work should be done by a separate bureau.

The relation of the state library to library extension was then discussed by Mr. Thomas L. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, who enumerated the varied conditions under which the different state libraries operate, and described in some detail the situation in Pennsylvania.

Following a brief discussion of the papers, the publications committee made its report, which was in two parts. The first to be considered was on a buying and reading list for prison libraries. Need for such a list in New York state has seemed so pressing that the State Library there has undertaken on its own account to compile and issue at an early date an annotated, classified list of about 1,000 recommended titles. The committee therefore urged the league and the A. L. A. to arrange for the formal adoption of this list. Miss Elva Bascom read a report on study outlines, describing the progress of negotiations with Mr. H. W. Wilson for the preparation of such a series. Mr. Wilson, who was present, said he was ready to go ahead as soon as arrangements satisfactory to the league could be completed and a suitable editor selected. A committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Wilson before leaving Washington to try to make some definite plan.

The report of the committee on publicity for commission work was presented by Miss Baldwin, who also submitted for discussion and criticism a brief circular intended for distribution stating the general purpose of library extension work.

The report of the committee on aid to new commissions was presented by Miss Caroline F. Webster, of New York. A questionnaire was sent to each library and women's club in eleven states having no library commission. From the paucity of responses it was evident that a campaign of education would be required before the necessary legislation could be secured, and recommendations for the best way of carrying on this campaign were made.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Matthew S. Dudgeon; first vice-president, Miss Caroline F.

Webster; second vice-president, Miss Mary Downey; secretary-treasurer, Miss Julia A. Robinson; publication committee, Asa Wynkoop, Miss Elva S. Bascom, Miss Sarah B. Askew.

At the second session on Wednesday afternoon, which was a joint meeting with the College and Reference Section, Mr. W. W. Bishop, of the Library of Congress, read a paper on "How the Library of Congress serves the people of the several states." This was illustrated by an exhibit of the publications of the Library of Congress, including specimens of the work by the photostat in reproducing pages of books, etc.

"The reference function of the small library" was discussed by Charles E. Rush, of St. Joseph, Mo., and was followed by a paper on "State reference work through the small library station or small club," by J. I. Wyer, Jr., of the New York State Library School. These formal papers were followed by discussion in which Miss Anna A. MacDonald, of the Pennsylvania Commission, spoke on "What the small library can do," and Mr. Carl H. Milam, of Birmingham, Ala., told "What the state can do to help the small library."

Mr. Bliss said that he noticed a tendency in some of the states to have a number of institutions undertake the work of circulating books through the state without any regard to what others were doing in the same line. In this way some confusion and duplication of effort and expense is caused. He thought it would be far wiser to have it recognized that the Free Library Commission is the proper body to which to direct requests for assistance. The commission then could get the required material from any source which is available. In this way the work could be centralized and carried on most economically and to the greatest advantage.

The third session, held Thursday morning, was a joint meeting with the agricultural libraries section. Prof. W. J. Spillman, of the Department of Agriculture, was unable to present his paper on "The county agent and his relation to rural library work," and his place was taken by Prof. W. D. Working, of the same department. This paper was followed by a discussion of "Publicity work for the county farm adviser" by Charles H. Williams, secretary of university extension at Columbia, Mo. "Present state systems of library work for rural communities" were discussed by Miss Frances M. Hobart, of Vergennes, Vt., who took up the work in the eastern states, and Miss Mary E. Ahern, who told what is being done in the Middle West. Clarence S. Hean,

librarian of the State Agricultural College of Wisconsin, presented a paper on "Possibilities of library co-operation with the farmers' institute and short course," in which he showed the need of such co-operation and made some definite suggestions as to the best means of supplying help. In closing, the chairman called on the Hon. W. A. Lloyd to tell something about the Smith-Lever bill, now before Congress, which is intended to assist in the work being done by the county agents.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

The ninth annual meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries opened with an informal session held at 10 a. m., Monday, May 25, in the Red Parlor of the New Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C.

After opening remarks by President Franklin O. Poole, of the Association of the Bar, New York City, the reports of the secretary, treasurer and various committees were read, accepted and ordered printed. The committees on legal bibliography, reprinting of session laws, national legislative information service, Latin-American laws, catalog subject headings, law libraries and law librarians were continued, their personnel to be subject to change at discretion of the president.

An invitation from the Library Association of the United Kingdom to attend its meetings at Oxford, in September, was read and Mr. C. F. D. Belden, state librarian of Massachusetts, was appointed delegate to represent the Association.

On motion of Mr. T. L. Cole, Washington, D. C., the president appointed a committee of three to consider the adoption by the Association of a system of symbols to indicate the pagination of books, with exact definitions of each, and other rules and definitions for use in describing books and cataloging them, such system and definitions to be reported to the Association at its next meeting.

Mr. F. D. Colson of New York State Law Library not being present, his paper on developing and improving the *Law Library Journal*, the official organ of the Association, was read by Mr. Hendrickson of St. Paul, Minn.

The second session was held Monday at 3 p. m., and consisted of a round table on the "Needs of small law libraries." Miss Claribel H. Smith, of Hampden County Law Library, Springfield, Mass., who arranged the program, presided, and the entire afternoon was given over to the consideration of the subject.

Two formal sessions were held on Tuesday, May 26, at 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., when the following addresses were made:

The functions and jurisdiction of the Court of Customs Appeals, by Hon. William L. Wemple, assistant attorney-general of the United States.

Some auxiliaries of statute revision, by Mr. Arthur F. Belitz, assistant reviser of Wisconsin.

English law libraries, by Mr. George F. Deiser of Hirst Free Law Library of Philadelphia.

Legal literature of Latin-America, by Mr. C. H. Babcock, Washington, D. C.

The monthly list of state publications, by Dr. H. J. Harris, chief of the division of documents of the Library of Congress.

The genesis of an Act of Congress, by Mr. Henry L. Bryan, editor of laws, State Department.

Bill drafting, by Mr. Middleton Beaman, in charge of legislative drafting research at Columbia University, New York.

The election of officers for 1914-15 resulted as follows: President, E. J. Lien, state librarian of Minnesota, St. Paul; first vice-president, C. Will Shaffer, State Law Library, Olympia, Wash.; second vice-president, Mrs. Maud B. Cobb, state librarian of Georgia, Atlanta; secretary, Miss Gertrude E. Woodard, Law Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; treasurer, Edward H. Redstone, Social Law Library, Boston, Mass.; executive committee: president, first vice-president, second vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, all ex-officio, and F. O. Poole, New York City; E. O. S. Scholefield, British Columbia Legislative Library, Victoria; Frederick W. Schenk, Law Library, Univ. of Chicago, and O. J. Field, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

GERTRUDE E. WOODARD, *Secretary*.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

The seventeenth annual meeting of the association was held at Washington, D. C., May 27-28, 1914, with an attendance of approximately fifty at each session. It was unfortunate that the rooms available for sessions were both hot and noisy, so that those present sat in discomfort and heard with difficulty, yet perhaps nowhere in Washington could one have escaped the heat of that trying week.

The first session, held in the red parlor of the New Ebbitt Hotel, Wednesday morning, the 27th, at 9:30, was opened by President Wyer, who delivered the president's address, entitled "The state library and its librarian." The report of the secretary C. B. Lester, fol-

lowed, showing progress in various state libraries during the year just closed, and supplementary remarks were made from the floor by the state librarians of Pennsylvania, Illinois, Mississippi and Connecticut. In particular, Mr. Brigham reported that the State Library of Iowa had received 2500 volumes from the State Medical Society as the nucleus of a medical department, the society to appoint therefor a trained assistant librarian.

The secretary reported for the executive committee regarding the present condition of the association. Thirty-nine libraries now belong and are demanding better meetings, better printed proceedings, and better committee work. The committee recommended that the proceedings be printed hereafter in the A. L. A. conference proceedings as was formerly done. The report was accepted. Mr. Godard explained the circumstances which had delayed the printing of the 1912 proceedings.

Dr. McIlwaine, of Virginia, for the committee on public archives, presented an elaborate report, only part of which he read. He indicated the results of a questionnaire sent out by Mr. Wyer asking for information as to methods of classification and shelving of archives, and read the replies for Alabama (by Dr. Owen), for Iowa (by Miss Ethel Virtue) and for Mississippi (by Dr. Rowland), as of special value. In Mississippi the archives are arranged chronologically, with reference to the state's history, as if they had been systematically filed from the beginning.

The session closed with an address by Henry J. Harris, chief of the division of documents of the Library of Congress, on "The Library of Congress and the state libraries." He reviewed those activities of the national library which are of especial service to the state libraries, namely: the publication of the Monthly List of State Publications, the inter-library loans, the distribution of surplus material (now at about 35,000 pieces annually) and the printed catalog cards. He reminded those present that the proof-sheets of the cards are sold at a nominal rate, and emphasized his belief that the state libraries might with advantage make wider use of this service. He called attention also to the check-list of foreign documents in the Library of Congress now in preparation by his division, the first two parts of which, covering Germany and Australia, will before long be ready. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that the Library of Congress would be of interesting helpfulness to the state libraries in the future.

The second session was held Thursday afternoon at 2:30 in the white parlor of the New Ebbitt. Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, chief of the

division of public documents of the New York Public Library, spoke on "The civic bibliography of to-morrow." Calling attention to the awakening civic consciousness of the American people and the recent establishment by universities and other institutions of training courses for civic service, she showed how this work created a demand for bibliographical material which the libraries must supply. There are two fundamental bibliographies on municipal problems: Brooks's, first published in *Municipal Affairs*, in 1897, and Munro's, now in preparation for publication by Harvard University. But the student of civic training needs much help not to be found in any bibliography; hence the librarian must widen his field. As trade follows the flag, so must bibliography follow its subject. The librarian should watch all available newspapers and keep track of civic progress in other states. Present conditions are not met by orthodox bibliographies, as is indicated by the work done in municipal research bureaus and by the recent growth of information services. There must also be a standard classification of civic terms, to overcome the difficulties now met in the wide variations in terminology in civic subjects. In conclusion Miss Hasse urged the appointment of a committee to take up the matter of a national program of civic bibliography.

John A. Lapp, director of the Indiana Bureau of Legislative and Administrative Information, reported for the committee on co-operation between legislative reference departments. This report was essentially similar to his report to the Special Libraries Association, which will be found on pages 86-88 of *Special Libraries* for June 1914.

Mr. Godard presented a resolution urging Congress to take action toward a national legislative reference bureau competent to serve both federal and state governments. Adopted.

Mrs. M. C. Spencer, state librarian of Michigan, reported, as chairman of the committee on exchange and distribution of documents, the following recommendations: (1) That state exchanges be made as widely and generously as possible, without regard to the practice of reciprocity on the part of the recipient; (2) that so far as possible this distribution be extended to other institutions; (3) that the state library be the distributing office; (4) that state library sets of documents be made as complete as possible; (5) that a committee be appointed to urge closer co-operation between the states; (6) that the Library of Congress be asked to publish a check-list of foreign laws in the private libraries of the United States; and (7) that

the association publish in its proceedings a list of those states which give away all documents under their control. It was voted to distribute to all state libraries a printed set of these recommendations.

The following officers were chosen for 1914-1915: President, J. L. Gillis, California; first vice-president, Thomas M. Owen, Alabama; second vice-president, C. F. D. Belden, Massachusetts; secretary-treasurer, C. B. Lester, Wisconsin. The appointment of the various standing committees was left to the incoming president.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

The sixth annual convention of the Special Libraries Association was held at the New Willard Hotel on Wednesday and Thursday, May 27-28, 1914, the daytime sessions in the mezzanine parlor and the evening sessions in the Gridiron room. Notwithstanding the excessive heat in both meeting-places, the attendance at the principal sessions was large. An unfortunate feature that prevented many persons from full enjoyment of the meetings was the failure of several speakers to make themselves heard. After making due allowance for street noises, it seems evident that the meetings contained a warning of conditions to be avoided at future conventions. As, however, most of the papers have appeared in the proceedings of the association (*Special Libraries*, June, 1914), members who failed to hear any part of them will be able to read them in full. For the same reason no attempt is made here to summarize any of the papers so printed.

At the opening session, Wednesday afternoon, the general subject was "Co-operative information getting; what has been done and is being done; what may be done." The following papers were read: by John A. Lapp, of the Indiana Bureau of Legislative Information, "The Public Affairs Information Service;" by A. G. S. Josephson, Chicago, "The Index Office—its nearer purpose and its larger aim;" by G. W. Lee, Boston, "The Boston Co-operative Information Bureau in the light of three years of service;" and by R. H. Johnston, of the Bureau of Railway Economics Library, Washington, "Co-operation and the special librarian." A paper by Eugene F. McPike on "Inter-communication: national and international," suggesting an international federation for communication among investigators, collectors, etc., was not read, owing to the author's absence, but appears in the proceedings above referred to. Discussion centered chiefly about the remarks of Mr. Macfarlane, of the Philadelphia Commercial

Museum, who called attention to the importance to libraries of having on hand directories of important cities, both domestic and foreign, particularly of commercial cities.

Wednesday evening was given over to round-table discussion, held for the most part in the Gridiron room. At the round table on municipal reference libraries, Mr. Lester, leader, a report was read by Mrs. Elizabeth W. Blackall on her work in outlining guide headings for an index to the council proceedings of Eau Claire, Wisconsin. This work was a special assignment in connection with the course of study in library administration and public service added last year to the training course of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. Eau Claire, with its 25,000 inhabitants, was chosen as a typical small city. It is hoped that out of this work a practical working basis may be evolved for the uniform indexing of documents of second, third and fourth-class cities.

The round table on training for special library service was led by Mr. Matthew S. Dudgeon, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, who told of the method followed in Wisconsin, where persons already having some special education are trained in library science in addition. Special knowledge in a given field is pre-supposed; general knowledge will not do. Such persons are taught classification, cataloging, and reference work. They get substantially all that a library student would get in a one-year course, as well as practice in the actual work of the legislative reference library. The plan is not a short-cut into the library profession, but an attempt to take persons of special knowledge and ground them in the fundamentals of library science.

Miss Plummer spoke briefly of the plans for the municipal reference course at the New York Public Library, which will approach the task from the opposite direction: that is to say, librarians will be taken and trained to be effective in municipal reference work. She believed it would be hard to get specialists to take library courses because they generally have better opportunities in their own fields than they could obtain as librarians.

Discussion seemed to indicate that the Wisconsin method was favored for the production of high-grade special librarians, while the New York plan would supply the need of trained assistants for such librarians.

The round table on classification systems for special collections was led by G. W. Lee, of Stone & Webster, who recommended the Dewey decimal system as "at least 75 per cent good."

Mr. Dudgeon proposed that members of the association should arrange to interchange ideas within groups, according to the nature of their libraries, to the end that each group should adopt a standard expansion of the Dewey classification.

Mr. Marion asked why libraries did not more generally adopt the expansions of Dewey worked out by the International Institute of Bibliography at Brussels.

Mr. Handy told why it was necessary for him to devise a new system of classification for the Insurance Library at Boston. For the purposes of that library he had found the Dewey classification insufficient; for one thing it scattered fire protection engineering in five groups, whereas he needed to bring all that material into one group. His system could, however, be attached to the Dewey by anyone at any time. Had the Library of Congress classification of fire insurance been completed at that time he would not have been obliged to work out his own system.

On motion of Mr. Dudgeon it was *Resolved*, That this round table request the executive committee of the Special Libraries Association to appoint a committee, representative of the several groups of special libraries, whose duty it shall be to report at the next meeting a scheme for making uniform classifications within each group.

Other round tables discussed: "Clippings and magazine articles in a special library," Mr. Marion, leader; "Special library publicity," Mr. Brainerd Dyer, publicity manager for the National Carbon Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, leader; and "Co-operative analytic indexing of engineering societies' proceedings," Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, of the Library of Congress, leader. At the last-mentioned round table, Messrs. Cutter, Gamble, Marion, Morton and Johnston and Miss Eleanor Frick were appointed a committee to look into the matter further.

A round table on "Collection of material for sociological libraries" was conducted in the Munsey building by Miss Ono Mary Imhoff, librarian of the International Health Commission, Washington.

The subject of the Thursday morning session was: "The place of the special library in other than academic efforts for training to greater efficiency in business, commerce, government, and industry." John Cotton Dana, in a paper entitled, "A national center for municipal information," recommended the establishment of such a center by the librarians of the country. He recommended also the establishment of a bureau of information concerning libraries and their work and the work of

related enterprises, a service which would be of assistance not only to librarians but to corporations and institutions desiring to establish libraries. These suggestions bore fruit in resolutions adopted later.

Miss Orpha Zoe Massey, librarian of the Retail Credit Company of Atlanta, Ga., read a paper describing the methods by which this corporation endeavors to hold the loyalty and develop the ability of each employe through the library. This system was also quite fully described by Miss Massey in an article in *Special Libraries* for December, 1913, which was summarized on p. 170-171 of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for February, 1914.

A paper on "The special library and public efficiency" was read by Edward A. Fitzpatrick, secretary to the committee on practical training for public service of the American Political Science Association, and will be found in the proceedings of the association.

In the spirit of the second suggestion in Mr. Dana's paper, it was voted that the executive committee publish a handbook of information regarding special libraries, to consist of the best articles describing various special libraries that have appeared in the association periodical *Special Libraries*.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, R. H. Johnston, librarian of the Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington; first vice-president, Elizabeth V. Dobbins, librarian of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York; second vice-president, R. A. Campbell, librarian of the Municipal Reference branch of the New York Public Library; secretary-treasurer, Guy E. Marion, librarian of Arthur D. Little corporation, Boston.

On Thursday evening the association listened to the deferred paper by E. C. Wolf, manager of the Employment and Instruction Department of the Curtis Publishing Company, on "Collected information in print and the training of employes." This paper appears in the printed proceedings. On Mr. Wolf's motion it was

Voted: That a committee of three be appointed to investigate the business library problem in corporations, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of employes, and to develop concrete methods to be furnished corporations which desire to establish such libraries.

On motion of Mr. Brigham it was

Voted: That a committee of three be appointed to take up the question of the publication of the handbook [entrusted by vote at the morning session to the executive committee], its action to be subject to revision by the executive committee.

Mr. Handy was continued as a committee of one on publicity.

Mr. Campbell presented a resolution calling for the appointment by the chair of a committee of five to investigate and make recommendations upon the location, support, organization and maintenance of a national bureau of information on municipal affairs. The resolution was adopted and Messrs. Dana, Lapp, Flagg, Ranck and Campbell were appointed the committee.

After other minor business had been disposed of the meeting adjourned.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE exhibit "Making of a book" prepared and lent by Charles Scribner's Sons, was displayed in one of the school rooms, April 29-May 9. In addition to the Scribner exhibit, which illustrated by photograph and specimen the different stages of book making, a large amount of other material from the State Library was also on exhibition. This consisted of fine bindings (original and facsimile), illustrated books and mounted plates showing different kinds of illustrations and a collection of manuals and treatises on illustration and practical typography. The Library School and the State Library co-operated in the management of the exhibit. Mr. Tolman, Mr. Biscoe, Miss Woodworth and Miss Ellis attended to its installation, the students of both classes giving voluntary service as attendants and guides.

The libraries of the Hudson and Mohawk valleys in the vicinity of Albany held a library institute, under the auspices of the New York Library Association, in one of the school's lecture rooms, May 8. The meeting, which was one of the largest local library meetings ever held in the district, was attended by many of the students.

In addition to the regular summer session, which began June 3, a library institute for district school superintendents will be held during the first week of July. At this institute only those problems of book selection and library organization which directly affect small rural school libraries will be discussed. The discussions and lectures will be supplemented by an exhibit of books suitable for school libraries.

Two lectures have recently been given by specialists from the staff of the University of the State of New York. The first, on "Principles of artistic bulletin making" was given May 5 by Mr. Royal B. Farnum, special-

ist in art education for the university and author of several monographs on interior decoration; the second, on "Visual instruction," was given May 11 by Mr. A. W. Abrams, chief of the Visual Instruction Division. One of the school lecture rooms has been fitted with opaque curtains and electric light connections for the use of lecturers using lantern slides.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

THE third term program consisted, as usual, of two mornings a week of classroom work, about twenty-seven hours of practical work, and a half day of library visiting. In addition to the practical work in our own library, the courtesy of the technology and documents divisions of the New York Public Library and of the Girls' High School Library of Brooklyn was extended to students wishing to specialize in these directions. One student also worked one day a week in the children's department of the New York Public Library. Four students took part in the survey of Essex county that was undertaken by the Bureau of Municipal Research. One day a week was spent in this way, and the students reported on their work each week, so that the whole class had the benefit of their experience.

Visits have been made to the administrative department of the Brooklyn Public Library and to the Bedford branch, where Dr. Hill showed the plans for the new Central Building. The main building of the New York Public Library was next visited, the whole afternoon being spent there, after which the students were entertained by the Library School of the New York Public Library. A very delightful afternoon was spent in Englewood, N. J., where the architectural problem of a house made over into a library, coming, as the visit did, just after Mr. Eastman's lectures on "Library buildings," presented an interesting, concrete illustration of his lectures. Another afternoon was devoted to the Bureau of Municipal Research and the Sage Foundation Library. These visits were closely related to Miss Hopkins' lectures on "Community organization" and to the reports on the Essex county survey. Visits have also been paid to the Newark Public Library, the Children's Museum, the Brooklyn Institute Museum, Columbia University, the Society of Civil Engineers, and the publishing house of Doubleday, Page & Co. at Garden City.

Mr. W. R. Eastman, of Albany, gave his usual course of six lectures on "Library buildings" the week of April 13 to 18. Miss Plummer's illustrated course on the "History of

libraries" took place on three consecutive Tuesday afternoons, April 21, 28, and May 5. On Tuesday afternoon, May 12, Mr. Andrew Keogh, reference librarian at Yale University, lectured on the "Administration of a college library."

We were so fortunate as to secure the services of Mrs. Charles C. Gardner, of Newport, formerly Miss Mildred A. Collar, of the Library School staff, for two courses, one on maps and one on indexing.

Miss Alice M. Colt, class of 1907, librarian of the Ferguson Library at Stamford, Ct., talked to the students on the financial administration of a library, on Tuesday afternoon, June 9.

Miss Anna C. Tyler, class of 1905, of the New York Public Library, was the last lecturer of the term, giving two talks on storytelling.

The Normal Course was offered to meet what seemed to be a need—that for trained librarians who should be trained teachers. It was recognized from the first that the difficulty would lie in finding enough library school graduates wishing such training to make up the class. Library school students seldom mean to teach, though teaching is often thrust upon them unexpectedly when it is too late to prepare for it. The course obtained a *succès d'estime* from librarians, but there have not been many applicants for it. It was found this winter that to carry on the work successfully would need a much larger appropriation another year, and this expenditure the trustees did not feel that the professional support shown justified them in meeting. The course has therefore been withdrawn. Our regret in losing Miss Hopkins' service is mitigated in part by the fact that she is to remain in Brooklyn as principal of the training class of the Brooklyn Public Library, and that she will continue to be one of our staff lecturers.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-Director*.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The spring visit this year included the following libraries: Princeton University Library, Trenton (N. J.) Public Library, Columbia University Library, New York Public Library (main building and four branches), Brooklyn Public Library and Brownsville branch, Newark (N. J.) Free Library and Business branch. Part of one afternoon was most enjoyably spent at Charles Scribner's Sons. The class also visited the library schools of Pratt Institute and the New York Public Library.

The hospitality shown by our library friends added much to the pleasure of the trip. We

were entertained at luncheon by the staff of the Trenton Public Library and by the Pratt Institute Library School; afternoon tea was served for us at the Newark Free Public Library, and the New York City Library School gave us a delightful dinner at the Port Arthur restaurant in Chinatown, followed by a walk through part of the East Side.

The trip was followed by five days' Easter vacation, after which the class did two weeks' practice work in the following libraries: Wilmington Institute Free Library, Wilmington, Del.; Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the public libraries of Brooklyn, Newark, New York and Washington, D. C.

Recent visiting lecturers have been as follows:

May 4-5. Three lectures, "Government documents," by Miss Mary L. Sutliff.

May 18. "Administration of a branch library," by Mr. Leon M. Solis-Cohen.

May 21. "Library binding," by Mr. Arthur L. Bailey.

May 21-22. Two lectures, "The library budget" and "Man versus the machine," by Miss Julia A. Hopkins.

Visits have been paid to the Library Bureau, Leary Stuart & Co., the Spring Garden branch of the Free Public Library, the Curtis Publishing Co., and the Bryn Mawr College Library.

The Drexel Institute Library School Association gave a dinner at the New Ebbitt, Washington, D. C., Thursday evening, May 28. Forty-seven were present. Miss June Richardson Donnelly, former director of the school, was the guest of the association. At the end of the dinner addresses were made by Miss Bacon, Miss Donnelly, and Miss Roberts, chairman of the committee appointed to consider the interests of the school and its graduates. It was reported that while the committee and other friends had not been idle, it had been impossible to arrange for the continuance of the school, but that hope had not been abandoned. A general discussion of the school situation followed and was closed by an appeal from the president to the alumnae to stand together and do all in their power for the school and the association.

June 4 was Institute Day. President Godfrey made a short address to the seniors of all departments of the Institute. First and second honorable mention was made for scholarship in each department. The Library School honors were carried off by Miss Gretta M. Smith and Miss Clara L. Voigt.

The library class was entertained on Monday afternoon, June 8, by Miss Eliza M. Fox, who gave a lawn party at her home in Logan.

A play entitled "Drexel spirit," by Gretta M. Smith, was read by Margaret T. Parker.

The president's reception was held Tuesday evening, June 9, and the general class day at Runnymede, Wednesday afternoon, June 10.

Commencement exercises were held in the auditorium. The following 17 students were graduated:

Helen Burns, West Chester, Pa. M.A. Dickinson College 1914.

Eliza M. Fox, Logan, Pa.

Catherine M. Guilford, Lancaster, Pa.

Helen L. Johnston, Haverford, Pa.

Mary B. Latta, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

Fanny M. Libby, West Roxbury, Mass.

B.A. Smith College 1912.

Mary R. Lingenfelter, Williamsport, Pa.

Margaret T. Parker, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

Marion M. Pierce, West Chester, Pa.

Agnes W. Schultze, Bethlehem, Pa.

Gretta M. Smith, Grinnell, Ia. A.B. Grinnell College 1911.

Evelyn Somerville, Aliceville, Ala. N.S. Univ. of Ala. 1909.

Elizabeth W. Steptoe, Taylorsville, Va.

Maud I. Stull, Canton, Pa.

Leonore A. Tafel, Baltimore, Md.

Clara L. Voigt, Columbia, S. C. A. B. Elizabeth College 1907.

Glauce M. Wilson, Baltimore, Md. Queen's University, Canada.

Miss Bacon's address during July and August will be 50 Lexington street, New Britain, Ct.

CORINNE BACON, *Director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The only senior lecture not already reported and the closing one of the year, was given to the administration seniors on "Work for children and children's rooms," by Annie Carroll Moore, of the New York Public Library, and was rather a seminar or round-table than a lecture. The class had some practice in book selection, and visits to assigned libraries with quizzes.

Final junior lectures not reported previously have been "Library conditions in the Far West," by Franklin F. Hopper, of the New York Public Library, and "Movements in education," four lectures, by Louise Connolly, Newark Public Library.

Junior visits to the close of the year were made on May 7 to the Newark Public Library, including the Business branch and the Barringer High School; May 14, to the Russell Sage Foundation Library; May 16, White Plains High School Library and the plant of the H.

W. Wilson Co.; May 21, to Princeton University Library and the Public Library of Trenton, N. J.; June 3 to the Montague branch of the Brooklyn Public Library and the Pratt Institute Free Library and Library School; June 10, Queens Borough Public Library and Flushing branch.

The reception given to the Pratt Institute Library School on April 24, not heretofore recorded, was reciprocated on June 3, making two excellent opportunities for acquaintance among the students.

The visits to the Newark Public Library, to the Trenton Public Library and the New Jersey Commission, and to the H. W. Wilson Co.'s plant were accompanied by special hospitality which was greatly appreciated. After the White Plains visit, a large party went by trolley to Tarrytown to visit Sleepy Hollow, and on June 6 two or three instructors conducted a party to West Point.

A party tendered to the faculty by both classes took place the evening of May 15, the last social occasion of the year, with the exception of the annual dinner of the Alumni Association the evening of June 11. This last was held at the Craftsman rooms, covers being provided for eighty-six. Mr. W. W. Appleton, of the School's advisory committee; Mr. W. W. Bishop, the commencement speaker; and Director and Mrs. Anderson were guests at the dinner.

Thirty-three juniors, several seniors, the principal and five of the faculty, attended the conference in Washington, arriving the Friday before and securing several days' sight-seeing and library visiting before sessions began. The libraries visited were the Library of Congress, of the Department of Agriculture, Smithsonian Institution, Public Library, and the Office of the Superintendent of Documents. Week-end parties in Pennsylvania and Virginia followed the conference, work beginning again at the school on June 1. The school reunion took the form of a luncheon at the Hotel Gordon, which was the school headquarters, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Anderson and Mr. George F. Bowerman being the guests. Fifty-three were present.

Commencement took place on June 12, at 11 a. m., twenty-three seniors receiving the diploma and thirty-eight the certificate. Hon. George L. Rives, president of the board of trustees, presided, and bestowed the diplomas, Director Anderson giving the certificates. Mr. William Warner Bishop, the superintendent of the reading room at the Library of Congress, delivered the commencement address, entitled "The backs of books."

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Miss Katharine L. Sharp, founder and first director of the school, died June 1 from injuries received a few days earlier in a distressing automobile accident in the Adirondacks. Everyone connected with the School has been grief-stricken, and in the general University community her many friends among the older members of the various faculties have given many manifestations of their affection and sorrow. Miss Frances Simpson, Assistant Director, Mrs. Maude Straight Carman, and Professor Isabel Bevier, all from Urbana, attended the funeral at Dundee, Illinois. The University Senate adopted the following minute:

The members of the University Senate have learned with deep sorrow of the death of their former colleague, Katharine L. Sharp, for ten years Head Librarian, Professor of Library Economy, and Director of the Library School, and desire to place on record their appreciation of her services to this University.

As the founder of the Library School at Armour Institute, which on her appointment as librarian here became a part of this University, she made a notable contribution to the advancement of her chosen profession. Her administration of the University Library was marked by high ideals and great ability and secured for her a distinguished place among the librarians of the country.

With all her scholarly enthusiasm, she had a keen interest in the personal and social welfare of her own pupils and through her efforts for them set for all the students of the University finer and higher standards of social conduct.

A Committee of the University Library Club, including the School faculty, students, and members of the University Library staff, adopted the following resolution:

The Library Club of the University of Illinois, representing the Faculty of the Library School, the staff of the University Library, and the students at present members of the School, desires to record an expression of the deep grief which its members feel at the tidings of the death of the former Director of the School and Librarian of the University, Katharine L. Sharp.

To Miss Sharp's devotion and untiring efforts, more than to any other factor, the Library School of the University of Illinois owes not merely its present standing, but its very existence. Founded by her at Armour Institute in 1893, and transferred to the University of Illinois in 1897, the School, under her leadership, experienced a conservative and

consistent development. Not only was Miss Sharp an inspiring teacher imbued with the highest ideals of librarianship, but she strove earnestly and successfully to transmit to her students her vision of the broader scholarship and the better professional training which should characterize the librarian of the future.

Her ten years of intelligent and devoted service as librarian gave to the University an organized, efficient library and laid the foundations for its recent growth.

Although for some years Miss Sharp has not been formally connected with the University of Illinois, her unusual personality has left a deep impression upon all who came in touch with her; her students, her co-workers in the library and her colleagues in the University faculty, to each of whom the news of her tragic death comes as a distinct personal loss.

The date of the A. L. A. Conference at Washington proved to be an inconvenient one for the faculty and the staff; only Director and Mrs. Windsor, Assistant Director Simpson, Miss Hutchins, and Mr. Janvrin were able to attend.

The University Commencement exercises were held June 17, and the degree of B. L. S. was conferred on the following:

Elizabeth Hamilton Davis, A.B., Illinois Woman's College, 1909; Stella Belle Galpin, A.B., Knox College, 1911; Louise Fenimore Schwartz, A.B., Knox College, 1907; Rose Roberts Sears, A.B., Fairmount College, 1909; Sabra Elizabeth Stevens, A.B., University of Illinois, 1906.

Miss Stevens was accorded final honors, her scholarship standing being the best in her class.
P. L. WINDSOR.

Review

CARR, JOHN FOSTER. *Immigrant and library; Italian helps; with lists of selected books.* New York: Immigrant Education Society. 93 p. 35 c.

This little book is the latest of Mr. Carr's publications for the assistance of the aliens in our country. His "Guide to the United States," published first in Italian and later in Polish and Yiddish, and in an English translation of the Yiddish, is already well and favorably known to most libraries having a foreign element among their patrons. The present volume is the first of a series intended to help librarians and others in the selection of suitable literature in the immigrant's own tongue.

The books listed are grouped by subject, after which they are alphabetically arranged by authors, unless published anonymously. Following the author's name come the title, occasionally translated into English; the name, in Italian, of the place of publication, and the publisher's name; the date of the edition chosen; a brief bibliographical description; and the price, in Italian money. A descriptive note accompanies every entry, summing up briefly but clearly the characteristic features both of the book and of its author. If the notes are almost invariably commendatory it is only, the compiler assures us in his introduction, "because a deliberate attempt has been made to select books that are worthy of praise, the best that are available of those now in print." Editions of moderate price have been chosen, but so far as possible they are printed on good paper, and special care has been taken to include only books which are still in print. A good many elementary books are found in the list, for the benefit of readers of limited education, but the lists are not restricted to these. In addition to the books included, there is also a short annotated list of the best Italian periodicals and newspapers, with a brief introductory survey of Italian periodical literature.

Mr. Carr's addresses "The library and the immigrant" and "The librarian and the Italian" are printed in the front of the book, and the last few pages give some library rules and helps in Italian, selected or adapted from those already in use in different libraries.

The Immigrant Education Society, of which Mr. Carr is director, is planning the immediate publication of several other books. "How to become a citizen" is expected to appear this month; a "History of the United States" in August; two books on learning English are being planned, one or both to be published in the early autumn; and the present bibliography is to be followed by others in Yiddish and in Polish.

F. A. H.

Librarians

ALLISON, Gladys B., New York State Library School, 1913-1914, has been appointed assistant in the order and accession department of the library of the University of Texas. Austin.

AUSTIN, Mrs. Mary, for four years librarian of the University of Arkansas, has resigned, to engage in farming near Winslow, Ark., where she recently purchased a farm.

BACON, Corinne, has resigned her position as librarian of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, to take charge of the Standard Catalog Series to be issued by the H. W. Wilson Co., White Plains, N. Y. She was for seven years first assistant in the New Britain, Conn., Institute Library before she attended the New York State Library School (1901-03). From 1903-10, she was on the staff of the New York State Library, teaching in the Library School, doing reference work, and for a short time working as library inspector under Mr. W. R. Eastman. From 1910-12 she worked in the Free Public Library of Newark, N. J., part of the time as head cataloger and part as reference librarian. In the fall of 1912 she became librarian of Drexel Institute, and director of its Library School, which has just been discontinued by order of the trustees.

BALDWIN, Martha, of the Tacoma Public Library, has been promoted from page to the position of "mending assistant" in the order department.

BELDING, Mrs. A., is the librarian of the Saunders Public Library in Avon, Ill., not Evansville, as was erroneously stated in the JOURNAL for January.

BOWERS, Ethel, formerly in the Lewis & Clark High School Library, of Spokane, Washington, has been appointed an assistant in the loan department of the Tacoma Public Library, beginning June 16.

BROWN, Zaidee, New York State Library School, 1901-1903, has resigned her position as agent of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission to become librarian of the Long Beach (Cal.) Public Library.

BUCHANAN, Henry C., formerly state librarian of New Jersey, was re-elected secretary of the State Public Library Commission at its May meeting. The chairman, Moses Taylor Pyne, of Princeton, and the vice-chairman, Dr. Everett Tomlinson, of Elizabeth, were also re-elected.

BYRNE, Paul R., New York State Library School, 1913-1914, will act as temporary assistant in the Buffalo Public Library during July and August.

CLARK, Elizabeth Voshall, Drexel, 1900, has resigned the position of librarian of the Carnegie Free Library, Connellsville, Pa., to accept the position of librarian at Drexel Institute, Philadelphia. Miss Clark served as assistant at Drexel Library for nearly two years after her graduation from the Library School.

She has held positions at the Haverford College Library, the Swarthmore College Library, the Public Library of Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania, and has been at Connellsville since September, 1909.

DEXTER, Lydia A., New York State Library School, 1891, has been in the service of the University of Illinois library as cataloger and bibliographer since the first of January.

DOANE, Stella T., Drexel, 1908, has resigned her position at Drexel Institute. Since September, 1908, she has served as assistant librarian and instructor in the Library School, doing more and more teaching as time went on. She will be sadly missed by her associates in the library and by the faculty of Drexel Institute. Drexel has been fortunate in keeping her for six years, and the good wishes not only of her associates, but of the many students whom she has taught, will follow her to whatever new work she may undertake.

ENGELL, Mrs. Jennie C., of the loan department of the Tacoma Public Library, has been granted a year's leave of absence to enter the Library School of the New York Public Library this coming fall.

FOSSLER, Miss A. K., has resigned from the staff of the Columbia University Library in New York City.

INGALLS, Florence L., New York State Library School, 1914, will go to Haverford College as assistant librarian in September.

KOBETICH, Mary, of Tacoma, has received a temporary appointment in the loan department of the Tacoma Public Library. Miss Kobetich will enter the University of Wisconsin this fall, and later will enter the Wisconsin Library School.

LOGASA, Hannah, head of the department of accounts and statistics at the Omaha (Neb.) Public Library and a member of the library staff for ten years, will become high school librarian of the University of Chicago at an annual salary of \$1,500, when she returns from a European vacation, October 1.

LOWRY, Elizabeth, New York State Library School, 1912-1914, has been appointed assistant in the University of California Library, Berkeley.

MARTIN, Mamie R., New York State Library School, 1913-1914, will go to the Gary (Ind.) Public Library in August to take charge of the high school branch.

MITCHELL, Sarah Louise, New York State Library School, 1904, who was formerly in the School of Education in the University of Chicago, was made librarian of the Ryerson Library at the Art Institute of Chicago, June 1.

MORSE, Anna Louise, librarian of the Reuben McMillan Free Library at Youngstown, O., has tendered her resignation. The library board voted to close the library June 15 for the summer, but later decided to keep open a little longer, pending the search for funds with which to maintain the institution. Miss Morse, in her statement of resignation, said the straitened circumstances under which the library had been conducted in recent years made it impossible to give reading facilities adequate to the growing needs of Youngstown. Since the Reuben McMillan Library was not to keep pace with the growth of the city, Miss Morse said she thought it better that she should resign.

NOEL, Jacqueline, Pratt, 1912-13, librarian at La Grande, Oregon, has been appointed an assistant in the reference department of the Tacoma Public Library, beginning July 6.

NORTON, Mrs. Elizabeth, of Carlisle, Ky., has been elected librarian of Transylvania University and the College of the Bible, at Lexington, Ky.

PERRINE, Helen, has been appointed librarian of the South Amboy (N. J.) Public Library.

RUNCIE, Lieut. James E., U. S. A., retired, has been appointed librarian of the United States Military Academy at West Point, in the place made vacant by the death of Dr. Edward Singleton Holden.

SHARP, Katharine, one of the most prominent women librarians of the country, died in the hospital at Saranac Lake, N. Y., June 1, as the result of an automobile accident near Lake Placid. A party of twelve from the Lake Placid Club, including, besides Miss Sharp, Melvil Dewey and Miss May Seymour, were in the car, which was mounting a long hill, when the car stopped and then began to back. For some unexplained reason the brakes were unable to hold the heavy load, and in rounding a curve the car ran off the road and turned on its side. With the exception of Miss Sharp no one was seriously injured. In attempting to leap from the car, she struck her head. Trephining was resorted to—two operations—but she never regained consciousness. After a private service at Saranac Lake, the body was taken to Dundee, Ill., for burial. Miss Sharp was born in Elgin, Ill., May 25, 1865. She was

graduated from Northwestern University in 1885. In 1892 she completed her course at the New York State Library School, and received her M.L.S. there in 1896. After teaching and acting as librarian and library organizer for several years, she took charge of the comparative library exhibit at the Chicago exposition in 1893. From 1893 to 1897 she was director of the department of library science at Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago, and from 1897 to 1907 was head librarian and director of the State Library School at the University of Illinois. Miss Sharp was a member of the Council of the A. L. A. from 1895 to 1905, and was its vice-president in 1898 and again in 1907. Since 1906 she had been a fellow of the American Library Institute. Eight years ago she retired from active library work to take an executive position at the Lake Placid Club.

SMITH, Mabel, of Oconto, Wis., has been chosen librarian for the new library at Olympia, Wash. Miss Smith is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and of the Library School of the University of Wisconsin, and also of the Training School for Children's Librarians at Pittsburgh, Pa. She was employed in the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, and is at present librarian of the public library at Watertown, Wis.

WEITENKAMPF, Frank, head of the division of prints of the New York Public Library, was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters by New York University on commencement day, June 10, 1914. Chancellor Brown, in conferring the degree upon Mr. Weitenkampf, said: "You have furthered the development of the modern library as an agency of public education in that most important field of the appreciation of beauty in the arts. By virtue of the authority vested in me, I welcome you to the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters, and confer upon you all of the privileges appertaining to that degree, in testimony whereof you are granted this diploma." Mr. Weitenkampf returned to New York, June 8, from a short study trip through European print rooms, and, incidentally, visited many museums and libraries.

WHITMAN, Jessie, librarian of the Moorhead (N. D.) Public Library, has tendered her resignation to take effect Sept. 1, 1914.

WOOD, Frances A., librarian emeritus at Vassar College, died at her home in Poughkeepsie June 17. She had been ill several weeks. Miss Wood had been associated with the faculty at Vassar College for forty-four years. She was librarian for thirty years. In 1910 she resigned and was made librarian emeritus.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MAINE

Blue Hill. The Blue Hill Library has received a bequest of \$1,000 through the will of the late William Paris Tenney, of Boston, a native of Blue Hill, and many of the Library Association hope that the sum will be made the nucleus of a building fund.

Houlton. The Houlton Public Library has been bequeathed the sum of \$5,000 by the will of the late Miss Emma Drew, who lately died in Florida. She lived for many years in Houlton. The gift was made in honor of her late brother, Mellen Drew.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Charlestown. The Public Library has received a bequest of \$400 from Mrs. Catharine Rogers Paris, who died in Boston May 2.

Milford. Marinda A. Smith, of Milford, has bequeathed \$1,000 to the Milford Public Library, to be held in trust, the annual income to be used in maintaining the library.

Wilmot. The Wilmot Public Library has recently received from the trustees under the will of Mary Baker Eddy several of her books on Christian Science. These books are to be placed at the disposal of the reading public as soon as they have been cataloged.

MASSACHUSETTS

Amherst. Prof. John F. Genung is at work upon preliminary plans for the proposed new Amherst College Library, to take the place of the present building, which has been outgrown.

Boston. The compilation and publication of a union list of all periodicals and other serials, useful for research work, received in the fifty-four public and private libraries in Boston, is, according to newspaper accounts, the first step planned in a movement for "the adaptation of learning to the requirements of a studious city." Thomas J. Homer outlined the plan, and William C. Lane was elected chairman of a committee in immediate charge of the work, with G. W. Lee secretary. Mr. Lane has been authorized to enlarge the committee. It is estimated that the work will cost about \$10,000.

Cambridge. Eli H. Peirce, of Salt Lake City, has sold his collection of rare Utah books to Harvard University, the sum paid for it being approximately \$6,625. Mr. Peirce's library, or that part of it involved in the sale, comprises

copies of many of the early publications of the Mormon church now out of print. Some years ago the church called in a large number of these, and for that reason they are extremely scarce. In consequence, they have grown very much in value. Mr. Peirce's collection includes about 2,650 volumes.

Cambridge. The oddities of a library temporarily placed in an eating hall are thus described by Mr. W. C. Lane in his report on the temporary housing of the Harvard Library in Randall Hall:

"The serving-room along the north side of the building is occupied by the order department and the shelf department. The scullery accommodates the cataloging staff. The auditor's office becomes a small reference room, opening out from the delivery room. After some shifting of partitions, the 'student waiters' dressing-room' becomes the librarian's outer office and registrar's office; a small room, called a 'dormitory' on the old plans, is turned into the librarian's office, and another 'dormitory' is occupied by typewriters. Typewriters also are placed in the 'pastry and ice-cream room.' Below, in the kitchen, the ranges have been boarded up, though the big red soup cauldrons may still be seen, and the room gives ample space for unpacking boxes of books, collating them, putting in seals, etc., while the dumb-waiters going up to the shelf department just above are a luxury we never knew in Gore Hall. A bakery, cut off from one side of the kitchen, becomes a capital bindery. A large space in the basement, screened off by netting and formerly used for 'dry stores,' is the newspaper room. The potato room, with its brick walls and hard cement floor, newly whitened and shelved with the sliding cases from the Treasure Room in Gore Hall, makes a safe depository for our rarest and most valuable books. There are refrigerators in bewildering variety, some of which are used for storing boxes of books before they are unpacked, and in one of which we may put the books of the 'Inferno'."

Concord. A statue of Ralph Waldo Emerson, the work of Daniel Chester French, was unveiled in the Public Library May 23. Speakers at the exercises were Major Henry L. Higginson, George A. King, and Moorfield Storey.

Fairhaven. The Millicent Library has recently issued a little pamphlet entitled "Mark Twain and Fairhaven," which contains the text of an address made by Mr. Clemens at the

dedication of the town hall in 1894 and of a letter written to the library at the same time. There is also a brief historical sketch of the library, with an exterior view, and a frontispiece portrait of Mr. Clemens.

Sherborn. At a special town meeting, May 27, the town accepted the library building erected by W. H. B. Dowse as a memorial to his father, the late Rev. Dr. Edmund Dowse, for many years chaplain of Massachusetts State Senate and for more than sixty years pastor of Pilgrim Congregational Church in this town. The building is of brick, and cost upward of \$50,000. W. H. B. Dowse, Dr. George E. Poor and Aaron C. Dowse were appointed a committee to arrange for the dedication of the building.

CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut Public Library Committee, in a circular freely distributed, proposed that schools, so far as possible, observe May 15 as library day, setting aside at least part of one session for the consideration of books, reading and libraries. It also proposed that the program for this occasion should include sketches of some Connecticut authors and their books, by various pupils, a symposium of books read during the last year, and a consideration of composition books from the earliest times to the present.

East Haven. By the will of Mrs. Harriett Forbes, of East Haven, the town is beneficiary in the sum of \$1,500 as the nucleus for a fund to obtain a site for a library for the town. The will directs the selectmen to invest the sum and add to it the interest until sufficient funds are provided for the site and building. It also directs that a tablet be placed on the building as a memorial to Mrs. Forbes' husband, Albert Forbes, in whose memory she gives the library fund.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Belfast. It is now announced that the friend who recently offered \$8,000 to the women of the Hawthorne Club for a library building is Frank Bartlett, president of the National Bank of Olean, but a native of this town. In addition to this gift, Mrs. Sarah Ford Crosby has given a site to the club which is to be used for the building. Work will be started on the building soon.

Canandaigua. After occupying its quarters in the town house for many years, the Wood Library has been moved from the town house

to its new and permanent quarters in the building of the Ontario County Historical Society in North Main street.

East Hampton. Dr. Everett Herrick, late of New York City, has bequeathed to the East Hampton Public Library the income of \$25,000, to be known as the Harriet F. Herrick fund. Dr. Herrick also gave to the Maidstone Club, of East Hampton, the first mortgage he held on the club's property, providing that no intoxicating liquor be sold at the club, and that it shall not change its character as a pleasure club. If any of the conditions are violated the bequest, valued at \$7,500, is to go to the East Hampton Library.

New York City. Fifty new libraries have recently been added to the number sent out by the American Seaman's Friend Society. Each library is packed in a small case containing forty-three volumes. They are placed on deep sea ships, and are put on deck every Sunday morning by the captain, where the sailors can read them. There are 3000 of these libraries afloat at the present time in merchant ships.

New York City. At the library of Columbia University several changes have been made. The serial department has been discontinued, its work being carried on by the catalog and accession departments. After July 1 only gilding, repairing, and pamphlet binding will be done in the library bindery. The work of substituting large cards for small cards in the general catalog has been suspended until it can be provided for by a special appropriation. The official catalog has been discontinued. The School of Mines Library has been formed by combining the mines and metallurgy reading rooms. Early in June the social science reading room was moved from room 510 Kent to 606 Kent.

New York City. The section to the north of Columbia University, known as Manhattanville, will be the site of the next branch of the New York Public Library. This branch, named in honor of George Bruce, is to be erected from the proceeds of the sale of the old branch of that name, situated at 226 West Forty-second street. That was given by Miss Katherine Bruce to the New York Free Circulating Library, in 1888, as a memorial to her father, George Bruce. The new building will be located near the intersection of 126th street and Manhattan street, and, unlike the conventional type of branch buildings erected from the Carnegie Fund, will be of colonial design, with façades of brick with stone trimmings. The title to this property was acquired Dec. 9, 1913. The lot has a frontage of fifty feet on

126th street and an average depth of 104 feet. The building will have its main entrance on Manhattan street, with a service entrance on 126th street. The library will be three stories high on Manhattan street and four stories high on 126th street, as an extra floor is required for janitor's quarters. There will be an assembly room in the basement. The first floor will contain the adult circulation department and the reading and reference room. The second floor will be for children, and it will contain both circulation and reading rooms. Carrère and Hastings are the architects. It is expected that the building, with its equipment, will cost about \$90,000. Excavations are already being made.

Oyster Bay. A library containing 3000 volumes relating to Argentine sociology, commerce, industries and customs has reached the home of Theodore Roosevelt here. It is the gift of the Social Museum of Argentina, and was forwarded together with 100 museum bulletins dealing with the progress of the Roosevelt explorations in South America.

NEW JERSEY

Bayonne. Owing to its moneys being tied up in the defunct First National Bank of this city, the Bayonne Free Public Library trustees are again compelled to borrow \$5,000 for the operation of the library. Several weeks ago the trustees borrowed a similar amount for the purchase of the steel stacks being used in the new extension to the building.

Hoboken. Pupils of the manual training classes are to make the shelving for the branch libraries in the public schools in West Hoboken.

Morristown. The board of directors of the Morristown Library and Lyceum announce that its settlement with the insurance companies leaves it with about \$27,000 cash and the walls of the old building, which the companies value at \$28,000 cash and which the directors have had to accept at such value.

PENNSYLVANIA

Barrie. The Free Library board of this town has asked the town council to make application to Andrew Carnegie for a grant of \$15,000 for a library. It is said that 80 per cent. of the citizens are in favor of the project.

Doylestown. The will of the late Charles C. Cox, of Doylestown, bequeaths nearly all of his personal estate in trust to build a public library in Doylestown, to be known as "The Melinda Cox Free Library." He left about \$40,000.

Pittsburgh. Two million dollars have been added to the endowment fund of Carnegie Institute by the founder, Andrew Carnegie, was the announcement made at a special meeting of the trustees of the institute, June 4. The \$2,000,000 is to be divided equally between the library, museum and the Carnegie Institute of Technology.

MARYLAND

Frederick. The new public library was opened to the public the evening of May 22, with about 14,000 volumes on the shelves. Under the will of the late C. Burr Artz, upon the death of his daughter, Miss Victorine Artz, an aged woman of Chicago, \$100,000 will revert to this city for a library. Mr. Artz formerly lived in Frederick, and the library is to be known as the "C. Burr Artz Public Library." The trustees of the fund are Samuel G. Duval, Jacob Rohrbach and the Rev. Henri L. G. Kieffer. The late Mrs. Margaret E. S. Hood willed a site for a library.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. Feeling that the public library, with only one branch, is reaching only a small portion of the children of the city, the library is turning to the schools for help in getting in touch with the others. Any teacher may select or request the library to select one book for every child in the class, or any number of books up to fifty. The books will be sent to the school by the library and called for at the end of two months, after notification, unless it is desired to keep them longer. To help the teachers in making their selections, the library has just prepared a "Graded and annotated catalog of books." The material is arranged by subject, and an author index is included. The grading is only suggestive, and the notes are in such simple English that the children themselves can use the book and make their own selections.

The South

VIRGINIA

Richmond. Following the action of the finance committee in turning down the offer to purchase Jeter Memorial Hall, the public library question has taken a new turn by the proposal of the city council to convert the old high school building, now occupied by the school committee, into a library. By a vote of 17 to 2, the council has passed a resolution by which the old high school may become a public library building, provided the school committee can find other quarters.

GEORGIA

Atlanta. Mayor James G. Woodward has vetoed the proposed charter amendment admitting women as members of the educational, park, library and hospital boards, and his veto has been sustained by the council. The mayor's objection to the amendment was that with a membership of seventeen instead of twelve these committees would become unwieldy and would lose their usefulness.

Savannah. An order of incorporation for the Carnegie Colored Library Association of Savannah has been granted in the superior court.

Savannah. At a meeting of the Library Commission, June 2, it was decided that H. W. Witcover, of Savannah, should be the architect for the new Savannah Library, with Beverly S. King, of New York, as consulting specialist.

KENTUCKY

Danville. The new \$50,000 library and the new \$50,000 gymnasium erected on the grounds of Central University have been completed and are ready for occupancy.

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson. The new Carnegie library is nearly finished. Furniture and shelves are being put into place, and it is expected the building will be open to the public in a short time.

ALABAMA

Birmingham. A fund of \$3,000 will be raised by the Pastors' Union for a collection of books on evangelical subjects. This amount is not included in the previous donation to the general library fund, but is designed to purchase books to supplement the collection of evangelical literature now in the library and thus make it comparable to collections of other religious faiths.

Central West

MICHIGAN

Detroit. In case the statement printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for May in regard to the library budget may convey the wrong impression as to the final action and attitude of the city toward the library, we are glad to print the following extract from a recent letter from Mr. Stroh: "It is true that the council committee on claims and accounts reduced some of the items in the budget, but during the closing week of the final determination of the municipal budget the board of estimates acted most generously toward the Detroit Library. Not

only did none of the funds suffer any reduction at the hands of the estimators, but the chairman of the special committee on the library most unexpectedly asked for the privilege on the floor at the closing session of the estimators, and stated that in his experience no budget had ever been presented from a municipal department so comprehensive, intelligent and worthy of generous treatment as the one submitted by the Detroit Library Commission. As a result, the budget was passed without a single voice of protest. As regards the new main library, every difficulty relative to the site is practically a thing of the past. All the important properties needed for the purpose of beginning building operations have been acquired, and the scenery is all set for laying the foundation for the new building the early part of October."

Monroe. In compliance with a long expressed desire, Mrs. Augusta Dorsch, who died here May 3, left her homestead on First street to Monroe for a city library, to be known as the Dorsch Library. The property is worth about \$6,000 and is located on the public square. Her husband, Dr. Edward Dorsch, was for forty years a leading practitioner here.

OHIO

Cincinnati. A gift of \$6,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York, added to the \$6,000 appropriated by the city council, will allow work to be begun soon on a new branch library at Eighth street and State avenue, the *Times-Star* announces.

Cleveland. At a joint meeting of the East Cleveland library board and the East Cleveland council, early in June, the council authorized a \$50,000 bond issue for the site for the new East Cleveland Library. Andrew Carnegie has offered \$35,000 for a new library building if East Cleveland will furnish the site and maintain the building.

Cleveland. The public library board, on May 10, over the protest and vote of President John G. White, chose the site of the present city hall for the proposed \$2,000,000 library. A resolution to that effect placed the members on record as favoring the site, provided the city can make the transfer legally. The building committee of the board was instructed to meet with the group plan committee of the city council and start preliminary arrangements for the transfer of the land. It was further agreed by the board that the demand that the property revert to the city when it is no longer used for library purposes would be granted.

Findlay. The offer made by George P. Jones to give the old Jones homestead on East Sandusky street to the library board has been refused because of the expense the board would be put to in the reconstruction of the building as a library. It is valued at \$20,000. It was offered jointly to the library trustees and the Welfare League.

Hamilton. It is expected to reopen the Lane Free Library, July 4, when there will be a public dedication.

INDIANA

Carmel. The new Carnegie Library at Carmel is now completed and ready for occupancy at a cost of \$11,000. The building is of brick, with a measurement of 42 x 50 feet. The interior is finished in quartered oak, except the basement, which is in red oak. On the first floor is the library proper, with the office of the librarian to the left and rear. In the basement is an assembly room, a clubroom, furnace room and lavatories. A range has been placed in the basement for demonstrations of domestic science. The building is electric lighted and supplied with hot and cold water. T. A. Painter is president of the library board and Miss Sarah Follett is librarian. The library at this time consists of 2000 volumes.

Indianapolis. A plea for a library and civic center, to be erected in the neighborhood of Fountain square, has been made to the board of school commissioners by a committee from the South Side, headed by John P. White. Architectural plans for a building, approved by the South Side, were presented to the board. The committee was assured the matter will be given careful consideration.

Kendallville. Kendallville's new Carnegie Library, completed at a cost of \$15,000, was dedicated May 21. Louis W. Fuller, of the Tri-State Normal, of Angola, was the speaker.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. A petition, containing more than 10,000 signatures and asking for a branch library and reading-room in the Douglas district, Chicago's "new Ghetto," has been presented to the Public Library board. The district has 50,000 families and a population of 250,000. Samuel J. Stulman, secretary of the Douglas Library League, said "There are eight grammar schools and one high school in the district, but the nearest library is four miles away. Every school teacher and public officeholder in the district favors our petition, and we have every reason to expect its favorable consideration."

The North West

WISCONSIN

Racine. Racine Junction branch library was opened for inspection Memorial Day. Miss Helen Gorton, who came to Racine from Plymouth, Ind., will have temporary charge of the new library, and her assistant will be Miss Hazel Buck. At present there are about 2,000 volumes in the library.

MINNESOTA

Chisholm. The new Chisholm Public Library was opened to the public on May 15. The library is built of brick and cost \$85,000. The main floor contains circulating and reference rooms for both adults and children, as well as offices for the librarian. Two entrances on either side of the main doorway lead to the lower floor, which is occupied by the auditorium, men's game room, women's clubroom and the workroom. The furnishings of the men's room include game tables, a writing desk, reading tables, paper racks and a shuffle board. The auditorium is equipped with seats for 232 persons. There is a large stage. A victrola has been purchased, with records in English and several foreign languages. Victrola concerts will be given at frequent intervals. A moving picture booth has been installed in the auditorium, and it is hoped to have it equipped with a machine by fall so as to give exhibitions during the winter months. In the women's clubroom women's clubs and organizations of various sorts may hold their meetings or enjoy a social hour. The library will open with a collection of over 3200 volumes. Of these 75 are in Finnish, 159 in Italian, 164 in Slovenian and 122 in Servian. More than half the Italian books were a gift from the Dante Alighieri Society. Of the 2700 books now ready for circulation, 657 are fiction, 779 are for children and the remainder are in foreign languages and non-fiction. Those in foreign languages will be exchanged with neighboring range libraries, thus making a small collection meet large needs.

St. Paul. Arrangements have been made with the Western Union Telegraph Company for the delivery of books within a radius of two miles of the library, at the rate of five cents a book. Delivery in more remote sections of the city will be made through the library stations or by book post.

St. Paul. The first number of the *St. Paul Public Library Bulletin* has been issued. It contains a list of about 800 books recently added to the library, and will be distributed by the pupils of the public schools.

St. Paul. Three branch library buildings, at a total cost of \$75,000, will be given to St. Paul by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, if the city provides suitable sites and agrees to spend \$7,500 a year to maintain them. The library board already has tentatively selected the districts in which these branches should be located, as follows: First ward, Arlington hills, \$30,000; sixth ward, West Side, \$20,000; St. Anthony Park North, \$25,000. Two other branches may be made possible by the use of the bequest of the late Judge Hale. Negotiations for the branch libraries have been going on several months.

NEBRASKA

Broken Bow. At the last meeting of the city council definite action was taken regarding the establishing of a \$10,000 Carnegie library in this city, and a resolution favoring the project was unanimously adopted. If the library is secured, part of a disused street, located in the heart of the city, will be vacated and used as a site for the building. The city also pledges itself in this case to levy a tax of not less than \$1,000 a year for the maintenance of the library.

Omaha. On account of decreased patronage during the hot weather, the library board has decided to cut down expenses by shortening the hours during which the library is open to the public to make it possible for the reduced staff to care for the work without hiring temporary assistants. According to Miss Edith Tobitt, the librarian, money saved in this way is used in the purchase and repair of books.

MONTANA

Butte. The new library board, at a special meeting the latter part of May, passed several important measures. Beginning on or about June 1, patrons living in Silver Bow county will be able to get books by parcel post. The board asked the city attorney to draft a bill for an ordinance creating the position of director of the library juvenile department. Mrs. Frances Nuckolls Kelly was named assistant librarian at a salary of \$100 per month. This brings the number of assistants to seven. Beginning Sunday, May 24, the library will hereafter be open every day in the year from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Last year, with a stock of about 57,500 books, 150,363 books were issued. If the library had not been closed for two weeks in February, the busiest month in the year, the record for books issued would have been broken.

The South West

KANSAS

Lincoln. The new Carnegie library, completed at a cost of almost \$7,000, was formally opened to the public May 5. Mrs. Albert Orr was elected librarian for the ensuing year.

OKLAHOMA

Muskogee. The new Carnegie Library was opened early in June, although some details of moving were still unfinished. The building is of brick and white stone. The entrance leads into a rotunda, around which are grouped the children's room, adult reading and reference room, librarian's office and the workroom. The charging desk is in the rotunda. On the second floor is an auditorium, a room to be transformed later into a reference room, and a small clubroom. In the basement are rooms intended for a newspaper room and for the traveling libraries, as well as a restroom and lunchroom for employees. The woodwork is finished in silver gray that gives a soft and beautiful effect. The rooms are all tinted in soft and harmonious colors, and the lighting is one of the best features of the building. The new ceiling lights used reflect a very soft light that is excellent for reading. There are many convenient and attractive features, new filing stands where newspaper files are kept on skeleton shelves that pull out and provide a convenient table-shelf on which to rest the bound volume while looking up a reference, filing cabinets that are models of their kind, and many new devices. There are now about 7000 books on the library shelves, with room for more than 15,000.

Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON

Olympia. The cornerstone of the joint Olympia and Thurston County Library was laid May 6.

Spokane. The contract has been let on the new North Monroe branch library building.

Tacoma. The Tacoma Public Library by joint arrangement with the Tacoma Board of Education will establish a new branch library at the new Lincoln Park High School to be opened September 1. Miss Louise Smith, of the Seattle Public Library, and a graduate of the library course at the University of Washington, will be in charge of the new branch under appointment by the Board of Education and the public library jointly. The new branch will contain reference books for the high school students, collateral reading and a

circulating library for the community. It will be opened during the school hours and certain other hours to be decided upon later. The board of trustees of the Tacoma Public Library has authorized the installation of a pay duplicate collection of current fiction.

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento. After July 1, 1914, the California State Library will furnish books and information to libraries and individuals throughout the state only through the county library system, and in case of conflict in requests coming from counties having no county library system and those having such a system, first attention will be given to the latter. Of the fifty-eight counties of the state, twenty-five now have established county library systems, furnishing library facilities to all such sections of the county as have accepted taxation for county library purposes. The resolutions of the state library trustees, formulating the new policy, are given in *Notes of California Libraries*, April, p. 399.

San Francisco. The library trustees have accepted plans for the main library building, which is to cost \$1,000,000, of which sum \$500,000 is provided by the Carnegie fund and \$500,000 from the sale of municipal bonds. George William Kelham, chief of the department of architecture of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, is the architect, chosen from a competition of six, the plans being submitted anonymously. The jury was composed of Cass Gilbert, of New York; Paul C. Cret, of Philadelphia, and James D. Phelan, of the board of trustees. Mr. Kelham's design being accepted, he will receive 6 per cent of the cost of the building, the unsuccessful competitors each receiving \$1,000. The building will be three-storied, 345 feet long and 180 feet wide, and forming part of the civic center scheme which will embrace ten blocks in the heart of the city, will be of the same height as the other buildings, 70 feet to the top of the cornice. Mr. Kelham, on acceptance of his plan, arranged to go east for a detailed study of latest developments in library architecture.

San Francisco. Of the \$250,000 given to the city by Mr. Carnegie for branch library buildings, \$50,000 is now being expended for the Richmond District branch, which will be completed in October; it will have shelf room for 15,000 volumes and an auditorium with seating capacity of 200.

The initial class of the State Library School is to receive six weeks' practical training in the San Francisco Public Library. The class is restricted to fifteen students per year.

NEVADA

Reno. The LIBRARY JOURNAL joins with the University of Nevada in its expression of regret that the new library building for the university cost only \$10,000, instead of \$100,000, as reported in the JOURNAL for May.

Canada

The "Year book of Canadian art," published by the Arts and Letters Club of Toronto, has made its appearance. It contains summary reviews of the work of Canada's leaders in literature, architecture, music, painting and sculpture, and is the first attempt to collect in one volume any such record for the Dominion. Mr. George H. Locke, chief librarian of the Public Library at Toronto, has undertaken to market the book, and the price is \$1.00, post-paid.

Montreal. A central library on Sherbrooke street, at the corner of Montcalm and Beaudry streets, and facing Lafontaine Park, on land now owned by the city, was the final decision reached June 9 by the Board of Control. The principle of branch libraries in the east, west, north and southern sections of the city was also adopted. The resolution stated that: "Whereas, it is desirable for the city to have libraries for the different sections of the city, whereas the city owns a piece of land situated at the corner of Beaudry and Sherbrooke streets; be it resolved to ask the council to authorize the board to take from the appropriation of \$500,000, voted for the erection of a library, an amount of \$250,000 for the construction of one of these libraries, and that the Board of Control be authorized to open a contest between Canadian architects for the preparation of plans for the building on Sherbrooke street, with the understanding that the plans for the other library buildings will be, as much as possible, of a similar kind, and that prizes be awarded to the three first architects in the contest, the first to receive \$1,000, the second \$800 and the third \$500, and, in addition, that a sum of \$2,000 be voted to defray the cost of preparing and getting printed the program of the contest and paying the judges for their work."

Welland. On the ground that Carnegie's money is blood money, the trades and labor council of Welland have defeated a by-law brought before the electors, covering the purchasing of a site for a Carnegie library building. The library by-law, if carried, would have insured the town of Welland getting a handsome Carnegie library and was defeated by a big majority, by reason of the labor men's activity against it.

Bibliographical Notes

The Oxford University Press is soon to issue a little book called "Some Oxford libraries," by Strickland Gibson, intended chiefly for those who wish fuller information about the older Oxford libraries than is given in the usual guide book or book of reference.

"A catalogue of books published by Martinus Nijhoff, 1853-1913," is the title of a catalog filling 197 pages. The book is divided into two parts, the second part containing the books relating to foreign lands. Its contents are arranged alphabetically by authors, and give complete bibliographical entry, including price.

"A Stevenson bibliography," by J. Herbert Slater, is the first volume of a forthcoming series which promises to be decidedly useful to collectors of books, as well as to librarians and booksellers. Instead of the old chronological arrangement, the titles are entered in alphabetical order. Each entry is followed by a bibliographical note, giving full information about the size, the publishers, the different editions that have been issued, and the present auction prices.

An "Index to United States documents relating to foreign affairs," compiled by Adelaide R. Hasse for the Carnegie Institution of Washington, is now in press. The index will fill three quarto volumes. The index covers the period between 1828 and 1861. The Folio American State Papers (Foreign Affairs), which ceased in 1828, have indexes, and an index to the annual Diplomatic Correspondence beginning in 1861 has been published by the State Department. The new index will afford reference to the entire published record of documents, papers, correspondence and, to a considerable extent, legislation and decisions upon international or diplomatic questions. In addition to the reports of Congress, the following series of documents have been indexed; the Senate Executive Journal, for diplomatic and consular appointments

and treaty ratifications; the Opinions of the Attorneys General, for decisions on questions of international controversy; the Statutes-at-Large, for acts and resolutions relating to international affairs; and the *Congressional Globe* and its predecessors for speeches and correspondence. The text of the latter, it was found, does not always correspond with the text as printed in the House and Senate documents. In the "Index to state documents" which Miss Hasse is also editing, the volume for New Jersey is now in press, work is being done on Pennsylvania, and South Carolina will be the next state taken up.

Librarians overlook a very useful tool when they fail to subscribe for the "Catalogue of copyright entries," issued by the Copyright Office of the Library of Congress. The law provides a subscription price which is intended to be only nominal. While the whole catalog, covering 6,451 pages in 1913, is to be had for \$3.00 a year, persons interested in the subject matter of but one part can secure that part separately as follows: Books and pamphlets, including lists of lectures, dramas and maps, in two volumes a year, \$1.00; Periodicals, \$0.50; Music, \$1.00; Fine arts, photographs, prints and motion pictures, \$0.50. Group 1 of Books is printed thrice weekly from the slugs used in printing L. C. cards, each entry being identical with the printed card except for the omission of subject headings. It is therefore of special value to libraries ordering the cards, and small libraries having two \$1.00 subscriptions could cut and paste the author entries for their card catalogs. This part contains not only the titles of all books copyrighted in the United States but also a considerable selection of foreign book titles of special interest to librarians. Copious indexes are supplied for all parts of the catalog and these are combined annually to form indexes for each of the five volumes. Subscriptions must be for the calendar year and are payable in advance to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., by postal money order, express order, or New York draft.

THE LIBRARIAN'S MOTHER GOOSE

VII. OPEN SHELF.

*Sing a song of book news
A pocket full of fines.
Circulation going up
Along the fiction lines.*

—Renée B. Stern.

Communications

TWO ESSENTIALS OF WELL-BOUND BOOKS

Editor Library Journal:

The Galerie Mazarine of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris is a very attractive place for bookbinders, for there may be seen one of the best collections of bindings in the world. Wandering through those rooms not long ago, the writer was once more impressed by the fact that the oldest and most interesting of the bindings were those which had raised cords. This was not a new thought, for experience with many old books has shown that the use of that method of sewing was almost invariable in them. These volumes of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries have remained in good condition, often in spite of hard usage. It is evident the early binders realized that the raised cord method was the best, and followed it as a matter of course.

For the benefit of those who do not know, let me explain that a "raised cord binding" is one where the "signatures," or groups of leaves of which the book is composed, are sewed to cords which are entirely outside the book. The sewing thread passes through the middle of a signature, around a cord, into the signature again and around the next cord, and so on up and down the back of the book. In this way all the strain from the sewing comes on the cords, and there is no danger that the thread will cut the backs of the pages. If the cords have considerable thickness, each encircling thread is like a little hinge, and much strength is secured. Of course, there are hundreds of books which are not worth such careful sewing, but this article is a plea for the old method in the case of books which ought to be preserved. Great emphasis is laid nowadays upon the material with which books are covered, while the fundamental part which makes them hold together is too little considered.

This brings me to the second essential of well-bound books. When they are sewed on raised cords it is necessary to use leather for the backs, as buckrams and book cloths cannot be modeled over raised cords. My experience has gone to show that there are no leathers better than the "acid-free." The tanners of those leathers are producing them without using acids and the results are very satisfactory, the skins being of exceptional softness and durability. Only a century of time can prove the justice of the claim for these leathers, but it is reasonable to suppose that where so much pains are taken the results

will be the best possible. These leathers come in Nigers, Levants, pigskins, etc.

I feel confident that by insisting upon these two points, raised cords and "acid-free" leathers, book owners and librarians will not fill their shelves with disintegrating volumes, but have books which will remain in good conditions long after this generation has passed away.

CLARA BUFFUM.

Providence, R. I.

MORE ABOUT REVISED EDITIONS

May 15, 1914.

Editor Library Journal:

A folder has arrived at the library since I mailed you the communication regarding the series known as Intercollegiate Debates. In this the publishers announce the contents of volumes 1-4. I find that the make-up of volume 2 (as first issued) has been changed, so that there is no conflict with the contents of volume 3. The seven debates which originally appeared in both volumes 2 and 3 are to be eliminated in the new edition of volume 2, and one additional debate is included.

There is, however, no statement concerning the earlier edition, of which it is quite evident that the new volume 2 is but an abridgment, plus a single new debate. In other words, volume 3 was found to be a brief edition of volume 2, so volume 2 is now remodeled to clear away the difficulty. The series certainly is confusing, and I believe that the protest which I expressed before still holds.

Very truly yours,

CLARENCE E. SHERMAN.

Amherst College Library.

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Editor Library Journal:

Will any librarian having on his shelves a copy of the "Journal of a trip to California, etc., in 1850-51," by E. S. Ingalls, Waukegan, Ill., 1852, communicate with me? The book is wanted for consultation, not purchase.

WILLIAM ABBATT.

410 East 32d St., N. Y.

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- July 28-31. Wisconsin and Michigan Library Associations. Joint meetings at Marinette, Wis., and Menominee, Mich.
- Aug. 31-Sept. 4. Library Association (English). Annual meeting, Oxford.
- Sept. —. Lake Superior Library Association, Ashland.
- Sept. 7-13. New York Library Association. Cornell University, Ithaca.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS:

	PAGE
INDEX TO DATES OF CURRENT EVENTS IN 1913 - -	1-162
THE YEAR IN BOOKS - - - - -	163-194
SPECIAL LIBRARIES - - - - -	195-199
BIBLIOGRAPHIES PUBLISHED IN 1913 - - - -	201-218
PERIODICALS - - - - -	219-228
ORGANIZATIONS - - - - -	229-244
LIBRARY SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES - -	245
SELECT LISTS OF LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA - - - - -	247-289
LEADING LIBRARIES OF THE WORLD - - - -	291-302
PRIVATE BOOK COLLECTORS - - - - -	303-339
DIRECTORY OF PUBLISHERS - - - - -	341-392
DIRECTORY OF BOOKSELLERS - - - - -	393-484

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Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
WILLIAM L. FLETCHER.	Frontispiece	Keystone State Library Association	
EDITORIALS.	527	Illinois Library Association	
The new printing bill		Chicago Library Club	
Libraries and civil service		Colorado State Library Commission	
Library commissions and their work		Texas Library Association	
Postage on books		California Library Association	
Library extension		Utah Library Association	
SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM, 1861-1866.—William L. Fletcher.	529	LIBRARY SCHOOLS.	514
A LIBRARIAN AT THE LEIPZIG EXHIBITION.— Theodore W. Koch.	583	New York State Library School	
CONFLICTS OF JURISDICTION IN LIBRARY SYSTEMS. —Arthur E. Bostwick.	588	Drexel Institute Library School	
OPENING OF THE A. L. A. EXHIBIT AT LEIPZIG.— Theodore W. Koch.	591	Pratt Institute School of Library Science	
CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS—JUNE, 1914.	596	Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh—Train- ing School for Children's Librarians	
THE OXFORD PROGRAM.	596	Library School of the New York Public Library	
AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.	597	Simmons College—Department of Library Science	
Government documents round table		University of Illinois Library School	
Committee on cost and method of cataloging		Western Reserve University Library School	
Committee on work with the blind		Carnegie Library of Atlanta—Library School	
LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS.	603	Library School of the University of Wis- consin	
New York Library Association		Denver (Colo.) Public Library Training Class	
Northern New York Library Club		University of Utah Summer Library School	
Southern Tier Library Club		Brooklyn Public Library Training Class	
New York Library Club		REVIEWS.	625
Long Island Library Club		LIBRARIANS.	611
New Hampshire Library Association		THE LIBRARY WORLD.	612
Massachusetts Library Club		LIBRARY WORK.	613
Southern Worcester Library Club		LIPLOGRAPHICAL NOTES.	613
Bay Path Library Club		COMMUNICATIONS.	616
Connecticut Library Association		LIBRARY CALENDAR.	626
Pennsylvania Library Club			

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	PAGE		PAGE
American Library Association.	4	McClurg (A. C.) & Co.	11
American News Company.	8	Malkan (Hy.).	4th cover page
Baker & Taylor Company.	8	Princeton University Press.	9
Baker's Great Bookshop.	15	Publishers' Weekly.	9-17
Bonnier (Albert) Publishing House.	18	Putnam's (G. P.) Sons.	12
Booksellers (Directory of).	3d cover page	Quaritch (Bernard).	10
Bowker (R. R.) Co.	16	Rademaekers (W. H.).	11
Ruffum (Clara).	18	Ruzicka (Joseph).	11
Chivers Bookbinding Co.	6	Schulte's Book Store.	18
Commercial Camera Co.	15	Scribner's (Charles) Sons.	11
Democratic Printing Co.	15	Smith, H. W. & Sons.	15
Dura Binding Co.	12	Situation Wanted.	18
Foyle, W. & G.	15	Snead & Co. Iron Works.	2
Gaylord Brothers.	12	Sotheran, H. and Co.	14
Higgins (Charles M.).	10	Stechert (F. C.) Co.	13
Hinds & Noble.	18	Stechert (G. E.) & Co.	23
Hunting (H. R.) Co.	Inside front cover	Stevens (B. F.) & Brown.	11
Johnston (Wm. G.) & Co.	14	Stewart (S. A.).	6
Library Bureau.	5	Terquem (J.).	18
Library Journal.	15	Tice & Lynch.	18
Library Supplies (Dealers in).	18	Wagenvoort & Co.	11
		Wanamaker (John).	14

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WILLIAM I. FLETCHER

Librarian Emeritus of Amherst College

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 39

AUGUST, 1914

No. 8

THE new printing bill for co-ordination, efficiency, and economy in printing and supplying public documents was explained very fully at the documents round table at the Washington conference by Mr. Carter, secretary of the printing committee, under whose auspices the bill was prepared, and Mr. Carter's paper will be reprinted in an early issue. It was generally conceded that the bill was the most comprehensive and best measure of the kind which has been brought before Congress. Its provisions are too elaborate even for a brief summary here, but if passed it would result in a system of printing and distribution which would save the government vast sums of money and give better service to the public through libraries and otherwise. It is unlikely to be pressed at the present session of Congress, but it is to be hoped that at the next session it may come up for action and at that time may have the full and active support of librarians.

One of the most important subjects at the meeting of the Trustees Section in Washington, which was the best meeting the section has held, was the relation of libraries to civil service examinations and methods. Mr. Jennings, who has had hard experience in Seattle, reported as the general feeling of libraries that they were hindered rather than helped by civil service examinations conducted by state or municipal boards. This almost goes without saying, and yet this is no reason why libraries should be freed from co-ordination with the official boards, which in turn should take the sensible course of permitting the library, under proper safeguards, to make its own examinations and rules, subject to official approval. Without this precaution there will be an inevitable tendency to return to the old methods of patronage and "push"—the horrors of

which are little known to the present generation. It is unfortunate that the laws in several states and cities require preference for local candidates. Local candidates will be preferred, naturally enough, when they are on equal terms with candidates from outside; but nothing should stand in the way of accepting the best service from whatever source it is procurable. This is especially necessary in the higher posts if the library profession is to remain a profession. There should, therefore, always be protests against the inclusion of a provision for local preference in any law, beyond a proviso that in case of equal rank, the local candidate shall be preferred—which latter is most sensible and safe.

At the initial session of the League of Library Commissions at Washington, President Bingham, of Iowa, contrasted the real work of these commissions with the notion held by some legislators that they consisted as a rule of an over-paid woman executive and several male members who were paid only junketing expenses. This last conception could scarcely be more wrong than it is. The state library commissions have been one of the most serviceable agencies in library progress, and they have enlisted the service, absolutely gratuitous as a rule, of some of the best and busiest men of the community. Wisconsin has, of course, been notable in this respect, but in Massachusetts, Iowa, and other states the record is equally clear and the results not less satisfactory. The commissions are the chief means of co-ordinating work within the state, and they should also be the means of co-ordinating the efforts of the several federal authorities in library work. In the current endeavor to abolish unnecessary boards, in the interest of economy and efficiency, it is to be hoped that the library

commissions which are doing their own work in their own field in the best way should be spared their separate executions.

Careful attention was given at Washington to the question of the postage on books, but the scheme for a separate "library post," as distinguished from the parcel post, did not command general support. The fact is that the parcel post with some modifications, especially the reduction of the cost for the initial pound, is of the greatest service to local libraries, and there is danger that pressure for a "flat rate" which would be equally advantageous throughout the country, would militate against the present low rate within the first zone with its radius of 150 miles, which is much to the advantage of the local library in developing service to the neighboring rural community. For this reason, after consultation by the A. L. A. authorities with the post office authorities, the Council confined itself to specific recommendations rather than to any sweeping plan. It is understood that no changes will be made in any direction at the present session of Congress or by the department until the results of the present fiscal year are determined and it is known how large or how small the surplus will be. There is every disposition on the part of the postal authorities to treat the library interests not only fairly but liberally and to lend a willing ear to any recommendations from the American Library Association which are within the possibilities. It would seem that local libraries have not yet developed to the full the advantage of parcel post rates, which on rural free delivery routes permit the collection as well as the sending out of book parcels. The present methods should be utilized to the utmost, and after this, further postal progress will doubtless be had.

The emphasis of the conference was on library extension, and especially in two direc-

tions, among the immigrant population and throughout rural communities. What Mr. Carr said on the one topic and Commissioner Claxton on the other found a special response in the meetings of the Children's Librarians Section, always one of the most popular features of the meetings. Mr. Carr's address excellently complemented what Mary Antin said at the Kaaterskill meeting, and librarians know well that their most promising clientele is among the rising generation, whose fathers and mothers have come from across sea, even though far from kin to those who still call themselves Anglo-Saxons. Commissioner Claxton pledged the Bureau of Education in no uncertain terms to the treatment of the library as on a par with the school as a means of education throughout the country, and especially he advocated the development of what is known to librarians as the Hagerstown idea, of making a library at a county seat pervasive in its influence throughout the county. This is now made much more possible by the parcel post inclusion of books. California has adopted this system through half the counties in the state, but though Commissioner Claxton's idea is not as novel as he thought it, his vigorous emphasis gave it new importance. He has always a telling way of putting statistics in a new light, and pointed out that of the 109,000 waking hours of life up to the age of twenty-one, only 9,000 could be applied, and only 5,000 on the average for the city and 4,000 for the rural child are actually applied to schooling. He illustrated luminously how advantageous was the field of the library in respect to child development. He emphasized equally the fact that older people, especially of the immigrant class, could be reached by the libraries as they could not be reached by the schools, and late as was the hour at which the Tuesday evening meeting terminated, his telling address evoked applause, which showed how thoroughly and heartily his auditors appreciated his pledges of support and co-operation.

SOME RECOLLECTIONS OF THE BOSTON ATHENÆUM, 1861-1866

BY WILLIAM I. FLETCHER, *Librarian Emeritus of Amherst College*

THE reconstruction, now going on, of the Boston Athenæum, recalls very vividly some of my early experiences in its hallowed precincts, and thus reinforces Mr. Bowker's request that I write out, for the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, some of my recollections of early days in library work. In attempting to do so I must file a caveat, for I have not a retentive memory and have never kept a diary, hence my reminiscences will be rambling and will not be reliable sources of library history.

The Athenæum building was occupied, in an unfinished condition, in 1849. Additional funds having been raised, the building was completed in 1851. It must have been in that year that I was taken by my father to see the famous "Sumner staircase" while the stairs were being put in. The building, with this special feature, was a wonder in the Boston of that day, and the seven-year-old boy, holding his father's hand, shared, to some extent, in the latter's admiration. Forty years later I also shared "the never-ending sorrow of the Proprietors" (to quote Mr. Bolton) when it was found necessary to devote to an iron stack the space—nearly one-fourth of the whole building—occupied by this beautiful staircase. During my five years' service in the Athenæum it was my daily uplift in more senses than one, and I could well understand how Charles Sumner, for whom the staircase was named (as a member of the building committee he introduced this feature), could say of the Vatican stairs by Bernini, on which these were modeled, "They were stairs of such exquisite proportions that you seemed to be borne aloft on wings."

Twice during the 'fifties did I revisit the building; once with my father again to see the Nineveh tablets, which on their arrival in Boston were set up in the vestibule of the Athenæum for a short time. Again my juvenile interest was stimulated by the keen satisfaction of my father in looking

upon these cuneiform records. A few years earlier he had lectured on "Ancient methods of writing" before the Mechanics' Institute of Burlington, Vt., where he was at that time "Printer to the University of Vermont," but had lacked the material later provided by the discoveries of Layard and Rawlinson.

My other early visit to the building was less pleasing to me, and furnished evidence that the "modern library spirit" had not yet permeated the institution. Living in the suburbs (at Winchester), it was, to my older brother and myself, the favorite way of spending a holiday to go into Boston, often walking one way to save the fare, and to stroll about town to see the sights. Wandering in this way one day we passed the Athenæum, and my brother "dared" me to go in. Not to be stumped, I opened the door and stepped timidly into the vestibule. Presently appeared a man who seemed to belong to the place, of whom I asked if boys would be allowed to come in to see the building. His frigid reply, "Not a step inside the door!" sent me packing and, I am sure, helped make me a lifelong advocate of a hospitable atmosphere in libraries, especially for the small boy! It was not many years before I found that this Cerberus of mine assumed in this case a "little brief authority" which was not really his.

In 1860 this same brother of mine entered the Athenæum service as apprentice through the intervention of our pastor, who was a friend of Mr. Poole's, and in the fall of 1861 I was received in his place when he went into the army in the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts regiment. My preparation for library work had been desultory but not wholly inadequate. My formal education was interfered with by ill-health, so that I had not quite finished a high school course and despaired of continuing study. But at this time I had picked up physically by outdoor work, and gained steadily after beginning in the library. I

had got some knowledge of books and of rather primitive library methods by serving as assistant and then as librarian for two years of the Winchester town library, which by that time had grown to about 2000 volumes. But a much wider range of literature had been opened to me through my habit, on those strolls about Boston streets to which I have already referred, of browsing in the second-hand bookstores on Cornhill. Burnham's especially was my delight, with its four stories crammed with books of "all sorts and conditions," except that there was no great display of choice and expensive works. "T. O. H. P." earned my heartfelt gratitude by allowing the repeated and prolonged incursions of such an insignificant non-purchaser.

As I was to be at once put in charge of the delivery desk, it was important for me to become familiar with the location of the books, and Mr. Poole told me to devote two days to that object, inspecting the shelves in due order. The library then had about 75,000 volumes. It was notably strong in the fine arts and in literature, including history, biography and travels. At that time science, as in other libraries, had only a small place, and the same was true of the social and political sciences. This was my first contact with library classification, and I was struck with admiration at the orderliness and simplicity of it all. What had seemed like a wilderness of books resolved itself into a system readily grasped and held in mind, and I felt very soon that I could find almost any book by its class and subdivision. The classification was what would now be regarded as crude, but it served its purpose very well. The books were arranged on the "fixed location" plan, each volume being assigned to a certain shelf and bearing the number of that shelf. The shelving was arranged on the principle set forth in Dr. N. B. Shurtleff's "Decimal system for libraries." There were, or were supposed to be, ten tiers of shelves in each alcove and ten shelves in each tier. The alcoves, of which there were, fortunately, just twenty-six, were designated by the letters of the alphabet. The shelves were all movable, being supported at each end by slats engaging in ratcheted uprights, the notches an inch apart. Dr. Shurtleff

advocated fixed shelves at graded distances apart, so arranged that the horizontal lines of shelving would be continuous from tier to tier and from alcove to alcove around the room in order that the library might present a pleasing appearance. The shelves in the Athenæum were set for the most part on that principle, but their movability was often taken advantage of in the interest of better classification. I suppose Dr. Shurtleff's ideas were carried out in the Public Library's building on Boylston street, 1858, as his influence was paramount there, all details of management being put in his hands by the board of trustees, of which he was from the first a member. His book, a handsome quarto volume published in 1858, is very interesting reading now, as showing how far "librariology" has traveled in a half-century. Certain it is that classification was sufficiently interfered with by the "fixed location" in the Athenæum. If the Public Library had also immovable shelves, the classifier's lot must have been a hard one!

If my recollection is not at fault, the books had no individual numbers. A book was in its right place if it was on the shelf to which it was assigned, one advantage being that a neat appearance could be given to the shelves by placing the books on each one so that from left to right they ran from larger to smaller. Books drawn were charged by title in a large ledger.

There was a card (or slip) catalog of an archaic type. Under the counter on its back side was a long shelf of ostensible volumes, about the size of those of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, which were, however, only wooden boxes made in close imitation of books, with rounded backs duly lettered. You had only to pull out the appropriate "volume," lay it flat on its back on the counter, release a spring catch and throw open the cover, and presto! you had a tray of slips in alphabetical order. I regret that my recollection of the interior of this catalog is but vague. My impression is that it dated back to the early years of the library and covered the entire collection, but with a great lack of uniformity and precision of entry. After I had been two or three years in the library, Mr. Poole had these slips put into a case of drawers,

and did a good deal to improve this catalog.

At the same time there was the manuscript, in the form of slips pasted at the ends into large volumes, after the British Museum fashion, for the proposed printed catalog. This manuscript was, in 1861, supposed to be about ready for the press, but was undergoing final revision. Mr. Charles Russell Lowell, brother of James Russell, was conducting the work, assisted by two young women, one of them Miss Mary A. Bean, afterwards the well-known librarian of Brookline, Mass. When Mr. Poole became librarian of the Athenæum in 1856, he at once set to work to get out a printed catalog, and in the sketch of the library which he contributed to Guild's "Librarian's manual" in 1858 he said: "A catalogue of the library, similar in plan to that of the Mercantile Library of Boston, . . . is in preparation, and will be published during the coming year." Mr. Poole had himself made and published the Mercantile Library catalog during his three years there, and it became a model very widely followed for many years. There is no more interesting and instructive chapter in American library history than that of this Boston Athenæum catalog; of how it was held back for improvement, passed out of Mr. Poole's control, was subjected to higher and ever higher standards of thoroughness and excellence, and finally appeared, under the admirable editorship of Mr. Charles A. Cutter, who had succeeded Mr. Poole, in 1872-82, in five large volumes, a genuine marvel of fulness, accuracy, and bibliographical scholarship. The story is pretty fully told in the note appended to the last volume of the catalog; but with all its financial implications, it never has been and probably will not be. The expense, beyond what it would have cost to make and keep up a first-rate card catalog, was, from first to last, enormous, nor can it reasonably be justified on any pretense of a commensurate advantage to the library or its users. It is a monumental achievement in bibliography, and has been, as it always will be, of great use to other libraries and to individuals outside, but for the Athenæum itself it was decidedly a losing venture.

It is worthy of mention here that Mr.

Poole, becoming, in 1869, librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library, brought out in 1871 a printed catalog of that library in a large octavo volume of 644 pages, covering 30,000 volumes, as against the Athenæum's 70,000 in 1858. And this was a good enough, serviceable catalog until the growth of the library called for a new edition in 1881, and had not cost so much as to make a new edition hopeless.

It is stated in the history of the Athenæum catalog appended to the last volume that in its early days it suffered from the unintelligent work of certain inexperienced young men who were allowed to try their 'prentice hands on it, and who naturally rushed in where angels fear to tread, producing results which vexed Mr. Lowell's righteous soul when he had them to lick into shape. It might very naturally be inferred that I was one of those young men; especially so (as I flatter myself), when Mr. Cutter remarks that one of them later attained some eminence as a librarian. But even with that flattering unction I must in all truth plead not guilty. Neither I nor my brother, who, as I have said, was my immediate predecessor, was honored with a chance at catalog-making. In our day Mr. Lowell was already at work, and the nameless young men had passed into history. I write this word of self-vindication with the greater eagerness from having perceived that these same young men are again pilloried in Mr. Bolton's beautiful volume, "The Athenæum centenary."

As I look back it seems to me that the Athenæum (and I should say the same of the Public Library, where Prof. Jewett had been in charge for three years) was pretty well administered in 1861, with the beginnings of the A. L. A. and of the LIBRARY JOURNAL fifteen years ahead. The assistant librarian was Mr. Wm. J. Adams, a most estimable man who had been a school principal in Boston until the failure of his health in certain respects made the library work better adapted to him. He wrote a beautiful hand, and the accession book, which he kept, was a marvel of neatness and accuracy. He shared with Mr. Poole the ordering and purchase of books. There was an intelligent janitor, who handled the books coming in and turned them over to

me at the delivery desk, it being my duty to collate each volume, cut the leaves if needed, and otherwise prepare them for cataloging. We used an embossing stamp for the title pages. I could do this work in the intervals between customers, as most of our patrons went to the shelves and got their own books, taking little of my time. I think Mr. Poole bore in mind the Scripture injunction, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn," for, though his desk overlooked mine, I felt quite at liberty to take toll from the grist which passed through my mill, and was able to snatch a good deal of desultory reading. More than once it happened that some reader returning a book would ask if I had read it, and when I said no, would speak of some special passage as particularly good, to which I would have to reply: "Oh, yes; I saw that when I collated the book." It will be seen that I was in an enviable position in those days, when I mention that nothing was more likely to interrupt my toll-taking than a spirited talk between Julia Ward Howe and Ralph Waldo Emerson, or other equally interesting people, meeting casually before the desk. But my purpose is to make this paper rather strictly librariological (consult Dana), hoping at another time to indulge in some reminiscences of the people who frequented the Athenæum at that time.

There were simple shelf-lists by which the shelves were read annually, the library being closed for that purpose and for cleaning three or four weeks in August. Most of the details of these processes have escaped my memory, but I know that we dusted the books by striking two together smartly, one in each hand, not being worried by the fact that much of the dust found its way back. I remember that I was one day making awkward work of slapping together some large quartos when Mr. Poole came along and undertook to give me a demonstration. He brought two volumes together with a good whack, but as they did not meet quite fairly they caromed on each other and slid far across the floor in either direction. I was speedily left to my own devices!

I was brought into touch with an earlier era by the occasional visits of Mr. Poole's

predecessor, Mr. Charles Folsom, whose venerable and benign appearance I distinctly recall. His sensibilities were doubtless shocked as he found two or more women employed in the library, and an increasing number resorting to it as readers; for, as is set forth in the Athenæum centenary volume, he had been a strong opponent of the feminization of libraries. When, during his administration, it was proposed to admit women to the staff and as readers, he addressed to the trustees a protest in which he objected on the ground that the structure of the building, with its narrow galleries and steep staircases, should "cause a decent female to shrink," also averring that no "modest young woman should have anything to do with the corrupter portions of the polite literature," and that the proposed innovation "would occasion frequent embarrassment to modest men."

But Mr. Folsom was, for his day, an able and efficient librarian, being highly complimented as such in Prof. Jewett's "Notices of public libraries," 1850.

My service in the Athenæum continued from 1861 to 1866, barring three months in the summer of 1864, when I became a member of the Sixth regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, on its re-enlistment for one hundred days. After that time spent in guard duty about Washington to relieve seasoned troops that they might take the field, I returned to the library with great zest, my place having been kept for me. These five years were for me both an apprenticeship and a liberal education. Dr. Poole was everything that was kindly and stimulating, and I had no other ambition than to become, like him, energetic and resourceful, able to mark out my own path guided by the light of common sense. In this sentence I have perhaps given a hint of Mr. Poole's way of dealing with his subordinates, which was to set them at a task with a fair amount of instruction, and then leave them to show what was in them. He won the loyal affection of us all by showing a personal interest in us, and by trusting us to do our best without close supervision. A high sense of honor was a leading feature of his character, as is shown by his literary criticism, with its scorn of all insincerity and lack of candor. In this con-

nection I am drawn to introduce an anecdote quite outside all librariological interest. Mr. Poole lived at Melrose, a few miles out of Boston, and on the train going out one evening he fell in with Wendell Phillips, who was to lecture in Melrose that night. He welcomed the opportunity to set the lecturer right as to a story derogatory to Lincoln, which he had been telling in this lecture. He gave Mr. Phillips positive evidence, derived from Mr. Gooch, the local member of Congress, that there was no truth in the story; he was therefore quite taken aback when he heard it repeated in the evening with no hint of its discrediting. When Mr. Poole told of this the next morning it was characteristic of him that the thing uppermost in his mind was wonder that a man could do such a thing. It was largely by such glimpses as this of his moral instincts that he influenced us toward integrity and high-mindedness.

Of course such a man was an ardent patriot. At the outbreak of the war he joined a rifle club, and attained high rank as a sharpshooter, holding himself ready

to enter the army if the call came which such as he, with a young and growing family, should heed. His heart was with the army all the time, and he was a loyal supporter of Lincoln, when many were more than doubters.

In Mr. Lowell I had a guide to the mysteries of cataloging, and one who took a kindly personal interest in helping me to a knowledge of the bibliographical apparatus, and an understanding of the catalog rules and precedents which were then being accumulated as the work on the new catalog proceeded. These rules and precedents formed the basis of Cutter's Rules for a dictionary catalog, but in my day had not had the benefit of Mr. Cutter's marvelous gifts in codification and elucidation.

The educational value of these years was partly in the intimate contact with a large library of the best books, but perhaps more in being associated with the people who constituted the *clientèle* of the Athenæum, including so many who made the mid-nineteenth century illustrious in American literature. It was indeed a rare cultural opportunity.

A LIBRARIAN AT THE LEIPZIG EXHIBITION*

By THEODORE W. KOCH, *Librarian, University of Michigan.*

LEIPZIG originally owed its prominence to the fairs which made it commercially one of the most important places in Europe. As the oldest and most prominent book-trade city, it was selected as the site for the first International Exposition of the Book Industry and Graphic Arts. The unity and esprit with which all those interested in the book trade worked together proved the wisdom of having selected Leipzig as the place for holding such an exposition. The unexpectedly large participation on the part of foreign governments substantiated this opinion in favor of Leipzig. Without the co-operation of men of science, the help of the German and foreign governments, and the city of Leipzig, the Exposition could not have been brought about.

To make it both pleasing to the eye, as well as instructive and inspiring, were the first requisites. Alongside the group of industrial exhibits are historical and technical

groups in which the development of special branches and the technical development of each process can be studied by means of models and machines in operation.

The Exposition is naturally cultural in nature. The promoters aim to have it give a clear picture of the international culture based on the art of writing and printing, a view of the book trade as a carrier and purveyor of the cultural ideas of mankind. The Exposition tries to show that writing and printing not only preserve, carry into the world, and distribute these ideas, but that they are closely connected with science, art and literature, with the culture and civilization of the whole human race.

What does the average man know about how a book is made and put on the market? What does the layman know of the economic importance of the book trade and its geographical and commercial connections? What does the man on the street know

* Mr. Koch's official report on the opening of the A. L. A. exhibit at Leipzig will be found on p. 591-596.

about printing or prints? How many can tell a lithograph from a zinc cut, or distinguish a copper-plate from a wood engraving? To give information on subjects of this kind, to portray some of the pertinent facts graphically, and to inform the public as to the history and present status of the book industry are the objects of the International Exposition of the Book Industry and Graphic Arts. There is much for the general visitor as well as for the specialist, be his line paper, printing, book-binding, publishing, the selling of books, some phase of the graphic arts, or librarianship. The Exposition is officially divided into the following groups:

1. Free graphic art.
2. Applied graphic art and the book arts.
3. Instruction (organization of educational institutes and schools for the book industry, photography and the graphic arts).
4. Paper manufacture.
5. Stationery and writing materials.
6. Manufacture of colors.
7. Photography.
8. The technique of reproduction.
9. Letter-cutting, type-casting and allied industries, stereotyping and electrotyping.
10. Printing processes.
11. Bookbinding.
12. Publishing, retail and commission book trade.
13. Newspaper and intelligence department, methods of advertising and canvassing.
14. Libraries, bibliography, bibliophilism and book collecting.
15. Machinery, apparatus, materials and implements for the entire printing industry.
16. Measures for the protection and benefit of artisans in these industries.

The above-mentioned groups are further subdivided into some 63 classes. Each group is arranged along historical and educational lines, so that the layman or casual visitor is given both instruction and inspiration. The development and present status of each branch of the book industry are here so presented and the technical process is brought out in such a manner that they can be generally understood. An ethnographical section is devoted to the productions of primitive peoples. Workshops in

action, models and apparatus for demonstration as well as cinematographic machines awaken the interest of specialists as well as of the public in general. The whole Exposition was planned not as a dead collection of objects but as a living organism, and information is conveyed through innumerable channels. The *utile* is mixed with the *dulce* on every hand. Even the unavoidable side-shows are brought under the influence of the "black art." The program of the moving-picture theatre on the grounds has interspersed with the ordinary scenes such instructive numbers as "How a newspaper is published," "The publication of a book in England," "The progress of a book from publisher to purchaser," "The binding of a book," "The making of a half-tone," and "Color work." The amount of time and thought that must have entered into the preparation of the Exposition as a whole can be conjectured by studying such special exhibits carefully and multiplying the work indefinitely.

The Exposition is popularly referred to as the "Bugra," a word made up of the first letters of "Buch" and "Graphik," the two subjects of prime interest in the Exposition. The best way to see the Exposition is to get a general idea of the layout of the grounds, to take a general tour of inspection at the outset. The ground which it occupies is a plot of 400,000 square metres (nearly 100 acres) a part of the site of the Battle of Leipzig (Oct. 16-19, 1813), in memory of which there was recently dedicated the huge Battle Memorial which one sees from the Exposition grounds. The Street of October 18th, leading to the Memorial, traverses these grounds, and at right angles run the Street of Industries and the Street of Nations. The interest taken in the Exposition by foreign nations is shown in the appropriations made by various governments for their national representation. France voted a half million francs for the erection of its own building, Italy 200,000 lire, Austria 200,000 kroner, Russia the equivalent of about \$65,000, and Switzerland \$10,000.

Much thought has been spent upon the laying out of the grounds. The Street of October 18th is a splendid piece of landscape work, with avenues of spruce and



INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE BOOK INDUSTRY AND THE GRAPHIC ARTS, LEIPZIG—RUSSIAN AND ITALIAN PAVILIONS, AND VIEW FROM THE MAIN ENTRANCE

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bay trees, sunken gardens and fountains, and pansy beds containing myriads of blooms faultlessly matched. Hedges seem to be made overnight, and one is amazed at the size of the trees that are planted in the ground and thrive afterwards.

As one enters the grounds by the most used gate, he finds himself in the Street of Nations. The international character of the Exposition becomes at once apparent. The first building on the right is that of Russia, with its unmistakable Muscovite architecture. Opposite is the solid looking Austrian pavilion, with its row of yellow and black flag-poles and the striking but not altogether pleasant scheme of interior decoration, which most of us would think too garish as a background for rare books or specimens of modern graphic art.

The British pavilion is one to which the American will turn as to an outpost of his own civilization. It is designed in the style of the Tudor period, the golden age of English literature, and many structural details have been accurately reproduced from existing Tudor buildings. While made largely of staff, there is a suggestion of solidity about the building that is quite British, and its interior is arranged in a manner that recalls the old college libraries of Oxford and Cambridge.

The British exhibit installed by the Board of Trade is a most creditable one. It is under the charge of a special Commissioner, who is appointed by the Exhibition Branch of the Board of Trade. This branch, which has been in existence for six years, had charge of British exhibitions at Brussels, Rome, Turin and Ghent. The British exhibit consists largely of printed books grouped by publishers, examples of printing, binding and illustrations, and a number of loan collections illustrating various branches of English literature and book production. The majority of the big publishing houses of Great Britain have contributed collections of their publications. The American visitor is pleased to note the exhibition of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The loan exhibits are chiefly of an historical character, the most important of which is a collection of Shakespeariana. This collection illustrates the history of the printed editions of Shakespeare's works

from their first appearance during the lifetime of the poet down to the present day, the period covered being about three hundred and twenty-five years. There are reproductions of the early quartos, the first four folios, and, of course, the chief critical editions from that of Nicholas Rowe published in 1709, to those of our own time. While there has been no attempt to show the variety of languages into which the works have been translated, there are included a number of plays translated into various Asiatic tongues, like Bengali, Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati, Tamil and Urdu, all of which are loaned by the Indian office. As curiosities, there are included Braille editions of King Henry V and of the Sonnets.* The photographs of documents and of scenes connected with the life of the Bard of Avon round out the collection and furnish an admirable setting for the books. The provisional edition of the catalog, which sells for a shilling, gives promise of a final edition worthy of a place on many library shelves. Among the preliminary pages are brief papers on the "History of British publishing," by John Murray; "Printing," by Emery Walker; "History of paper-making for printing and stationery," by R. W. Sindall; and "Wood engraving and process engraving," by Robert Steele. There are interesting notes on the exhibits of books of travel and discovery, maps, illustrated and juvenile books, specimens of types, book bindings and graphic arts.

The French pavilion is a structure typifying the best Gallic traditions, and the exhibit it houses includes many interesting things sent on by the best publishers and by well known printing establishments. The Italian pavilion needs no label to declare its nationality. It is a reproduction of a Florentine palace, and its exterior is covered with frescoes and stenciled designs which attract the eye of the most casual saunterer. The ante-room is fitted up with furniture and book-cases accurately reproduced from an old Italian monas-

*The collection of miscellaneous books printed in Braille, now produced commercially by machinery, will attract the visitor's sympathetic interest. In the Austrian building can be seen specimens of the old German method of printing for the blind. There is a brief chapter on the general subject in the catalog of the section devoted to the "Child and the school," p. 202-204.

tery. Japan's contribution to the Street of Nations is a miniature wood-engraving establishment, where one can see artists from the Land of the Rising Sun carving and inking the wood blocks and pulling the prints.

In addition to the above independent pavilions, there is the Hall of Foreign Nations, where are installed the exhibits from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Spain. It is to be regretted that even in this joint exhibition hall there is nothing from the United States. One is tempted to ask whether this non-participation is due to "the self-sufficiency of Americans" or to a lack of national interest in the subjects of the Exposition.

The International Exhibit of Graphic Art, which takes up the major part of the "Halle der Kultur," is arranged by countries, and here one finds interesting supplements to the exhibits in the national pavilions. The inscription at the entrance to this section is striking: "Three thousand years of graphic art in the service of science." Even a hasty survey must impress the visitor with the wealth of the collection. There is something here for every lover of prints, no matter what be his favorite school, artist or medium. The librarian's eye will, of course, detect and linger over Felix Schwormstadt's picture of the dedication of the Königlische Bibliothek, Berlin.

The Hall of the Book Industry is the largest building on the grounds. It consists of two parallel wings, with a connecting corridor. In the eastern wing are the publishers' and booksellers' exhibits, grouped around three open spaces devoted to Berlin, Leipzig and Stuttgart, the three chief publishing centers of Germany. Then comes the section devoted to libraries—first the German libraries and then the A. L. A. section. The space beyond is taken up with illustrated journals, so that on the other side of the A. L. A. party wall we have as neighbors *Fliegende Blätter* and *Lustige Blätter*, the latter with a moving cartoon show. If visitors approach the A. L. A. exhibit from this side of the hall they are sure to be in a good humor, though they may find us over-serious by contrast.

The parallel wing contains exhibits relating to printing, book binding, photog-

raphy and color work. In the connecting pavilions are a series of lithographs, arranged historically, and exhibits from the private libraries of Frau Schoelle and of Emperor William. Here, too, are the musical exhibits, with halls in which free concerts are given on the newest instruments of the automatic type.

The exhibit of the Börsenverein should be of interest to many outside the ranks of booksellers. There are collections of books on the booksellers' trade, specimens of early German book catalogs, and portraits of early printers of different nationalities, among whom Franklin is represented by an engraving after Houdin's bust. The development of printing is portrayed graphically by a selection of illuminated manuscripts, incunabula and a great many specimen leaves illustrating the development of the title-page and the art of illustration. Early Italian and German wood-cuts are shown in great profusion. There are some splendid old bindings and end papers. By way of curiosities, there are a few recent books showing passages blocked out by Russian censorship.

In the "Haus der Frau" there is a special exhibit of woman's work—as writer, librarian, bookbinder, bookseller, typist, journalist, teacher, artist, photographer, and in other callings which stand in close relation to the underlying idea of the Exposition. In this building there is a small exhibit installed by a committee of which the chairman is Miss Martha Schwenke, the daughter of Dr. Paul Schwenke, of the Königlische Bibliothek, Berlin. While women have only recently entered the ranks of librarianship in Germany, statistics show that they are now quite numerous, more than 500 being employed in 100 German libraries. Women with academic training are only in a few cases going into library work. For the lower grades of the service, examinations are provided in Prussia, Alsace-Lorraine and Baden. The completion of the gymnasium course is a first requisite for this career, and this is followed by three years of special training which embraces practical as well as theoretical work. The passing of a state examination has not hitherto been required of all assistants, the attendance at the li-

brary school or practical training having frequently sufficed. It is expected that in the near future non-state libraries will only engage assistants who have received a special library diploma. There is an association of women library assistants with headquarters in Berlin, W., Genthinerstrasse 13.

As the work of library assistants cannot very well be shown graphically to the public, the committee had to content itself with showing a picture of the library school in session, specimens of library handwriting, catalogs of private libraries and of the musical library of a church, done by students, a bibliography of books relating to feminist literature of 1911, and a map showing the German libraries in which women are engaged in both public and scientific library work.

In the Austrian building a special room devoted to library science contains some seventy views of libraries, specimens of forms and catalogs and a remarkable collection of bookplates. The Imperial Library of Vienna has sent a choice lot of books illustrating the history of printing in Austria (on which see the article by Dr. I. Himmelbauer in the Austrian catalog, p. 121-137).

A few minutes should be given to a visit to the "Wandervogel," the artistic home of a society of nature lovers, who have reproduced an old German country house and fitted it up with interesting furniture, handwoven fabrics and specimens of peasant ware of various kinds. There are, of course, books and other printed ware on exhibition and sale here as everywhere. The membership of this society includes a large number of young people of both sexes who, moved by the "Wanderlust," take long tramps, sometimes of several days' duration, and live the simple life. The colors of the house are what might be called in English slang "smashing," but may be thought clashing when seen in close proximity to the grays and drabs of cement and stucco. One would like to see the house re-set after the Exposition has closed—on the edge of a forest or in surroundings sympathetic with the aims of the people who built it.

The old paper mill brought from Haynsburg and set up in the grounds is a novel

feature of the exhibit of the paper industry. Besides operating the mill, the administration has reproduced old workshops where typesetting, printing and bookbinding are done along primitive lines by workmen dressed in the style of the fifteenth century.

The librarian with seeing eyes will find throughout the Exposition many a suggestion for the better display of the books in his own library, possibly for the more artistic arrangement of some of his reading rooms. There are new ideas here in the line of exhibit cases for both books and pictures. The Germans have mastered the exhibition business and are always on the lookout for something new and practical. The various uses made of lantern slides, arranged in a wall screen or in a sloping frame and illuminated by an electric lamp, are surprising and effective. A small bit of stained glass, a mere panel here or there, a copy of an old design in rich colors, set into a larger window, give a certain richness without seriously affecting the lighting of the room.

While the exhibition halls close at 7 p.m., the grounds remain open throughout the evening, when special entertainment is provided for Leipzigers and other visitors, who turn out in crowds to hear the concerts and to enjoy the *Quartier Latin*, the separate "Student Ausstellung" and other attractions located outside the regular grounds. Every one is in gala mood, and under the influence of music and electric lights the entire place develops a new beauty. In a parklike setting of trees, winding paths and gardens filled with shrubs and gay flowers are restaurants, cafes and conditorei with varied forms of amusement. Several evenings a week a display of fireworks elicits the admiration and applause of the crowd.

During the day the *Ausstellung* is an exposition of the German spirit of work, giving an idea of the tremendous capabilities of these people when in serious mood. The night scene is an exposition of the German spirit of play, forming a nice balance to the scheme as a whole. Indeed, the Exposition of the Book Industry and Graphic Arts would be incomplete without it.

A great book that comes from a great thinker is a ship of thought, deep freighted with truth and with beauty too.—THEODORE PARKER.

CONFLICTS OF JURISDICTION IN LIBRARY SYSTEMS*

BY ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Librarian of the St. Louis Public Library*

At bottom, a departmental system in a large institution is simply an outcome of the fact that its head requires aid in administration. At first, perhaps, he can actually do everything with his own hands; next, he requires helpers, but he can oversee them all; finally, he must have overseers, who are the only ones with whom he deals directly and for whom he naturally classifies the work and divides it among them accordingly. This is not merely a symbolical or fanciful account of such a development. There are plenty of heads of institutions, educational, commercial and industrial, who have personally seen every stage of it—who are now administering a complicated system of departments where they once did everything themselves. In particular, there are now librarians, at the head of great libraries, who began library work by performing, or at least overseeing directly, the elementary acts of which library operation may be taken to consist, and who have watched such a simple system of superintendence develop year by year into something complex.

Such a development, as I have said, is naturally based on some kind of classification. If one could sit down and, foreseeing the growth of his institution for years to come, settle upon the way in which that growth should be cared for, his classification might possibly be more logical and workable than most classifications now are. The best of them are woefully imperfect, as no one knows better than we librarians. And when division into classes proceeds *pari passu* with growth, we are necessarily bothered with that troublesome thing—cross-classification. As our institution grows, one direction of growth and a corresponding set of conditions and needs comes into the foreground after another, and our basis of classification is apt to change accordingly.

In the library, for instance, territorial expansion has frequently claimed the right of way. It has been evident that wide regions within the municipality were not reached by the library's activities; hence the establishment of branches—practically classification on a regional or territorial basis. Next, perhaps, some other need is pushed forward—say, the necessity for special care given to the children of the community. Here is a non-territorial basis for classification, founded only upon the age of the library's users. These are not classes and sub-classes, but are entirely different primary systems of classification, whose dividing lines cross and do not run parallel. A man who should sit down and try to evolve, at first hand, some sort of classification of library work, might adopt one or the other, but not both. In one case he might divide his city into districts, with district superintendents and local librarians under each; in the other, he might divide his users by ages and tastes and have a superintendent for each. In neither case would there be cross-classification, with its overlapping classes and consequent interferences of jurisdiction.

But this is not the way that things work out. The librarian finds it necessary to have his geographical subdivisions and also those based on age, and he adopts others also as they appear desirable, without much regard for the logic of classification. If he does take it into account, he feels that the troubles resulting from conflicts of jurisdiction will be more easily dealt with than those consequent upon a refusal to respond to the present demands of the work. Also—and this is an important factor—conflicts of jurisdiction, no matter how inevitable, are in the future, and the present demands of the work look vastly larger and press with insistence. Is there any wonder that he does what lies immediately before him and lets the future take care of itself?

* Read before the round table of branch librarians at the Washington conference, May 28, 1914.

Unfortunately, the future always does take care of itself very well indeed, and presents itself to demand a reckoning at the appointed time. The library, for instance, that has its branches for different regions and its children's room in each gets along well enough so long as its cross-classification of work exists only on paper. But the time comes when departmental organization must begin, and this must be based on the classification. There may be a superintendent of branches and a superintendent of children's work, or the branch librarians may report to the librarian directly, or there may be other dispositions with other duties and names. In any case, a children's room at a branch library necessarily finds itself in two departments, under two jurisdictions and under two heads. If the branch librarian and the children's superintendent are both yielding in disposition, the librarian may never have the conflict of jurisdiction brought to his attention. If either is yielding while the other is masterful, there will also be no trouble. In one case the branch librarian will run the adult end of her branch and leave the other to the children's department; in the other there will be one branch, at least, where the children's supervisor has little to say—a condition of things that may be tolerated, but is surely undesirable. But suppose that both heads are conscientious, assertive and anxious to push the work, fond of organizing administrative details and impatient of interference. Here we have the possibilities of trouble at once.

The first rumblings of the storm come usually in the form of complaints of interference, on the one side or the other. Then we have a demand from both sides for a definition of their respective rights and responsibilities. The librarian is asked, for instance, in just what respects the children's librarian shall take her orders from the branch librarian and in what from the supervisor. This is a good deal like petitioning the legislature to pass a law specifying exactly when a child shall obey his father and when the mayor of the city. The librarian who enters on this plausible path will sooner or later be lost in the jungle. He has only himself to thank. Either he or his predecessor

started the game and he must play it out to the end. We librarians are all responsible for each other's faults. Let us see how he may play it.

In the first place, his is the power. What is done in any department is done by his orders or by the orders of some one endowed by him with authority to give orders. He has given two persons authority over the same field at one point, and it is his business to straighten things out. Here are some possible ways:

1. The authority of one head may be absolutely extinguished in the field where conflict exists. Here we have legalized the state of things described above as existing with a combination of one spineless department-head and one very spiny one. It works, but at the expense of everything that tends to the efficiency of the extinguished authority, and I do not recommend it.

2. An attempt may be made, as noted above, to draw a line between the two spheres of authority and keep each in its place. This appeals to those who are fond of detail, for it can be done only by considering and ticketing details. A line, defined by some one clear principle, cannot be drawn in a field of this kind between two things both of which logically cover that field. It is logical that the children's librarian in a branch should be wholly under the authority of the branch librarian, since she is a branch employee like the others. It is just as logical that she should be wholly under the authority of the supervisor, of whose department she is a part. If we are to define the things in which she is to obey the one and the other, they must be enumerated one by one. And then other things will turn up that have not been thus enumerated, and we are in trouble again. This plan, as I have said, appeals to those who revel in regulations and specifications, but I can recommend it no more than the other.

3. One department may formally and distinctly be set above the other. Or, what is the same thing, the librarian may resolve, when a conflict arises, always to decide the matter in favor of one particular department. This means, in the

special case that we have been using as an illustration, either that the children's department shall be allowed to do nothing in a branch library without the consent of the branch librarian, or of the supervisor of branches, if there is one; or that all questions involving the administration of a branch children's room must depend ultimately on the chief of the children's department.

This may seem to be the same as the plan by which the authority of one department is absolutely done away with in the disputed sphere. It is of the same type, but not so drastic. In the other plan one has not authority to do anything; in this, one must ask permission—not the same thing by any means. This plan is practically in effect at some libraries; it would probably be regarded as equitable by most department heads—provided their own department were put ahead of the other. The trouble is that it involves an arbitrary subordination—one that does not exist in the nature of the classification. And this subordination is local and partial; it cannot hold good for the whole department. No one would think of placing the branch department, as a whole, under the children's department, or *vice versa*. And the objections, although not so strong as those to the extinguishment plan, are of the same kind. The efficiency of one department or the other is bound to suffer, and for this reason I do not consider this the best plan.

4. All department heads in conflicting spheres, may be regarded simply as advisers of the librarian and not as possessing authority in themselves to give orders. A conflict is thus reduced to contradictory advice from two sources. The librarian then pursues whatever course seems good to him. This plan has attractive features, especially to administrators of the type that like to keep a finger in every pie. There is doubtless danger in aloofness. The librarian must know what is going on, but I see no advantage in requiring him to decide questions of trivial detail at frequent intervals, as he must do under this plan; for conflicts generally begin in questions of detail and it is at the begin-

ning or even earlier, in anticipation, that they must be caught and adjusted. This plan works, but it reduces the department head to a consulting expert and burdens the librarian with detail. It does not appeal to me at all.

5. The two conflicting departments may cooperate, intelligently and courteously without sacrifice of authority or self-respect, under the advice and orders of the librarian.

This is the plan that I recommend. It is the most difficult of all, and no regulations or specifications can be formulated for carrying it out. For this reason it will never be widely in favor. A wicked and rebellious generation demands a sign and in this plan there is neither sign nor formula except that general principle of helpfulness and willingness to place the common whole above the selfish part that is at the antipodes of both wickedness and rebellion. It is a personal matter and it adds one important qualification to those already necessary in department heads—the ability to do team work. This qualification, however, is so important, quite apart from its necessity in connection with this plan, that we may consider it an advantage, rather than otherwise, that the plan puts it forward and insists upon it. On the whole I think that a library with mediocre department heads having this qualification is better manned, and will do more satisfactory work than one with a staff of supremely able experts, cranky, self-centered and all pulling different ways. The efforts of members of a body like a library staff are not to be measured arithmetically—they are what mathematicians call "vectors"—directed quantities, like force, velocity or acceleration. To know where a man will bring up one must have not only his speed, but its direction. The sum of two equal forces may be anything from zero up to their double, depending on their relative directions, and if the sum is zero, no matter how large the components may be, the result is precisely the same as if those components are small, or as if neither existed. It is this sort of thing that an eminent employer of labor had in mind when he advised, "If two of

your subordinates don't get along together, *discharge both* of them, no matter how good they are." In this man's estimation the relative value of team work evidently stands pretty high. I should not follow his advice, however, without giving everyone a fair chance. I have known the opinions of one department head about another and their ability to work together to improve greatly on acquaintance.

The part necessarily played by the librarian in this scheme may be regarded by some as an objection. I have already referred to administrators who, like the late Czar of Russia, prefer to regulate all the details of the kingdom by personal supervision. There is also the precisely opposite type, who like to make a good machine, set it going, and then let it alone. The trouble is that machines will not run of themselves. They need oversight, oiling, cleaning and repairing. The best require a minimum of all this, but all must have some of it. And such machinery as there is in this plan requires a maximum of oversight. It is, however, not the control of details but rather the watching of general methods and results. Is everything running smoothly, without "lost motion" or "backlash," and turning out a satisfactory finished product? If not, can the trouble be located? Yes; these two cogs do not work smoothly together. Let us find out which is at fault and adjust or replace it; but if our investigation is fruitless, possibly the best plan is to discard both.

I trust I have misled no one by treating here specifically of two departments. I might have substituted the names of a dozen others. All through library administration, and especially in the administration of a system of branch libraries, these possibilities of conflict occur. In branches they are generally between the branch administration and the central departments—finance, supplies, cataloging, book-orders, reference and circulation.

The handling of this whole matter depends, of course, on the librarian. He it must be who is to decide on general policies or go to his Board for a decision in cases so important that he feels their ac-

tion necessary. If the work of departments overlaps in some field where the library's policy has not yet been decided upon and defined, he has no one to blame but himself if the adjustment is difficult. And if policies are defined in advance and pains taken to inform department heads thoroughly of their existence and import, the likelihood of serious disagreement will be considerably lessened.

It must not be forgotten, also, that the success of any plan may be increased or diminished by skill, or lack of skill, in handling it.

I am confident that any of the plans about which I have spoken unfavorably above would work better under a good librarian than the best would work under a bad one. But I forget myself; we librarians are like Kentucky whiskey—some are better than others, but there are no bad ones!

OPENING OF THE A. L. A. EXHIBIT AT LEIPZIG

Dr. F. P. Hill, Chairman,

A. L. A. Leipzig Exhibit Committee.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that, pursuant to instructions and according to arrangements made by your Committee, I sailed for Germany on the Hamburg-American liner *Cincinnati*, April 18, with thirty-eight cases in the hold destined for the International Exposition of Book Industry and Graphic Arts. On arrival at Hamburg, April 29, these boxes were shipped by fast freight to Leipzig and reached the Exposition grounds May 3 and 4.

The exhibit was planned to form a section of the division of libraries in the large hall devoted to the book industries. The space allotted to the A. L. A. is of generous size, running from east to west and measuring approximately 97 x 23 feet. To the south of the A. L. A. space is a booth occupied by the Prussian state libraries, under the charge of the Royal Library of Berlin. Another adjoining booth, installed by the Library of the University of Leipzig, contains a charging desk and shows the system in use at the University Library. Nearby are a model of the Leipzig University

Library building and numerous pictures of various public and university libraries throughout Germany. Show cases contain some interesting books from these libraries, and there are special exhibits of the "Leipzig Workingmen's Library" and of the "indicator" in use at the public "Bücherhalle" of Hamburg.

The A. L. A. space is divided north and south by three aisles,—a center one, three metres wide, and two side ones, each two metres in width. This divides the center exhibition space into two side booths, 7 x 4½ metres, and two center ones, 7 x 6 metres. The height of the walls dividing our space from that of our neighbors is about 2-2.3 metres, but several of these party walls are higher owing to the requirements of exhibitors. These walls are on an average about one metre higher than anticipated by the A. L. A. Committee, and, consequently, that much higher than the screens sent over from the United States. The latter, however, are very satisfactory for subdividing the space into smaller sections, though only a few of these screens have been put up as yet since the entire shipment of mounts has not been received up to date.

At the request of Dr. Boysen, chairman of the committee on the library section, we agreed to omit one of the party walls, 6 metres wide, so as not to obstruct the view of the three-story Lipman stack put up at considerable expense by the manufacturers, Wolf, Netter & Jacobi of Berlin and Strassburg. The Lipman stack is of bracket construction and is the one used in the new building of the Royal Library at Berlin. Visitors stop to look at the stack, which looms up rather high in the hall, and they incidentally see the A. L. A. exhibit. The shelves of this specimen stack are well filled with books from the University of Leipzig Library, and so indicate rather neatly to him who runs, the fact that he is running through the library section. In return for our waiving the right to a dividing wall, our neighbors allowed us the use of two stacks, one metre in length, one double faced (which shelves the majority of the children's books), and the other a wall case (which accommodates the miscellaneous publications sent over by various libraries).

As the freight shipment reached the exhibition hall only 48 hours before the official opening of the Exposition, scheduled for Wednesday noon, May 6, no time was to be lost in making something of a showing. As soon as a few boxes were opened a temporary arrangement of material was made so as to show to the best advantage from the center aisle down which was to pass the procession of inspectors headed by his Majesty King Frederick Augustus of Saxony, under whose patronage the International Exposition was to be held.

The trials and tribulations of those first two days need not be recounted here. Confusion reigned throughout the grounds. Hundreds of teams were coming and going, shipments were being left at the wrong halls, boxes were being searched for wildly, and a babel of strange and excited voices was heard on all sides. We were fortunate in being able to keep our collective shipment together. There being no artificial light in the hall, we were forced to rent a big acetylene lamp the night before the opening so as to finish our installation in time. Exhibits that were not ready were to be curtailed off, as the King had said at the Architectural Exhibition of last year that he did not care to come up to Leipzig simply to see a lot of packing boxes,—and we had not come over from America to hide our light behind a curtain on the opening day. By pressing a number of laborers into service and getting a volunteer from the local public library, we made quite a brave showing by Wednesday noon. At a quarter to twelve your representative laid aside his three-fold part of carpenter, decorator, and chairman of the hanging committee, and with the aid of a sprinkling can made a hasty toilet and under cover of some of the above mentioned screens, got into a dress suit. Dressing in a Pullman berth is the height of luxury and ease in comparison to preparing for a reception behind a lumber pile in an exhibition hall, where a crowd of people are excitedly and momentarily expecting the arrival of their king.

At high noon your representative was standing in the center aisle, fairly properly attired, and there was a tension in the air indicating the approach of the King. There were subdued whispers of "Er kommt! Der



A CORNER OF THE A. L. A. EXHIBIT AT LHPZIC.

From left to right: Vreysing cabinet, containing L. C. catalog of bibliography; wall rack with miscellaneous publications; bookcase with L. C. publications; stands of L. C. In center: Stand of American public library, by Miss Marie A. Barker, Jersey City.

20

König kommt!" Down the aisle came a squad of police to clear the way and keep the people back at a respectful distance. Your representative was requested to stand out beyond the line a bit so as to indicate his official position in case his dress failed in this respect. Dr. Volkmann, the president of the Exposition, preceded the King and explained the nature of the various exhibits. When the royal party arrived at the A. L. A. exhibit, Dr. Volkmann presented me to His Majesty and said that I could explain the American exhibit. The King inquired about the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library, pictures of which were in evidence on the walls, and asked whether we had the same library system in America as they have in Germany. The question was a little vague, but the answer, whatever it was, seemed to satisfy the questioner. No sooner had the procession passed than I became conscious of the fact that, in replying, I had not once made use of the phrase "His Majesty." One's *esprit d'escalier* always comes out on an occasion of this sort. I apologized to one of the officials for my democratic manner in talking with the King, and was assured that I need not be concerned about it, as the King was himself very democratic in his ideas.

I was invited to the "Salamander" with which the special Student Exposition was officially opened that same afternoon. This was presided over by the King and was a gay and joyous out-door affair. There were large delegations from student organizations all over Germany, and the bright, variegated uniforms, with the little caps and clanking swords, made a sharp contrast to anything ever seen on an American college campus. The drinking of toasts was a most formal matter. The singing was very spirited, even though many lagged behind time in a truly laughable manner. Apparently "Gaudeamus igitur" is sung more slowly in some parts of Germany than in others.

At the evening reception a high official of the Exposition came to me and expressed the hope that I appreciated the honor of having been presented to the King. I assured him that I did. He then informed me that in arranging for this it was in-

tended to honor America, and I was asked to notify my fellow-countrymen of the fact.

Since the opening we have been busy with the rearrangement of the exhibit occasioned by the arrival of seven cases of Library Bureau furniture and a case of books for the Children's Room, and additional material from the Library of Congress. We are still awaiting a large number of photographs and mounts for use on the walls and screens.

The exhibit from the Library of Congress occupies the western booth, and consists of eleven large framed pictures of the building, a collection of the Library's publications since 1897 and a go-tray catalog cabinet containing both the dictionary and systematic catalogs of the bibliographical collection in the Library of Congress. In the installation of this exhibit, as indeed in the work of the entire opening month, we were fortunate in having the assistance of Mr. Ernest Kletsch of the Library of Congress staff. On the wall is a large statistical chart showing the growth of libraries in the United States from 1875, 1885, 1896, 1903 to 1913. In the center of this booth is a model of a typical small branch library building showing the arrangement of reading rooms and delivery desk to admit of easy supervision. This is mounted on a platform $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, draped with a large American flag loaned by the American Consulate. The model has attracted a great deal of attention and is especially instructive, as there are in nearby spaces models of Assyrian, medieval and eighteenth century libraries, the new building for the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Florence, and also the reading room of the new Royal Library at Berlin, and the close proximity of these models affords the public an opportunity to contrast these different types of libraries.

The Library of Congress exhibit has attracted a great deal of favorable attention. Many visitors were already familiar with one aspect or another of it. It is famous here for the modernity of its system and the liberality and excellence of its administration. The large framed views of the building were much admired, and the reading room was compared with that of the Königliche Bibliothek, Berlin, which it re-

sembles somewhat closely. The card catalog of the section devoted to bibliography called forth a number of questions as to the L. C. classification in general, its application to special fields of knowledge, comparison with the decimal classification, comparison of the printed cards with those of the Königlische Bibliothek, which are distinctly inferior to the L. C. cards. The ninety-tray cabinet containing the L. C. catalogs was frequently contrasted with the German make to the advantage of the American original.

The director of the Leipzig City Library detailed an English-speaking assistant to file cards and learn about the L. C. system, with a view to introducing the card catalog system into the City Library. A philologist to whom was entrusted the reclassification of the literature section in a public library found the printed schedules of classification so satisfactory that he wanted to use the schedule for literature as soon as issued. The secretary of a series of workmen's libraries became much interested in the card system and hoped to be able to use the L. C. classification in classifying the books on their shelves. The director of an art library wanted to know to what extent the L. C. classification could be used in his own library, and upon looking over the scheme for art he thought it quite full and satisfactory. The representative of a musical journal admired very much the publications of the music division, and said that he was quite unaware of the splendid opportunities in this line in the L. C. In fact, he had not thought it possible to do such work in the United States. One medical man was interested in the possibility of using the L. C. cards for cataloging a large private library, and another physician, an American, said that until he had had the opportunity of studying the L. C. system as shown in Leipzig he had no idea of its excellence, and that upon his return to the United States he would make an early pilgrimage to Washington to learn more of the national library. Librarians of a technical high school in Munich and of a commercial high school in Nagasaki inquired as to how L. C. cards could be applied to their needs and how card catalogs could be started. Another librarian saw specimens of photostatic work done

in the L. C. and was interested in comparing them with similar copies done by a German machine.

An Austrian archivist was interested in the possibility of using a card system in cataloging archives, and said that he hoped to see the day come when there would be an international code of catalog rules and an international exchange of printed catalog cards. He thought that the Deutsche Bücherei, which since Jan. 1, 1913, has been receiving a copy of every new book printed in Germany, might require of every author whose book was deposited, co-operation to the extent of filling out a blank giving full name, date of birth, title and subject of book—all information helpful in cataloging. A German librarian requested a copy of the A. L. A. catalog rules in order to incorporate into his own new rules the points in regard to author entry, size, collation and other features in which the American code is more specific than the German practice.

The eastern end of the A. L. A. space is given up to the exhibit of library work with children, in which the visitors have shown a very lively interest. Reading rooms for children are hardly known in Germany, though beginning to be well known in Vienna. About two hundred juvenile books are exhibited on shelves, and those with the most attractive illustrations are spread open on exhibition ledges or on the small tables of two heights sent over by the Library Bureau. These tables, with the chairs to match, call forth the warmest admiration. Many school children look admiringly at the furniture and linger over the books as well as over the photographs of scenes in various children's libraries that cover the walls of the booth. The illustrated books are much admired and fond mothers have wanted to buy some of them to take home to their own children. Surprise has at times been expressed that we neither sell nor take orders for material exhibited here.

Children ask questions about the Indians they see pictured in Deming's "Little Indian folk." Even the one lone Indian on the back of Willson's "Romance of Canada" called forth a series of questions from one boy as to how many Indians there were in

America, whether they were very bad, and whether they were to be found in every city. He said that he had seen one in a circus. As a special mark of appreciation this lad promised to return later and show us his English school book. Every juvenile visitor agrees that a special reading room for children must, indeed, be "sehr schön."

The major part of the center booths is given up to the work of public libraries, college and university libraries and library architecture, with special exhibits on cataloging and binding. Samples are exhibited to show methods of reinforcing books in publishers' bindings, morocco and pigskin backs, the use of Keratol cloth and Holliston buckram. The Trenton winged cabinets have attracted a great deal of attention, possibly more on account of the mechanism than because of interest in the subjects illustrated. The Germans are always on the lookout for something practical, and we have frequently been asked whether we could sell one of these cabinets after the Exposition closed.

We had some experiences which may be helpful in arranging for the San Francisco exhibit.

First, as to labels. There can hardly be too many of them. To paraphrase a well-known saying about museums, an exhibition is a collection of carefully prepared labels adequately illustrated by correlated objects. The Germans placard everything. Go into a street car, and you see one sign calling attention to the law in regard to unprotected hatpin points and another informing the traveling public as to how much damages are to be paid for the breaking of the different sized panes of glass, lamp chimneys or electric light bulbs. Labels should be in several languages, including the vernacular of the country. Signs in English only may be helpful as exercises on which Germans can try their linguistic skill, but in many cases they fail to convey fully and clearly the desired information.

Thanks to our neighbors, we secured German labels for the table exhibits reading "Please do not disturb" and "Without permission nothing is to be removed, not even circulars." It was found necessary throughout the exposition to protect exhibits in this way. From the model of the Assyrian Library one of the little figures had been

removed, and from a publisher's booth a set of an architectural journal had been broken into. Volumes 5, 4 and 3 were taken in succession by some one who believed in beginning at the end, but appreciated the value of completeness. We caught one man in the act of removing a book from the children's section, but were less fortunate in the case of the person who took a fancy to Mrs. Julia Cartwright Ady's "Pilgrim's way from Winchester to Canterbury." The volume, which was the first item in an exhibit showing the history of a book from the first stage of book selection through the processes of ordering, cataloging and preparing for the shelves, was taken with item 9 of this exhibit, i. e., the book pocket.

One Pittsburgher who looked in on us said that as he came down the long hall lined with booths most attractively furnished with couches and curtains to the plainer part devoted to libraries, he thought that he must be coming to the American section—it was so bare in comparison. The German exhibitors certainly gave a lot of time and thought to their displays. Being not only trained to this sort of thing, but also at home, they could afford to indulge in attractive fittings which could be utilized after the close of the exhibit. A corresponding treatment of the A. L. A. space would have been almost prohibitive. If more furniture had been brought from the United States the expense would have been much greater, and if bought here it would have had to be sacrificed at the close of the exhibit.

The sound of the hammer is still heard on all sides. Some buildings like that of Russia have just been roofed in, while another pavilion has just been begun. Others are provisionally open an hour per day. Many doors are still marked "Geschlossen" or "Kein Eingang." Trees and hedges are being planted and lawns made. There are beautiful parterres of luxurious flowers down the main avenue and the landscape setting is most delightful. By the time the various A. L. A. parties arrive in midsummer the Exposition will be at its height and the unfinished look of the first month will be a thing forgotten. The richness of the exhibits in the different fields of book-making and the graphic arts will be found

surprisingly well set forth in many buildings and in exhibits from many lands. We hope that the regret of the American visitor in finding that his own government took no official part in the Exposition and that American publishers have not participated will be in part offset by the exhibit of the American Library Association. I am sure that visitors will find in the exhibit what the Committee has tried to make it,—a fair presentation of modern American library methods, modern equipment, with a suggestion of our historical background and an indication of the lines along which American libraries are developing.

Respectfully submitted,

THEODORE W. KOCH.

Leipzig, May 14, 1914.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS—JUNE, 1914

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Brigham, Utah	\$12,500
Brush, Colorado	6,000
Eaton, Georgia	6,000
Garner, Iowa	6,500
Harvard, Nebraska	6,000
New London, Ohio	10,000
Red Lodge, Montana	15,000
Roann Town and Paw Paw Township, Indiana	10,000
Shawano, Wisconsin	10,000
Sisseton, South Dakota	7,500
Traer, Iowa	8,000

\$97,500

INCREASES, UNITED STATES

Belmar, New Jersey	\$5,000
Butler, Indiana (to provide for surrounding townships)	1,000
Woodland, California (to extend building to include Yolo County)	12,000

\$18,000

ORIGINAL GIFT, CANADA

Norwood, Ontario	\$5,000
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INCREASE, CANADA

North Bay, Ontario	\$1,395
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FREE MAGAZINES FOR LIBRARIES.

MRS. WILLIAM G. WILLCOX of 115 Davis Ave., West New Brighton, Staten

Island, N. Y., has a large number of unbound copies of the following magazines (many years complete) dating back as far as 1845, which she will be glad to donate to any reputable library which would care for them.

LIST

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

The Liberator.

The Atlantic.

Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh Review, Westminster Review (American editions).

People's Magazine (1 vol.).

Engineering Magazine.

Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine.

THE OXFORD PROGRAM

A PROVISIONAL program for the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the British Library Association has been sent out. Many prominent librarians of the United States and Canada will be present and take part in the program, making it really a pan-Anglican conference. The meetings begin on the afternoon of Monday, Aug. 31, and end Friday afternoon, Sept. 4. Most of the colleges will be open to visitors in the day time, and special visits are planned to the more important buildings and to the Clarendon Press, with excursions to surrounding points.

PROGRAM

Monday, 31st August, 1914.

4 to 6 p.m.—Meetings of branch associations.

6 p.m.—Meeting of the L. A. Council.

8.30 p.m.—Lecture—"Oxford outside the books"; by Falconer Madan, M.A., F.S.A., Bodley's librarian.

Tuesday, 1st September, 1914.

Morning Session, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

1. Presidential address.

2. Paper—Modern methods of accelerating book service (illustrated by models); by G. F. Barwick, B.A., keeper of the department of printed books, British Museum. Discussion to be opened by Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, U.S.A.

3. Discussion—The place of the library in a university; opened by Dr. E. C. Richardson, Librarian, Princeton University; and Sir William Osler, M.D., F.R.S., regius professor of medicine, Oxford.

Afternoon Session

4. Informal illustrated lecture—History of the title-page; by S. Gibson, M.A., Bodleian Library, Oxford.

5. Visits to university and collegiate buildings, and to the Bodleian, College, and City Libraries, and the Clarendon Press.

Evening Session, 6 to 7 p.m.

6. Lecture—The library situation in Canada; by George H. Locke, librarian, Toronto Public Libraries.

8.30 to 11 p.m.

7. Reception by the mayor and corporation at the town hall.

Wednesday, 2nd September, 1914

Morning Session, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

8. Paper—The development of the Library Association since 1898; by Henry R. Tedder, secretary and librarian, The Athenaeum, London.
9. Discussion—Modern influences antagonistic to the reading of books; opened by W. N. C. Carlton, librarian, Newberry Library, Chicago; and George T. Shaw, librarian, Liverpool Public Libraries.
10. Discussion—The legitimate field of the municipal public library; opened by J. C. Dana, librarian, Newark Public Libraries, U.S.A.; and L. Stanley Jast, librarian, Croydon Public Libraries.

Afternoon Session

11. Excursions and visits.

Evening Session, 6 to 7 p.m.

12. Lantern lecture—Recent developments in library planning (America); by Dr. Frank P. Hill, librarian, Brooklyn Public Libraries.

8-30 to 11 p.m.

13. Conversazione in the Ashmolean Museum; by invitation of the curators of the Bodleian Library; and illustrated lecture—Historical extension of the Bodleian buildings; by Falconer Madan, M.A., F.S.A., Bodley's librarian.

Thursday, 3rd September, 1914.

Morning Session, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

14. Paper—Library lectures; by W. E. Doubleday, librarian, Hampstead Public Libraries. Discussion to be opened by Miss M. E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, Chicago.
15. Discussion—Duties of a library committeeman or trustee; opened by R. R. Boyer, editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, New York; and Alderman Henry Plummer, chairman, Manchester Public Libraries.
16. Discussion—Principles of book selection and book rejection; opened by a delegate of the American Library Association; and T. W. Lyster, M.A., librarian, National Library of Ireland.

Afternoon Session

17. Excursions and visits.

Evening Session, 6 to 7 p.m.

18. Lantern lecture—Recent developments in library planning (United Kingdom); by J. Ballinger, M.A., librarian, National Library of Wales.

8 to 11 p.m.

19. Conference dinner.

Friday, 4th September, 1914

Morning Session, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

20. Lantern lecture—Newer phases of library extension; by H. E. Legler, librarian, Chicago Public Libraries.
21. Brief addresses by visiting librarians.

Afternoon Session

22. Deferred discussion and papers (if any).
23. Annual business meeting.

American Library Association

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE*

The Government Documents Round Table, held in the small ballroom of the New Willard Hotel, Friday, May 29, with George S. Godard, state librarian of Connecticut, chairman of the committee on public documents, in charge, was unquestionably one of the most interesting and helpful meetings yet held by this section. For the first time, those in authority in Congress, the Library of Congress,

the office of the government printer and the office of the superintendent of documents were all represented through accredited officials. Probably also there has never been a larger gathering of librarians interested in public documents than came together at this meeting.

Three important papers had been prepared for this occasion. The first was on the "Purpose and scope of the codification of the printing laws as contained in the Printing Bill"—now before Congress—by George H. Carter, clerk of the joint committee on printing.

In his paper, which will be printed in full in an early issue of the *JOURNAL*, Mr. Carter entered quite fully into the scope of the work and power of his committee and explain how every effort had been made, so far as possible, to embody in the pending bill the several suggestions made by the Association. Where these suggestions had not been adopted, Mr. Carter stated why not, or made note for further consideration.

Not the least interesting part of this paper was the discussion brought out by questions, which were answered with the same interest and willingness as shown by the inquirer.

The second paper was upon "*The Monthly Catalogue of United States Public Documents*," by Minnie B. Hegeman of the superintendent of documents' office. As the editor of this very helpful publication, Miss Hegeman showed something of the magnitude of the work involved in collecting, collating and arranging the material, all of which was based upon each separate publication. There was no hearsay nor tradition used in its compilation. Every statement was based on first-hand information.

The third paper was upon "Thirteenth census, 1910, publications," by Mary A. Hartwell, cataloger in the office of the Superintendent of Documents.

Miss Hartwell briefly outlined the work of the Census Bureau, and enumerated, explained and distinguished between the several series of publications issued by that office.

As the invitations to make ourselves at home in the several divisions of the Library of Congress, the office of the superintendent of documents, the several departments of government, and the Public Library, had been freely accepted during the week, those gathered at the documents round table Friday morning were there for a purpose and thoroughly interested. The special efforts which had been made in our behalf by those in authority had been appreciated. As never before, this meeting proved to be our opportunity to hear and be heard.

*Received too late for inclusion in the report of the Washington conference, printed in the July number.

Among those who participated in the discussions were:

Alton P. Tisdell, assistant superintendent of documents, representing the superintendent of documents, General Josiah H. Brinker, who being unable to be present, had sent his best wishes for the success of the meeting and its members. Mr. Tisdell expressed his surprise and pleasure at the great interest which he found so many librarians had in public documents. "The talks I have had with you librarians," said Mr. Tisdell, "have been a revelation, enabling me to see the growth and influence in public documents. I know it will serve to increase the activities of the superintendent of documents along the line of doing for the libraries all he can."

Mr. Ranck, librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library, inquired concerning the use of franked envelopes, which at first glance seemed threatened.

Mr. Andrews of the John Crerar Library expressed his appreciation of the action of the printing committee in proposing a bill which does so much.

Mr. Carr, of Scranton, Pa., expressed his appreciation of the great helpfulness of the *Monthly Catalogue*.

Nathan B. Williams, a special representative of the House judiciary committee, called attention to some of the special publications printed by that committee under its own authority and immediate direction, each in an edition limited to one thousand copies. He also called attention to the great lack of reliable translations of foreign laws, and the great difficulties which always accompany such legal translations. "I do not care how accurate a translator may be, he must at least have his translation revised by one who is familiar with the terminology of the subject which he attempts to translate," said Mr. Williams.

Miss Hasse of the New York Public Library made a plea for the small library and urged the creation of a graded list of depository libraries.

Mr. Bowker, editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, expressed his pleasure in seeing at this meeting parties to all sides of the public document question in earnest, helpful, and hopeful conference. He recalled his earlier experiences in Washington while attempting to learn from the departments what they had published, and contrasted that lack of information with the present *Monthly Catalogue of Public Documents* which is serving a very great purpose. Mr. Bowker supported Miss Hasse's plea for the smaller libraries and was inclined to advocate sending to such libraries only such documents as might be selected by competent gov-

ernment authorities, as being of service in such libraries, but always granting to the libraries the privilege of asking for other documents so far as they can be supplied.

Mr. Daniels of California called attention to the large use made of public documents in the county library work in his state, and expressed the hope that provision would be made whereby the needs of large sections would not be determined by the requirements of smaller areas bearing the same name, for, said he, "a California county covers some territory and therefore we require many duplicates in our system."

Mr. Nichols of the Library of Geological Survey, Washington, expressed his pleasure in the work accomplished by the joint committee on printing, and urged that the attention of our Congressmen and Senators should be called, through personal letters, to the desirability of its early passage. This suggestion met with hearty approval.

Mr. Thompson of the Library of Congress called attention to the large use of government and state publications by the legislative reference departments now found in so many of our states.

The meeting, after expressing the hope that the proposed bill might be enacted into law substantially as presented, adjourned by passing a vote of thanks to those who had arranged for the meeting, to those who had prepared papers and to those officials and others who, by their presence or through their representatives, had contributed to the success of this meeting.

G. S. G.

COMMITTEE ON COST AND METHOD OF CATALOGING

The July issue of the *JOURNAL* contained a reprint of the letter and schedule adopted by this committee, to be sent to fifty different libraries who are willing to test their cataloging methods. At the meeting of head catalogers in Washington, May 28, the discussion of the subject was opened by Mr. W. P. Cutter, who said that he had for some time carried on a time study of the work in his library, using stop watch and pedometer. He had found that, in his own case, mere walking to an ice-water cooler had cost the library during one year \$65. He had found that each member of his staff walked one hour each day, and said that if this waste could be eliminated he would be willing to recommend reducing the working day by half an hour. He suggested that the time spent in handling and moving the books should be taken into consideration by the committee, and also overhead charges.

Dr. Richardson said that walking really might be regarded as needed change of atmosphere. Real waste consists mainly in unconsidered trifles.

Mr. Windsor recommended that the question of fatigue be studied. It might be found that the higher grade of work is more fatiguing while mechanical work results in less strain.

Mr. Currier thought that the present investigation was not quite fair for libraries like that of Harvard, where half the books received could be classed among the difficult books. He also called attention to the fact that the vacations had not been taken into consideration. Rather than having a large number of libraries make a test with 100 books each, he would like to see a smaller number take a test during a whole year on a basis of total titles compared with total time devoted to cataloging.

Miss Baldwin suggested that such a test be taken later on, with five or six libraries of different types. The present test could be only preliminary. Mr. Cutter said that if a test such as the one suggested were to be taken, one investigator should make a study of the test in each library.

A member suggested that all the libraries to be investigated should be of the same size and have approximately the same number of assistants on the cataloging staff.

Miss Mann said that by using printed forms she had been able to reduce the work on a truck full of duplicates from about three days to three hours.

Mr. Hanson asked if anyone had tried to figure out how much it cost a library to change the location of a book. It cost the University of Chicago Library 25 c. to 35 c. to change call numbers on the various cards and to make the other alterations included in the change of location of a particular book. He said that much time was spent in correcting errors found during the routine of filing and other work.

Mr. Martel said that if too much emphasis was placed on the importance of mechanical devices and the saving of unnecessary steps and movements on the part of the catalogers, there was danger of losing sight of something which is much more important, namely, the time wasted by catalogers and library workers in general through useless search in reference books, bibliographies and similar aids, for information not contained in these books and which a person of experience and knowledge would know in advance was not to be found in them; that it was of fully as much importance to secure the guidance of

older and more experienced persons in the use of the book resources of the library on the part of the younger assistants as to watch how many times they took a drink of water or to keep track of the number of steps taken by them in going to and from the catalog.

It will be seen that two lines of thought crossed during this discussion: one more concerned with the mechanics of method, the other taking account chiefly of the organization of the work and the workers and the standard of the latter. The present investigation is concerned chiefly with methods, but questions of organization and standards will not be neglected; if they seem to be, it is because they do not lend themselves as easily as the others to the method of inquiry adopted by the committee at the present stage of the investigation. Suggestions in regard to the investigation, sent to the chairman or any member of the committee, will be carefully considered.

It should be borne in mind by those who see chiefly the mechanical side of the work that, no matter how carefully every part of the routine of cataloging has been watched, no matter how earnestly attempts have been made to avoid seemingly unnecessary steps and other waste of time, if the catalogers are inexperienced or ignorant and do not have the necessary knowledge of the bibliographical and other tools, the result will be either waste of time in revision by higher grade assistants, or, if even these do not possess sufficient knowledge, a poor catalog.

Those who are concerned over the standard of the workers should consider that the arrangement of the rooms, compact but spacious, and a careful study of the outward mechanics of the work will result in better working conditions—a most important factor in the organization of a cataloging staff.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON,
Chairman of the Committee.

COMMITTEE ON WORK WITH THE BLIND

The extension this year of parcel-post to books has been already utilized in several libraries to enlarge their circulation and increase their usefulness, but for ten years the readers of embossed books have been accorded a greater privilege in having their books transported from libraries and institutions by mail free of all charge. This favor, which was granted in 1904, has tremendously increased the circulation of books to the blind. It would seem advisable to urge that a comparatively small number of well-stocked distributing centers, with power of more than a local circu-

lation, be developed in such localities as would leave no considerable territory uncovered. The duplication of small collections of tangible literature, which are not likely to be increased, is to be discouraged.

The circulation of the six larger libraries loaning books and music scores in the United States during the past year has been 59,167 volumes, the New York City Public Library being in the lead.

The committee has not been able to correspond with a large number of libraries, but a short report from some of the more important ones is given here:

California.—The State Library at Sacramento has books for the blind in five different types, and these are sent to any blind resident of the state on application; also writing appliances and games are loaned on trial, and the addresses of firms supplying these articles are given to any inquirer. Books have been loaned since 1905, and on April 1, 1914, there were 608 borrowers, the total number of embossed books being 3,393. The library also loans the *Braille Review* and the *Outlook for the Blind* in ink-print, and various other ink-print magazines containing current articles on subjects relating to the blind.

The circulation of embossed books for 1913 was 7,366; for the year April 1, 1913-March 31, 1914, circulation, 8,064, the circulation for the first quarter of 1914, being 2,382, as compared with 1,684 for the first quarter of 1913. This increase in circulation at this time is largely due to the issuing of a new circular and finding list late in March.

The San Francisco Association for the Blind circulates the embossed books to the blind of San Francisco. Books are also loaned to the library in Sacramento, which, in turn, borrows from the Association. There are 422 volumes in this library, the greater number being in New York point and American Braille, but there are also books in Moon and Line type, and English and Spanish books in old Braille. Last year the Association voted to spend \$100 a year on embossed books. During 1913 there were about 200 volumes in circulation among thirty readers. The superintendent has recently made a catalog of the books and a duplicate in Braille.

Delaware.—Mr. Bailey, the librarian of the Wilmington Institute Free Library, writes that the books for the blind are now in charge of the Delaware Commission for the Blind, and one of the men, partially blind, delivers and collects the books for the blind throughout the city. They have now 665 volumes, and during the past year added 43 books in the Braille type.

Illinois.—The Chicago Public Library *Book Bulletin* for December, 1914, announced that free readings for the blind would be instituted in all branch libraries in the city two Saturday mornings each month, through volunteers from the Jewish women's clubs. The March number of the *Bulletin* says that the library has a collection of 1,370 volumes for the use of the blind in Chicago. Though a reading room for their accommodation is maintained in one of the branches, most of the books are circulated through the mail, and last year 2,620 volumes were sent out for home use.

Iowa.—Miss Robinson, of the committee, reports as follows: Inasmuch as the New York point system is the one taught in the Iowa College for the Blind at Vinton, and is therefore the one generally understood in Iowa, the books in that type are circulated. During 1913, 246 books were loaned and 404 readers registered; 50 titles have been added to readers registered; 50 titles have been added to the work of the traveling libraries under the Iowa Library Commission, and books are loaned to any blind person in the state upon the recommendation of a resident seeing taxpayer.

Library of Congress.—The report for 1913 of the Room for the Blind, with Mrs. Rider in charge, shows that the embossed books now number 2,245 volumes, active readers are 92 and blind readers visiting the Room for the Blind, and blind persons attending entertainments during the year numbered 1,157. The total circulation this year of books, magazines and music has been 1,703. There have been 562 books, magazines and music scores added to the library. The Room for the Blind receives copies of all books published by the American Printing House for the Blind in Louisville, so far as these are printed from the government allotment. The books and music have been classified, cataloged and properly shelved, and files for detailed information have been started to facilitate reference work on all matters pertaining to the blind. In so far as the collection in the library permits, books are circulated in states where the need of a reader is not met by a local, nearby or state library. Applicants in this case are first referred to these nearer libraries.

Massachusetts.—Throughout Massachusetts and the other New England states the majority of the books loaned to the blind are sent from the Perkins Institution for the Blind at Watertown, Mass. All inquiries at public libraries and associations are referred to this library. The Institution has its own printing plant, the Howe Memorial Press, and the library, working in connection with this, has a



ENGLISH PAVILION



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INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE MOON INDUSTRY AND THE GRAPHIC ARTS, LEIZIG



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larger supply of books in the Line and Braille types to draw from than some of the other libraries. It is primarily a school library, but from the very first was designed to supply reading matter to the blind in any part of the United States and America. This year, 4,694 embossed books and music scores were loaned outside the school. The fact that the library makes long-time loans to six libraries and to three schools for the blind, rather than to the individuals themselves, lowers the number of books actually loaned from the library. There is also a valuable reference library of books relating to the blind in ink-print. These books cannot be circulated, but are free to all for study and reference, and requests sent in for lists of books and articles on special subjects connected with the blind will be granted. A large quantity of Braille music is published here and sold or circulated to anyone.

The public library at Lynn, Mass., has a good selection of embossed books and a number of constant, active readers, under the supervision of a librarian who is blind, Miss Jennie Bubier. This collection is supplemented by a deposit of books from the Perkins Institution library.

Michigan.—The Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind at Saginaw reports, through Mr. Shotwell, that for the year from July, 1913, to July, 1914, the legislature of Michigan granted \$1,000 to the Institution for embossed books, and for the coming year of 1914-1915 the same amount has been granted. This is being expended for Braille and New York point books, and a large quantity of Braille and New York point music has also been ordered. The books and music are loaned to any blind person in the state, and will also be sent out of the state to any former resident or pupil, or to anyone who has in any way aided the library either by money or influence. They hope soon to have a full stock of the newer books and to be able to keep it up to date, and that this will greatly increase their circulation.

Minnesota.—Miss Carey, of the committee, reports that the work of furnishing books to the blind of Minnesota in New York point, Braille and other systems is carried on by the State School for the Blind at Faribault, which is just now erecting a new library building. This library is open the year round, and this year has a list of outside readers numbering 88. The average number of books taken out monthly by these readers is 33. The number of adult blind using the library is increased each year by members of the summer school, some of whom always become permanent members of the library circle.

New York.—In the New York City Public Library the department for the blind, with Miss Goldthwaite, of this committee, in charge, fills a large place among the libraries supplying embossed books to the blind. It has 10,850 volumes of books and music scores in different types, and is most liberal in loaning these in the state and also outside, if the book required cannot be obtained from a nearby library. Last year, 23,325 volumes were circulated, an increase of 1,387 over 1912; 20,000 volumes were sent by mail, and 700 volumes added to the library. It is especially to be congratulated on having such excellent book lists; a complete catalog of books and music, printed in ink-print; also an embossed catalog in New York point of all the New York point books, and one in Braille of all the Braille books. These catalogs are for sale at a nominal price.

The New York State Library, at the time of its destruction by fire, had in the department for the blind 3,299 volumes of embossed books and music. This department, under Miss Chamberlain, has now 3,185 volumes of books and 745 pieces of music, having increased its accessions by 629 volumes. It has published 113 New York point books on the standard-sized plate, so that they can be obtained by any library. This last year 13 new books were printed. The total circulation for the past year was 6,788 books and scores of music. The books printed by the New York State Library are always most popular with all readers using that type, and fill an important place in every collection of New York point books.

Ohio.—The library work for the blind in Cleveland is done through the Society for the Blind, but no recent report has been received. In Cincinnati the Clovernook Home for Blind Women was opened last May, and since then a small building has been fitted up with a printing press and other equipment, and at this time they are just starting to print New York point books. The books in this collection are sent throughout the United States as well as into Canada. Miss Georgia Trader and her sister are in charge of this work.

Pennsylvania.—The Free Library of Philadelphia, in co-operation with the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society, under the supervision of Mrs. Delfino, of this committee, supplies the blind with reading matter in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. In 1913 the names of 127 new borrowers were added, 18,505 volumes of embossed books being circulated among 699 persons, this library having the second largest circulation among the blind. Of the 4,472 volumes in actual use, 1,591 belong to the Free

Library of Philadelphia and 2,881 to the Pennsylvania Home Teaching Society. Co-operation with the Society for the Promotion of Church Work Among the Blind has placed the publications of that Society also at the service of readers. The Pennsylvania School for the Blind at Overbrook, though entirely a school library, helps in the circulation of books outside the school by supplying text books and loaning the German and French books at its disposal. Last year they circulated among outside readers about 800 books.

In the western part of the state embossed books are circulated from the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, and last year they sent out 4,145 volumes. We regret that we have no special report of that library this year.

Many of the libraries in other states, which have helped in the circulation of the embossed books, are adding but little to their stock. We would refer anyone wishing a more detailed report of the work done in the various states to an article by Mrs. Delfino in the *Outlook for the Blind*, January, 1911.

Embossed Lists.—An embossed list of the books is always much desired by all blind readers. They wish to look up and choose their own books without asking anyone to read an ink-print list to them. Such lists have been printed at the New York City Public Library, as mentioned before. These they intend to keep up to date by supplements added from time to time. The Carnegie Library in Pittsburgh, the San Francisco Association, the State Library at Indianapolis and the Cincinnati Public Library have also published embossed lists. The Free Library of Philadelphia is shortly to bring up to date by supplements the embossed lists issued in 1907. These lists of all their Braille and New York point books are loaned free of charge to all readers. At the Perkins Institution they have issued a list, printed in Braille, of the Braille music, which they circulate and have for sale. A few libraries have tried embossed card catalogs, but the process is tedious, and the use made of them did not seem to justify the time involved. One has been used in the department for the blind in the Brooklyn Public Library and in the Public Library at Lynn, Mass. We would like to draw the attention of all those working for the blind to the valuable ink-print list of all the Braille books published in the United States, a new edition of which is being brought out by Mr. Burritt at Overbrook, Pa.

Library Schools.—For some time the library schools have been interested in this side of library work and devote one or two lecture hours a year to it, and also visit nearby schools and libraries for the blind.

Object Teaching in Libraries and Museums.—In schools for the blind object teaching has been used for years, but lately libraries are adopting this method as a substitute for pictures. Instead of a long explanation of something unfamiliar, the object itself, or a model, is introduced, and the sensitive fingers soon convey to the mind of the blind a very accurate idea of how the bird or beast or airship looks.

Uniform Type.—Mr. Elwyn H. Fowler, secretary of the Uniform Type Committee of the American Association of Workers for the Blind, has prepared the following short report on the progress of the endeavor toward a uniform system of type in the books for the blind.

There are three principal systems of embossed dot characters for finger reading now extensively used. These are European Braille, the New York point and the American Braille. The wastefulness of this condition is generally recognized by the blind and their friends, and work toward the adoption of a uniform system is advancing, with good prospect of success. The 1911 convention of the American Association of Workers for the Blind encouraged the Uniform Type Committee to raise a fund of \$3,000 with which to carry on a campaign of investigation, agitation and conciliation. In March, 1912, pledges to this amount having been secured, the committee began active, systematic work. Two agents, one blind and a member of the committee, the other seeing, but also well informed on the subject, visited many schools and other centers of work for the blind in America, conducting tests designed to discover what is the best in embossed types, and at the same time endeavoring to spread such a spirit of harmony and co-operation as would lead to the adoption of a uniform system. In the spring of 1913 the agents continued their work in England and Scotland. In the short time remaining before the 1913 convention of the American Association of the Workers for the Blind, the committee found it impossible to classify and digest the results of its experiments sufficiently to make entirely definite recommendations regarding a system, and the convention, rather than adopt these in an incomplete form, wisely decided to wait until the 1915 convention, when it is expected that a system with definite assignments of meaning to characters will be recommended.

We would recommend all workers with the blind to read regularly the *Outlook for the Blind*, a quarterly magazine published in Columbus, Ohio, and also *The Blind*, a quarterly, and the *Braille Review*, a monthly, both published in London, England. In these magazines all current articles and information con-

cerning the latest books on the blind, as well as all topics of interest in regard to the blind, may be found. Possibly the *Outlook for the Blind* might be made to answer as a clearing house, giving regularly the latest information about libraries, publishing houses, home teaching societies for the blind, thereby keeping librarians constantly in touch with the details necessary in their work.

LAURA M. SAWYER,
LUCILLE A. GOLDTHWAITY
EMMA N. DELFINO,
GERTRUDE T. RIDER,
JULIA A. ROBINSON,
MIRIAM E. CAREY.

Library Organizations

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 24th annual meeting of the New York Library Association, to be held at Ithaca, Sept. 6-13, 1914, on the invitation of Cornell University, offers some unique and welcome attractions. Never before has the association met at a university, and the opportunity for a week of college residence and dormitory life with the meetings in the college class rooms, combined with the low rates offered by the university, will surely bring together a large company of library workers.

At a reception on Monday evening, Sept. 7, the greetings of Cornell University will be extended by its president. The formal program will begin on Tuesday. It is expected that the Hon. Andrew D. White, former president of Cornell, and Dr. John H. Finley, president of the University of the State of New York, will address the general sessions. There will be a session devoted to "The problems of college libraries," which Dr. Azariah S. Root, of Oberlin College, will lead and address. At another session Mr. Royal Gilkey, Miss Van Rensselaer and others having charge of the wonderful extension and reading course work, especially in agriculture and home economics which radiates from Cornell, will describe it to the association and illustrate it with exhibits. An address on a literary or social topic will be given by Mr. Irving Bacheller and an illustrated stereopticon lecture on Russian libraries by Mme. Haffkin-Hamburger, secretary of the courses in library science given at Shaniawsky University, Moscow, Russia, and the author of a number of important books in Russian on library subjects.

The rate for room and meals will be \$2 per day. Sage College and Prudence Risley

Hall (the women's residence halls) will be used. Meals will be served in both buildings if more than 200 are in attendance, otherwise in the former only. These halls are within three and five minutes' walk of Goldwin Smith Hall, where all the meetings will be held. Rooms will be available and meals served on Sunday, the 6th, and to and including Saturday, the 12th. If any considerable number wish to stay over Sunday, the 13th, accommodations will be available. Applications for rooms may be made at any time to Mr. Thomas Tree, Sage College, Ithaca, N. Y.

There will be no special railroad rates on account of this meeting. Ithaca is reached by either the Lehigh Valley or the Lackawanna railroads.

The buildings and grounds of Cornell University and the State College of Agriculture will be open for inspection all week and guides will be furnished. The drives and walks about Ithaca will satisfy the most enthusiastic, if one may judge from the very attractive book of views of the campus and country surrounding Cornell, issued by the University; Cayuga Lake offers boating and canoeing; motor boats, carriages and motor cars will be available at minimum rates. The University golf links and tennis courts will be at the service of the association without cost, and a visit to the George Jr. Republic at Freeville is an interesting possibility for Monday or Saturday. Sometime during the week a recital will be given in the college auditorium on one of the finest pipe organs in the country, which is now being set up.

Notice is given that at the annual meeting an amendment to article 3 will be presented, providing for institutional as well as individual membership.

Following is the program as given out:

Monday, September 7.

Evening—Welcoming reception, Sage College parlors.

Tuesday, September 8.

Forenoon—First general session, Goldwin Smith B. Greetings on behalf of Cornell University, President Schurman or his representative. On behalf of Cornell University Library, Mr. George W. Hart.

President's address. Reports of officers. Reports of committees.

Evening—Goldwin Smith B. Stereopticon lecture on Russian libraries, Mme. Haffkin-Hamburger.

Wednesday, September 9.

Forenoon—Second general session, Goldwin Smith B. Address, Dr. John Huston Finley, president of the University of the State of New York. Address, Dr. Andrew D. White, former president of Cornell University.

Thursday, September 10.

Forenoon—Round table for college libraries, Dr. Azariah S. Root, leader.

Address, "Special problems of the college librarian," Dr. Root.

Other papers and discussion, Dr. D. F. Estes, Colgate University, Mr. J. D. Ibbotson, Hamilton College, Miss Fanny E. Marquand, University of Rochester, Miss Amy L. Reed, Vassar College.

Thursday, September 10.

Evening—Presentation of Cornell extension work. Mr. Royal Gilkey, Professor Van Rensselaer or Professor Rose, accompanied by an exhibit of publications, etc., to be on view during the entire week.

Friday, September 11.

Forenoon—Goldwin Smith B. Third general session.

Address, "The publishers' co-operative bureau," Richard B. G. Gardner, manager.

Address, Mr. Irving Bacheller.

Afternoon—Round table for public libraries.

NORTHERN NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

A joint meeting of the Northern New York Library Club and the State Institute was called to order at the Ogdensburg Public Library by the president of the club, Dr. S. A. Hayt, on May 19, 1914. There were thirty librarians and trustees in attendance.

The first subject under discussion was "Gifts," and Miss Hasbrouck of the Ogdensburg Library was called upon to open the discussion. Miss Phelps, of Albany, continued the talk. Miss Andrews, of Massena, opened the subject "Reference books," and Mr. Wallace of the Ogdensburg board of education spoke briefly on "School libraries."

The afternoon session was given over to the subject "Selection and purchase of books," which included a discussion of new fiction and non-fiction.

It was suggested that the next meeting be held at Thousand Island Park early in September.

KATHERINE SAYRS PERINE,
Secretary pro tem.

SOUTHERN TIER LIBRARY CLUB

Wednesday morning, May 6, 1914, Dr. George O. Williams, president of the board of trustees of the Moore Memorial Library, heartily welcomed the Southern Tier Library Club to that institution and to the village of Greene, N. Y. Response was made by J. W. Livingston, president of the Club, who thereupon took the chair. Until the close of the sessions on Thursday afternoon those present shared in a meeting which was full of events for the Chenango Valley, for participating in the program of the meeting were some of the most capable and efficient workers in the library and fields closely related thereto.

The exhibit of books helpful in work with schools, as collected and prepared and loaned by the New York Public Library School under the direction of Miss Mary W. Plummer, its principal, was brought to the attention of the Club by Mrs. Mary Summers of Greene.

Much time was given to its study and examination during the two days and many and valuable were the suggestions gathered.

Wednesday afternoon was devoted to the theme "Rural work and conditions" and in an address under the subject "What should be the outcome of the use of school and public libraries," Sherman Williams, chief of the school libraries division, State Education Department, Albany, convinced his hearers, which included the members of the Teachers' Training Class of the Greene public schools, their instructor, and the rural teachers in the district, of the need of a getting together of teachers and librarians in the educational work in which each is engaged. By lucid, forceful statements and plain pointed facts and apt illustrations from his own broad experience he proved that the teacher's knowledge of the child and the librarian's knowledge of the book and an established kindly relation with the child cannot fail to lure that child into reading, to the end that the right sort of high ideals, fine tastes and excellent habits may be inculcated. Little else matters if these three things, which cover the whole ground of education, are obtained.

"How the other half reads" was the subject to which Miss Mary L. Isbell, of Norwich, district superintendent of schools in the fifth supervisory district of Chenango county, responded. Miss Isbell re-put her topic "How *can* the other half read?" and from her experiences, drawn from a careful survey of the rural districts and farm conditions, Miss Isbell graphically presented new lights upon the reading of the farmer and the members of his busy household, the most diligent and thrifty of which is the farmer's wife, and when *can she* find time to read? The real problem seems to be not so much *how to get* books into the homes but *how to make* the rural population so ardently desire to read that they will and can make and take the time to do so. Remedies through the medium of the school libraries, which in most instances have a majority of books wholly suitable for adult readers and which in her district are supplemented by public library books, were suggested for the uncultured state of the average rural home.

Miss Jane I. Schenck, another district superintendent of Chenango county, with headquarters at Greene, spoke of the rural school libraries, the conditions which exist in her territory and presumably in most others, and then narrated instances where work had been done by the teacher-librarian which has caused the little children to feel the joy there is in books.

J. S. Childs, of Oxford, another district superintendent in Chenango county, brought this session to a close by a brief discussion of the "Book agent" who places most of the books in the rural schools without thought for the existing conditions in any one of them. Visiting librarians and friends were then invited to the home of Mrs. Summers, librarian of the Moore Memorial Library, where they were entertained at a most delightful five o'clock tea party.

The Southern Tier Library Club and the two hundred citizens of Greene, who filled the library's auditorium, agreed that Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr.'s presence was a great honor to the Southern Tier. Only a vast deal of thought and considerable hard work could have presented so many and such absorbingly interesting facts as were brought out at the evening session in his address "What Americans read." The degree to which newspapers are read, the extent to which magazines are circulated and certain books assimilated and the comparative merits and demerits of these and other American reading matter, provided much food for thought and discussion. He presented truths not especially flattering to the profession; and as a result this study of what the nation reads and what the community which centers about the library should be subtly induced to read, will be more than ever among the first interests of the Southern Tier this year.

Then came the reception at which the visiting librarians were again entertained, this time by the wives of the trustees of the Moore Memorial Library. It was one more of the delightful events of the meeting, enjoyed the more because of the prevailing cordiality.

Mrs. Adelaide Bowles Maltby, librarian of the Tompkins Square branch of the New York Public Library, introduced the librarians to "Work among foreigners" on Thursday morning, May 7. She said that cold facts show New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois, and California to have the greatest number of foreign born, and the population of New York state to be one-third foreign born. In the eight counties represented in the Southern Tier Library Club there is a total of 26,540 foreigners, one-half of whom are in Elmira and Binghamton. She asked if the librarians had made the acquaintance of these 26,540 people and knew what they read or were reading? Or did they know how the 1770 foreign illiterates in the same territory obtain amusement? She touched upon the influence of the illiterates and the foreign born upon the morals of the town; and the librarians were urged to pre-

pare for this work in advance and to promote the movement to educate these citizens-to-be.

Mrs. Maltby's illuminating paper and talk was followed by a good, plain, practical, common sense demonstration on "Books, their care and repair," by Miss Jane Crissey of the Troy Public Library. It was all this because she understood repairs must be made in a hurry most times in most libraries and she did it in the easiest and most practical way, demonstrating, too, that book repairing is both a useful and a fine art.

Thursday afternoon was given over wholly to the cheerful and entertaining theme "Books" by way of a book symposium conducted by Mrs. Kate Deane Andrew of Elmira. To know the personality of the conductor speaks more clearly than words can how entertaining the session became.

The Institute subject, "Stocking the library," was in most able and capable hands, W. F. Seward, of Binghamton, looking after the interests of Part 1,—"Selecting books," and J. W. Livingston of Marathon, taking care that Part 2,—"Buying books" was properly and economically done throughout the Southern Tier. The syllabus was spoken of as being very well prepared by the Institute Committee of the New York Library Association and also as being very complete, and it was urged that it deserved being taken home and thoroughly studied.

In "A blessed companion is a book," Mrs. Susan S. Kirby, of Bainbridge, spoke of the lover of books as being the richest and happiest of the children of men; that her ideal for us as librarians is that we may be able to give an impulse to our boys and girls for the best. Then we shall have been true to our trust and to our high calling.

Interesting reviews of interesting books by Mary I. White, of New Berlin; Mary A. Ferguson, of Homer; Lillian J. Emerson, of Oxford; Jennie Kennedy, of Dryden, and Kate Strong Peck, of Binghamton, brought this session to a termination.

The resolutions returned by its committee evidenced a pleasurable, profitable and inspirational meeting, where a goodly number of teachers, district superintendents and others interested in library affairs in addition to the library workers themselves, enjoyed the best meeting the Southern Tier librarians have been privileged to plan and carry out.

Officers for the year 1914-1915, are: President, Mrs. Mary Summers, Greene; vice-president, Mrs. Susan S. Kirby, Bainbridge; secretary, Helen Johnstone, Binghamton; treasurer, Jennie A. Kennedy, Dryden.

N. LOUISE RUCKTESHLER, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The last meeting of the New York Library Club for the year 1913-14 was held Thursday afternoon, May 14, at the Washington Irving High School, the president, Miss Mary W. Plummer, in the chair. The business was postponed until the close of the program, and Miss Plummer presented the special subject of the meeting—"Immigration; a. How it affects New York City; b. How New York City affects the immigrant."

The first speaker was Mr. Henry C. Wright, deputy commissioner of the department of charities. Mr. Wright said that one particular phase of the work had been the examination carried on the past few years by the Board of Estimate in attempting to determine how many aliens the hospitals and almshouses are caring for. In connection with this, they had found it advisable to look into the history of how the problem had been treated previously, and Mr. Wright then gave an interesting account of the various laws passed from 1824 to the present time—first by the city and later by the state—outlining the general conditions resulting. He referred to the work at Bellevue as carried on at present by the physicians and social workers, and indicated the value of such investigations. Since the health problem is one of the larger ones, the suggestion has been made that health headquarters be established by districts, thus allowing a systematic form of neighborhood work on a basis of health and sanitation.

The second speaker was Mr. Burdette C. Lewis, deputy commissioner, department of public correction. Mr. Lewis said that the problem of the immigrant has become one not of race, but of economic conditions. That the immigrant is particularly prone to crime is an exploded theory, but aside from any criminal aspect, there are many economic difficulties to be met. In many instances the immigrants should be put into industrial schools and trained in economic relations. Mr. Lewis also referred to the home relations of the parents and children and the problems arising because of the rapid development of the latter, with the result that family regard and respect is often broken down.

The club was fortunate in having as its next speaker Congressman William S. Bennet, who gave a most informing and witty address. Mr. Bennet said, in part: "When the immigrants land, they do not drift, but 98 per cent. know where they are going and what they are going to do. Politically, the foreign element is most hopeful; the immigrant has no background of politics, but determines his vote from a moral standpoint, and more and more the foreign

element will lend force to every moral appeal to the electoral. Economically, this element will contribute to progress, since foreigners possess thrift and ability to save. We are not going to break up as a country because the foreign-born are coming. As far as physical conditions of the immigrants now coming in, there never has been a time when more care was given to matters of health, and the system of inspection on this side not only stops 25,000 per year here, but 100,000 from the other side."

Mr. Bennet was followed by Joseph Mayer, who spoke most interestingly of the experiences of the immigrant from the time he lands until he has been deported or placed in an asylum. "The immigrant gets off at the barge office with a slip giving the address of the place where he wants to go. A few years ago there were irresponsible people waiting to meet the immigrant, offering to take them to these addresses at a charge of \$10. The American Civic League took up the matter and organized an Immigrant Guide and Transfer Service, agreeing to give directions within a radius of twenty miles at nominal fees up to 75 cents."

Mr. Mayer then spoke of the difficulty of the foreigner in obtaining work and of the private employment agencies which until recently have been the only means available for helping the newcomer to locate. The foreigner was therefore obliged to trust to the agency, and many agencies were interested only in the fee obtained. Several instances were given of injustice resulting from these agencies, and Mr. Mayer then referred to the recent law providing for a free municipal employment office, which, under aggressive management, is doing much to improve the situation.

At the conclusion of the addresses a rising vote of thanks to the speakers was given.

President Plummer then introduced the regular business before the annual meeting. The report of the treasurer was read and accepted, to be placed on file. Miss Mary E. Hall, chairman of the committee on school libraries, then reported briefly. No other reports were read, but all reports are to be printed in full in the June issue of the club *Bulletin*. An election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Mr. Edward F. Stevens, librarian. Pratt Institute Free Library; vice-president, Mr. Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian. Russell Sage Foundation; secretary, Miss Eleanor H. Frick, librarian, American Society Civil Engineers; treasurer, Mr. Robert L. Smith, assistant reference librarian, Brooklyn Public Library. Council: Miss Florence Over-

ton, Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, Mr. Frederick C. Hicks, Mr. H. M. Lydenberg.

Twenty-six names were presented for membership and elected.

ETHEL H. BUDINGTON, *Secretary*.

A special meeting of the New York Library Club was held at the New York Public Library, Monday, June 29, 1914, at 4 p.m., President Edward F. Stevens in the chair.

As the meeting had been called to consider the proposal of consolidation made by the Long Island Library Club, the president read the statement which he had presented to the Council on the occasion of their meeting with the special committee of the Long Island Club, delegated by that club at its last annual meeting in May.

The resolutions passed by the Council recommending consolidation were then read, and the following resolutions were thereupon unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the New York Library Club invites the Long Island Library Club to consolidate with the New York Library Club.

Resolved, That if the Long Island Library Club accepts the invitation of the New York Library Club to consolidate, the members of the Long Island Library Club thereby become members of the New York Library Club, and the dues of all members of the Long Island Library Club be considered paid until Jan. 1, 1915.

As the consolidation, if effected, would necessitate the retirement of the present officers of the New York Library Club pending a new election, the president's intention to ask the present standing committees to hold over until consolidation with the Long Island Library Club had been consummated was approved.

Adjourned.

ELEANOR H. FRICK, *Secretary*.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held at The Arms Hotel, Far Rockaway, Wednesday, May 21, at 3:30 p.m. The annual report of the treasurer was read and approved. Before hearing the report of the committee on nominations, the president, Miss Hassler, asked Mr. Stevens to speak to the club on his plan for reorganization. Mr. Stevens said that he spoke as a member of the Long Island Library Club and also as a member of the New York Library Club. He felt the time had come when library interests would be best served by the union of these two clubs; that the different boroughs of Greater New York were becoming more closely united because of better transit facilities; that many members of the Long Island Club were active

in both clubs; that it was difficult to attend the meetings of each, and that there was a feeling that one could not be loyal to both. Mr. Stevens said the idea was to reorganize both clubs on a new basis, with new officers and new constitutions, and that he, as president-elect of the New York Library Club, would not stand for re-election.

Miss Rathbone then presented a resolution authorizing the executive committee to confer with the executive board of the New York Library Club on the question, the terms to be submitted to the Long Island Library Club for ratification.

After much discussion, in which it was suggested the scope of the proposed reorganization be enlarged to include the state associations of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, it was "*Resolved*, That a special committee of three be appointed to consider the question of the continuance of the Long Island Library Club, and with authority to confer with the New York Library Club as to consolidation." It was also decided to call a special meeting of the club to consider the report of this committee.

The committee on nominations then reported that because of the uncertainty as to the club's future the present officers be held over for another year, or until the proposed reorganization: President, Miss Harriott E. Hassler; vice-president, Miss Julia Hopkins; secretary, Miss Eleanor Roper; treasurer, Miss Gwendolen Brown; executive committee, Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, Miss Clara W. Hunt, Miss Miriam S. Draper and Mrs. Flora de Gogorza.

The president announced the contribution of \$5 by the club towards the Leipzig exhibit, and then introduced Miss Van Valkenburgh, of the New York Public Library School. She gave a very delightful talk on "Birds," in which she said the country wasn't necessary for the study of birds; that in the city parks of New York she had seen an eagle, scarlet tanager, and many other rare specimens; that with an opera glass and a good book it was perfectly possible for any one to learn about birds. She mentioned Reed's "Bird guide east of the Rocky mountains" as especially good for the pictures, and "Birds in the city parks" as supplementing Reed with excellent description.

Mr. Frank Place, of the New York Academy of Medicine Library, followed with a paper on the delights of tramping. He made one feel the freedom, the independence, the beauty of the changing seasons, and the benefit to be derived from this antithesis of the indoor work of the library.

The program closed with a very charming paper on a "Back yard garden" by Miss Julia Wheelock, of Pratt Institute Free Library. Her beautiful description of this little bit of earthly paradise made up of all varieties of lovely growing things, of memories, and of projects to come, made one realize that inspiration and enthusiasm know no limitations, and that a city back yard can be made a thing of beauty and a joy forever. The garden has given pleasure not only to herself, but to all who see it—friends, maid, plumber, laundress, and grocer's boy—and is even proving an inspiration to some to go and do likewise.

The meeting then adjourned. Coffee was served to those members who stayed for supper and a stroll on the beach.

ELEANOR ROPER, *Secretary*.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association was held at the Public Library, Rochester, June 16 and 17, and proved to be a very interesting and successful gathering.

Headquarters were at the City Hotel, where those attending the meeting assembled for dinner at 6.30 and a most enjoyable hour was spent, this new feature of the meetings being voted a success. At eight o'clock adjournment was made to the hall of the public library, where the association was welcomed to Rochester by the mayor, the Hon. F. B. Preston, who in a few words assured the members of a cordial reception. The president then introduced Miss Mary P. Farr, library organizer of the state of Maryland. Miss Farr told of the struggles which the people of that state have had and are having to procure and maintain any libraries. She pictured very clearly the earnestness, pluck, and determination which a few interested people of Maryland have shown in their desire for libraries. She related many of her experiences, and made those who heard her feel that the people of New Hampshire should show more appreciation of their advantages and work together to make the most of them.

The business session of Wednesday morning was unusually interesting. The reports of the secretary and treasurer were read and approved, following which there was a discussion on the advisability of affiliation with the A. L. A. It was not thought wise at the present time to take such a step.

The matter of dividing the state into districts for supervision and the campaign for a state organizer were heartily approved of, and the executive committee was empowered

to take whatever action it should deem necessary to accomplish these ends.

By request Mrs. Barron Shirley, the president, read a paper which was given at Woodstock, Vt., on "What people ask for." This was greatly enjoyed and heartily received. The remainder of the session was filled with informal discussions on pay collections, reserve systems, and the tenor of the present-day magazines.

After a hearty vote of thanks to the librarian, trustees, and assistants of the Rochester Public Library for the cordial hospitality received, the meeting adjourned.

The following officers were elected for 1914-15: president, Mrs. Barron Shirley, Franklin; first vice-president, Miss Mary L. Saxton, Keene; second vice-president, Miss Elsie Gas-kin, Derry; secretary, Miss Caroline B. Clement, Manchester; treasurer, Miss Annabell C. Secombe, Milford.

CAROLINE B. CLEMENT, *Secretary*.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The Massachusetts Library Club met at Worcester, May 14, 1914. Because of the meeting of the A. L. A. in Washington, May 25-30, it was thought wise to plan this one-day business meeting this spring, with the expectation of arranging a two or three days' meeting during the fall in some of the state's beautiful western hill towns.

Mr. Belden's statements for the Free Public Library Commission included an acknowledgment of the Massachusetts Library Club's good offices in actively supporting the legislation recommended by the Commission; an announcement of the regretted resignation of Miss Zaidee Brown, agent for the Commission, and the temporary appointment of Miss E. Louise Jones in her place; a report of two legislative acts of importance, one allowing greater freedom in the loan of books from public libraries, the other discontinuing the publication of the serial public documents of the state and making yearly application to the secretary of the Commonwealth compulsory upon the part of those who wish the reports of individual departments.

The treasurer's report, and the report of the finance committee with the following recommendations causing some slight changes in the wording of several articles of the constitution, were adopted: To be retained, personal membership dues at fifty cents a year as at present; to be created, sustaining memberships with dues from one to ten dollars a year, institutional memberships at five dollars a year, and life memberships at twenty dollars.

Mr. Belden reported for the committee on co-operation, that a meeting of the local secretaries who had been appointed for every district of the state, would be postponed until fall. He called to the attention of the Club the list distributed by the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission on "Books about America for new Americans," compiled by Ida F. Farrar.

It was voted that the recommendations of the executive committee on the affiliation of local clubs, with representation on the executive committee and without fees, be referred to the incoming executive committee for further action. To the same committee it was voted to refer the question of constitutional revision. This committee is also requested to consider a subscription price for the *Massachusetts Library Club Bulletin*.

Miss Louise M. Hooper, chairman of the committee on nominations, presented the following names, and the secretary cast one ballot by which they were elected. For president, Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, jr., trustee of the Boston Athenæum; vice-president, Miss Gertrude E. Forrest, librarian of the Milton Public Library, Mr. Orlando C. Davis, librarian of the Waltham Public Library, Mr. Charles R. Green, librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst; secretary, Mr. John G. Moulton, librarian of the Public Library, Haverhill; treasurer, Mr. George L. Lewis, librarian of the Westfield Athenæum; recorder, Miss Eugenia M. Henry, librarian of the Public Library, Attleborough.

The secretary brought to the Club's attention the work of Mr. Homer, who for several years has been working on a list of the periodicals in the city of Boston and vicinity. The list has been completed through the letter A, and the compiler wishes to publish it if he can receive financial support. Further information can be obtained from Mr. Belden of the State Library, Mr. Wadlin of the Boston Public Library, or Mr. Moulton, of the Haverhill Public Library.

The business of the Club completed, the afternoon session was given to the address of the world-known authority on child study, Dr. G. Stanley Hall of Clark University.

.. EUGENIA M. HENRY, *Recorder*.

SOUTHERN WORCESTER LIBRARY CLUB

The Southern Worcester Library Club held its seventeenth meeting in the Ashland Public Library, May 26. Mr. William W. Bryant, trustee of the Cobb Library, Byrantonville, addressed the club on the "Duties of trustees." After the reading of a poem on the "Duties of a librarian," each librarian responded to roll-call with a few words on profitable books for children. An informal discussion on book se-

lection and buying followed. Mrs. E. M. Arnold, the president, appointed a nominating committee of three to report at the next meeting a list of officers for the ensuing year, said committee to consist of Miss Franklin, of Bellingham; Mrs. Smith, of South Hopedale; Miss Wilbur, of Hopkinton. At the close of the session the club visited the historical room.

ETHELWYN BLAKE, *Secretary*

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held at North Brookfield, Mass., June 4.

The program covered "Working conditions in small libraries," discussed by Mr. Robert K. Shaw, librarian, Worcester Free Public Library; Miss Winifred S. Farrell, librarian, Free Public Library, Brookfield, and Miss Mary D. Thurston, librarian, Free Public Library, Leicester. "Local advertising in small towns" was discussed by Miss Florence E. Wheeler, librarian, Free Public Library, Leominster, Miss Mabel E. Knowlton, librarian, Free Public Library, Shrewsbury, Miss Ella E. Miersch, librarian, Free Public Library, Southbridge. Miss M. Anna Tarbell, librarian, Free Public Library, Brimfield, gave a most interesting talk on "Connecting the library with community interest," covering the work done in her own town, and proving that the community interest embodies the library interest.

Miss Grace W. Wood, reference and art librarian in the Worcester Public Library, read a practical paper on the "Dramatic possibilities in country schools," followed by a list of suggestive books. Dr. Idella M. Edwards read a paper on the "Library public," giving an opportunity to see ourselves as others see us. She made a strong plea for the library to meet the public on its own intellectual level, urging less uplift for weary workers and more satisfying literature—according to the demand.

The following officers were elected for the year: president, Mrs. Clara A. Fuller, Oxford; honorary vice-president, Miss M. Anna Tarbell, Brimfield; vice-presidents, Miss Mary D. Thurston, Leicester, and Miss Nellie L. Smith, North Brookfield; secretary, Miss Florence E. Wheeler, Leominster; treasurer, Mrs. Grace M. Whittemore, Hudson.

FLORENCE E. WHEELER, *Secretary*.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The spring meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held on Friday, June 19, in the Prosser Public Library, at Bloomfield. President Charles S. Thayer presided.

Mr. Alfred N. Filley, president of the directors of the Prosser Library, welcomed the association to Bloomfield, after which Miss Anna Hadley, librarian of the Gilbert School at Winsted, gave an informal outline of her experiences at the meeting of the American Library Association at Washington. In spite of the unusual numbers in attendance and the variety of attractions for sightseers, Miss Hadley pronounced the 1914 meeting most inspiring and helpful.

Miss Hadley was followed by Dr. Galpin, professor of Romance languages in Trinity College, Hartford. In Dr. Galpin's paper the association enjoyed a rare treat. The speaker confined his criticism to the French novels of the nineteenth century. He began with the romanticists, whose writings, usually sad and world weary, often prove too gloomy for the taste of the present-day American reader. The realists came next, and based their fiction on facts of science. The century closed with the naturalists, who dwell on the seamy side of life, and to them is due the common idea that the French novel is better avoided.

At the close of the session Mr. Thayer announced the appointment of Miss Esther B. Owen as treasurer of the organization, to take the place of Miss Stedman, resigned.

The afternoon session opened with the reading and accepting of the reports of the secretary and treasurer. The place of the fall meeting was then discussed. The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to the discussion of "The library and the rural community." Mr. Charles R. Green, of Amherst Agricultural College, described the extension work done by his library. Small selections of books and pamphlets are chosen with great care and sent to public libraries asking for them. The term "agriculture" is interpreted in its broadest sense, embracing such subjects as "electricity on the farm," "home economics," etc. The library contains a large collection of pamphlets on agricultural subjects. It also does extensive work in the way of answering questions sent by mail.

"The library and the church" was the subject treated by the Rev. William F. English, of East Windsor. He felt that the church must enter into the recreations of its people in order to live. Mr. English described his library experience in some detail, and his discussion of specific books that he has used with success lent to his address a very human interest.

Miss Whitney, of the Connecticut Agricultural College, outlined the work done by the state in the way of library extension, and

Mrs. Belle Holcomb Johnson told of the activities of the Connecticut Library Commission. Mrs. Johnson stated that the country libraries are inclining to extend their borders, limiting their loans as little as possible. When a town is a center of trade, it seems fitting that the privileges of the library be extended to the hamlets that help to support its industries. Library work in the country is often helped very much by the clergy. Mrs. Johnson showed that Connecticut has fallen somewhat behind the other states in her work with schools. This condition, however, is changing for the better.

After a brief discussion, a motion was carried that a vote of thanks be extended to the hosts for their kind and hospitable entertainment.

EDITH McH. STEELE, *Secretary.*

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The last meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club for the year 1913-1914 was held in the auditorium of the Academy of Natural Sciences on Monday evening, May 11.

In the absence of the president (Dr. Adler), Dr. Thomson presided. After disposing of a few items of business, the treasurer's report for the year was read and accepted, after which the following ticket for the year 1914-1915 was voted on and elected: President, Thomas Lynch Montgomery; first vice-president, Frederick N. Morton; second vice-president, Anna A. MacDonald; secretary, Jean E. Graffen; treasurer, Bertha S. Wetzel.

Dr. Thomson introduced Dr. Edward J. Nolan, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, who gave an interesting and descriptive talk of the men who had made the academy what it is to-day. Dr. Witmer Stone, the ornithologist of the academy, followed Dr. Nolan, and gave some interesting facts regarding the museum of the academy, past and present. At the close of the meeting the library and museum were open for inspection, and all were glad of the opportunity offered to view its treasures.

J. E. GRAFFEN, *Secretary.*

KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association will be held at Wernersville, Pa., Oct. 15-17, with Galen Hall as the headquarters.

The program gives promise of the meeting's being the most interesting in the history of the organization. The business session will be held on the evening of Oct. 15, after which there will be an informal social and "get acquainted" session.

The sessions following on Friday and Saturday will have for their general topic "The library as an influence on the civic life of the community," and the discussions will be led by Miss Corinne Bacon, who will speak of the selection of fiction for public libraries; Miss Alice S. Tyler, director of the Western Reserve Library School, whose subject will be library extension; Dr. Samuel McChord Crothers, of Cambridge, Mass., who will discuss certain features of library work from the standpoint of one outside of the profession; Dr. Scott Nearing, of the University of Pennsylvania, whose subject will be "Some recent developments in social and economic literature," and Miss Caroline Griest, reference librarian of the Erie Public Library, whose paper will be on "The library and civic education."

The usual round-table for small libraries has been omitted, and in its place will be a roll-call of libraries, with responses on "The best suggestion of a year." Friday afternoon will be left open for recreation, relaxation, and good cheer.

The last session will close at noon on Saturday, but those who can plan to stay over until Sunday in order to enjoy the beautiful surroundings and the association with their fellow workers will find it well worth while.

MABEL N. CHAMPLIN, *Secretary*.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Illinois Library Association will hold its nineteenth annual meeting at Springfield during the week of Oct. 21 to 23, or as near that time as possible. The program is being planned to be practical and helpful, especially to the smaller libraries.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The closing meeting of the year of the Chicago Library Club was held on the evening of May 14. After dinner at Lexington Hall, the business meeting was held in the assembly hall of the Harper Memorial Library.

Two new members were admitted to membership in the club, and two tendered their resignations. Mr. Walter presented the report of the auditing committee, which was duly accepted, and Mr. Utley presented that of the nominating committee, which was also accepted, and the secretary was instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the following names, officers for 1914-1915: President, Miss Louise B. Krause, librarian with H. M. Bylesby & Co.; first vice-president, Mr. Robert J. Usher, the John Crerar Library; second vice-president, Miss Helene A. Dickey, librarian Chicago Teachers' College; secretary, Dr.

Augustus H. Shearer, the Newberry Library; treasurer, Mrs. Jessie Booth Perry, the Chicago Public Library.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring officers for the work they have accomplished during the past year. The incoming president, when called upon for a speech, gave an outline of the work and ideals she would endeavor to follow during her term of office.

Dr. Burton, in a happy little talk, then turned over Harper Memorial Library to the club for inspection, and a most delightful evening was spent in viewing the building and the treasures housed in the library.

AGNES J. PETERSEN, *Secretary*.

COLORADO STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION

The first report of the reorganized Colorado State Library Commission has been sent to Gov. Ammons of Colorado. This commission, which had been inactive for several years, was reorganized a year ago as a result of the efforts made by the Colorado Library Association to secure library commission work in Colorado.

The governor appointed five librarians to form this commission, and while no funds were available for any work, the members of the commission themselves decided to do all of the volunteer work possible.

Two meetings of the commission were held during the year. At the request of the Colorado Civil Service Commission the Library Commission co-operated with it in the preparation of examination questions for library positions under civil service in Colorado. Three sets of questions were prepared, assistance was given in conducting the examination and the papers were corrected by the commission and the secretary of the Civil Service Commission.

One questionnaire, asking for information regarding the work of all public libraries in Colorado, was prepared and sent out by the commission. Another questionnaire, in regard to the work of Colorado libraries with the public schools of the state, will soon be sent out.

The directories of the country credit the state of Colorado with but 28 public libraries, but the questionnaire of the commission shows that there are between 40 and 50 such libraries in the state.

Some work was done by the commission in library organization. The members of the library board at Golden, Colo., were given help several times by the commission, and advice was given as to the purchase of supplies and the formulation of general rules and policies. Correspondence in regard to the establishment

of new libraries was conducted in six cities and towns. A number of lists were compiled and distributed by the commissioners to various libraries in the state. Assistance in classification and cataloging was given to the Fort Morgan Public Library, Fort Morgan High School Library, State Preparatory School Library and Boulder Public Library.

At their own expense the members of the commission have visited twenty public libraries. Close co-operation has been effected between the commission and the Colorado Library Association. As a result of this co-operation, five copies of the *Occasional Leaflet* have been distributed, free of cost, to every Colorado library and two exhibits of books have been made at conventions.

The members of the Colorado Library Commission are: Chalmers Hadley, Denver Public Library, president; Charlotte A. Baker, State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, secretary; C. Henry Smith, librarian University of Colorado; Albert F. Carter, librarian State Teachers' College; and Lucy W. Baker, librarian Public Library, Colorado Springs.

TEXAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twelfth meeting of the Texas Library Association was held at Austin, April 29 to May 2. The evening session of April 30 was devoted to "School libraries," and the program consisted of three addresses: "Children's reading" by J. Carlton Bell, professor of the art of teaching in the University of Texas; "Rural school libraries" by H. T. Musselman, editor of *Texas School Magazine*, Dallas, and "High school libraries" by J. L. Henderson, visitor of schools, University of Texas. The point made was that the school library has a vital function to perform in supplying suitable reading matter to the child, but that school libraries were few in number and inferior in quality in this state and not suited to the work they should accomplish.

The second session, or the meeting Friday forenoon, consisted of round table discussions of such topics as bookbuying, periodicals, publicity, accessioning, library bookkeeping, inter-library loans, traveling libraries and a library summer school. There were many new comers in attendance and these discussions afforded an excellent opportunity for getting acquainted. At the University of Texas Library, the largest in the state, the accession book has been discarded and the order cards are used instead. The Library and Historical Commission has made progress along most of the lines of work committed to its care, but through inability to secure appropriations it has done nothing to inaugurate traveling libraries. The Commis-

sion recently appealed to the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs to lend assistance in this work, and good results are confidently expected. The need of instruction in library work at some point within the state was thoroughly discussed. At least ten persons attended library summer schools last summer, and others would have gone if the expense had not been so great. A resolution was adopted expressing the hearty concurrence of the Association in urging the introduction of instruction in library work by the University of Texas.

An address by P. L. Windsor, librarian of the University of Illinois Library, was the chief feature of the evening session Friday. Mr. Windsor took for the subject of his discussion the functions of the library and the work of the librarian in the community.

The principal address of the meeting on Saturday forenoon was a description by Dr. Herman G. James of the working of the Bureau of Municipal Research recently established in connection with the School of Government in the University of Texas.

At the business meeting on Friday afternoon, officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, Miss Elizabeth H. West, State Library, Austin; vice-presidents, Miss Cornelia Notz, Carnegie Library, San Antonio, and Miss Ethel Pitcher, Carnegie Library, Tyler; secretary, John E. Goodwin, University of Texas Library, Austin; treasurer, Miss Lillian Gunter, Carnegie Library, Gainesville.

The following resolution was adopted with respect to a gift recently bestowed: "Resolved, that the Texas Library Association hereby signifies its pleasure in the patriotic and timely gift of Major George W. Littlefield to the University of Texas of the sum of \$25,000 for a Southern history fund."

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The 1914 handbook of the association, containing the proceedings of the annual meeting of 1913, has made its appearance. Besides the report of the meeting at Santa Barbara, with papers read, the lists of officers, committees, and members, the constitution, and a list of the society's publications, are included.

UTAH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Utah Library Association held its third annual meeting in Salt Lake City, June 1-2, 1914, with sixty-five members in attendance.

Dr. E. G. Gowans, the president, opened the convention Monday morning with a cordial address of welcome. He also spoke of the importance of the public library in the small

town, saying that while the larger cities were well cared for in the way of public libraries, our smaller towns had been neglected in this important matter. He spoke at length on the welfare of the child, declaring that the tendency to regard library work as separate and distinct is a great mistake, for it is very closely connected with child welfare. Social progress depends directly on the relation that exists between any generation and the next succeeding one, and the parents of this generation have separated themselves very widely from the next in the matter of amusements and recreation. All the moral forces in every town in the state should be organized for the betterment of the child. While the public schools are so well organized that they are the center of this work, all other powers should join together to see that nothing which can be done for the uplift of the child is neglected. President Gowans then introduced Miss Mary E. Downey, who has been making a library survey of the state. She has visited every town having any library activity, and has given a general review of Utah library conditions and many suggestions as to how to meet them. She told of the progress the state is making to advance its library interests and of the readiness of the people to respond to every means of enlightenment. She spoke of the wonderful building activity everywhere manifest, in which the library has a part, and of the cooperation of various organizations, school, church and club, in advancing the library movement. There is great need of books, of training, of organization, but these things will come and the possibilities of development are unlimited.

State Superintendent A. C. Matheson closed the session with an address on "The relation of the library to the school." He spoke of the advancement that has been made in the line of education in Utah in the last few years and urged even greater improvement. Cooperation between library and school should be encouraged. The reading habit, he said, is growing among the people of Utah, but for that habit to continue its growth there must be plenty of good books for the people to read.

A trustees' session was held Monday afternoon from 2 o'clock until 4, led by Mr. S. P. Eggertsen, president of the Provo Public Library board. Mr. Alfred M. Nelson, trustee Tooele Public Library, began the discussion of "The librarian—duties and relation to the board, attendance at board and association meetings and summer school, hours, vacations,

salary." Mr. George F. Goodwin, trustee Salt Lake Public Library, opened the question of "Library expansion—branches, county, state and school district division." Mr. L. E. Eggertsen, superintendent of the Provo public schools, presented "Cooperation between library and school—turning the school library and book fund to the public library, circulation of books through grades of schools." General discussion of these topics followed by Mrs. E. Crane Watson, librarian Cedar City Public Library; Mrs. Alice Gottfredsen, librarian Manti Public Library; Prof. Howard R. Driggs, library secretary of the state Board of Education, and Miss Mary E. Downey. The session was full of enthusiasm.

In the evening a delightful banquet was attended by members and friends of the association in the beautiful gold room of the Salt Lake Commercial Club. Prof. Driggs, in happy manner, introduced, in turn, the following persons, who responded to toasts: Miss Downey gave her impressions of Utah and her people, while the audience laughed at the marvelous things she meant to relate on going east. Governor William H. Spry spoke of the necessity of libraries, advocating their establishment and maintenance in every city, town, and hamlet in the state. Books, he said, tend to serve notice on the young of the responsibilities that stand before them and the duties they are expected to perform when they grow up to manhood and womanhood. He urged state supervision of libraries, and highly praised the activity of the state library association. Joseph T. Kingsbury, president of the University of Utah, commended the library progress of the state, and suggested means of cooperation on the part of the university in providing training for the work. A. C. Matheson, state superintendent of public instruction, spoke of the general benefit of free access to books, not only to the young, but to men and women in view of establishing a reading habit for greater enlightenment. Prof. J. H. Paul gave pleasant words of encouragement to those actively engaged in promoting the library interests of the state. Supt. L. E. Eggertsen also told of the pleasure it gave him to see the library interest developing in the state, and said he expected to see great things accomplished. Miss Smith said that the rule of silence in her library could not be broken even at a banquet. Miss Sprague expressed the wish of all connected with her library to be helpful in all that meant general interest in the work of the state. Dr. Gowans spoke of the spirit of play that should always enter such festive occasions. He still

wished that the gymnasium might be practically combined with the library movement. Mrs. Lizzie T. Edwards and Mrs. Howard R. Driggs sang beautiful selections at intervals through the feast and program.

A librarians' round table was led by Miss Downey on Tuesday morning. Miss Sprague talked on "Teaching the use of a library to high school students," emphasizing the coöperation of the library supervisor in the public schools and the library staff in this work. Miss Smith presented a paper on "How to use a library as applied to college students." Miss Downey then adapted the subject to the smaller town, school and library. Mrs. Gillespie and Mr. Eggertsen continued the discussion. General discussion of problems of library administration followed, including building, the budget, arrangement of libraries, methods of increasing books and circulation, completing periodical files for reference, pay collections, care of clippings, pamphlets and periodicals, and book and magazine selection and purchase.

Tuesday afternoon's session was held at the University of Utah. Prof. Howard R. Driggs gave an address on "Stories and story telling," in which he showed the great part the story is playing in our modern life.

The business meeting followed. The association voted to affiliate with the American Library Association. Committees on legislation, publicity, library and school, membership and program were authorized. The advantage of holding meetings of the association in other places as well as in Salt Lake City was discussed. The nominating committee reported the following officers, who were elected for the ensuing year: president, S. P. Eggertsen; first vice-president, Johanna Sprague; second vice-president, Esther Nelson; secretary and treasurer, A. M. Nelson.

The meeting adjourned to attend the reception and visit the library in the new administration building of the University of Utah. The Summer Library School continued directly after the meeting of the Utah Library Association.

MARY E. DOWNEY.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school was represented at the A. L. A. conference in Washington by three faculty members and eighteen students. Many former students were also in attendance. Those resident in the District of Columbia gave a reception to the New York State Library School

in the rooms of the Home Club on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 26. Because of the difficulty of collecting so large a number in any one place at any one time under the prevailing rooming conditions, the usual annual dinner was omitted. Everett R. Perry, librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, was elected president, and Harriet R. Peck, librarian of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, was re-elected secretary-treasurer of the association for 1914-15, at a meeting presided over by the retiring president, Bessie Sargeant Smith of the Cleveland Public Library.

Mr. Leonard W. Hatch, chief of the bureau of statistics and information of the New York State Department of Labor, spoke to the school on June 2, his subject being "Literature concerning labor." June 10, Mr. Royal B. Farnum spoke on "Books on the arts," discussing the various types of books suitable for the different classes of library patrons interested in the fine arts.

The regular school exercises closed Friday, June 26. Following the custom of the past two or three years, there was no formal commencement. Mr. Wyer gave a brief address to both classes on the 24th, outlining some of the most important things necessary to insure professional advancement.

The class of 1893 has presented two large bas reliefs (Orpheus and Eurydice and a Niké) to the school. The class of 1909 is presenting a framed portrait of Dr. Herbert Putnam, similar in size and style to the other portraits of prominent librarians which are now in the school rooms. The class of 1901, which has already presented three pictures of typical library buildings, has presented a fourth, that of the Utica Public Library, as typical of the medium sized public library.

Miss Woodworth, assisted by R. L. Walkley of the class of 1913, has collected an interesting group of pictures of libraries in which the class of 1913 were employed April 1, 1914. Thirty different positions are included, one in Denmark and the other twenty-nine in fourteen different states from Massachusetts to Washington. Fourteen of these were in public libraries, three in state libraries, seven in college libraries, one in a normal college library, one in a county library, one in a high school library, two in library commissions, and one in a Y. M. C. A. library. Only five of the thirty-five members of the class are not now in library work. Three of these left before the end of the first year, one to resume teaching, one to be married, and one on account of illness contracted before entering the school. The other two are temporarily out of library work on account of slight ill-health.

SUMMER SESSION

The summer session closed Wednesday, July 15. The work this year, as stated in the preliminary announcements, was divided into two parts of three weeks each. The work of the first part of the course was devoted to the discussion of bibliography (trade and subject), government documents and reference work. The instructors were J. I. Wyer, Jr., W. S. Biscoe, and F. K. Walter. The second part, devoted to cataloging and classification, was conducted by Miss Jean Hawkins and Miss Jennie D. Fellows. Twenty-seven were in attendance during the six weeks, 17 attending the first and 22 the second part. The list of those in attendance with the libraries from which they came, follows:

LIST OF STUDENTS

- AMBLER, EVA R., B.A., Keuka College, 1906, Keuka Park, N. Y. Librarian (elect) Keuka College, Keuka Park.
 *CLARK, GENEVIEVE, Hudson Falls, N. Y. Librarian, Hudson Falls Free Library.
 *COLLEMAN, HENRIETTE, Goshen, N. Y. Librarian, Goshen Library and Historical Society.
 CUMMINGS, MARGARET C., New York, N. Y. Assistant, New York City Hunter College Library.
 DANCY, CAROLINE E., Memphis, Tenn. Assistant in charge of school work, Cossitt Library, Memphis.
 †DAWSON, LENA R., Castleton-on-Hudson, N. Y. Assistant, New York State Library, Albany.
 *EGBERT, MABEL, Wilkesburg, Pa. Cataloger, Carnegie Free Library, Bradnock, Pa.
 *FORRESTER, MABEL, McKeesport, Pa. In charge circulation department, Carnegie Free Library, Bradnock, Pa.
 HALL, FLORENCE S., Fredonia, N. Y. Librarian, Darwin R. Barker Library, Fredonia.
 *HAMAUER, MRS. L. HAPKIN, Moscow, Russia. Assistant, Library of the First State Douma, St. Petersburg, 1906. Organizer and lecturer, Library courses, Shaniavsky University, Moscow, 1912-date.
 HAYFORD, SAMUEL, B.A., Columbia University, 1914, Albany, N. Y. Librarian (elect) Central Y. M. C. A. Albany.
 *HOGES, ETTIE C., East Hampton, N. Y. Librarian, East Hampton Free Library.
 †HOLLAND, ELVA P. Watervliet, N. Y. Assistant, New York State Library.
 KRAFFT, GERTRUDE, Chatham, N. Y. Librarian, Colton (N.Y.) Public Library.
 *LORING, NANO G., Owego, N. Y. Assistant librarian, Coburn Free Library, Owego.
 *MARTIN, WINONA C., Rockville Centre, N. Y. Librarian, Rockville Centre Public Library.
 MEIKITT, CLARA S., Fort Chester, N. Y. Substitute librarian, Fort Chester and Rye (N.Y.) Public Libraries.
 POSSONS, AMY H., Coxsackie, N. Y. Assistant librarian, Heermance Memorial Library, Coxsackie.
 *SEARS, ELIZA B., Buffalo, N. Y. Librarian, Buffalo Seminary.
 *SIGGELKOW, ALICE M., Mt. Kisco, N. Y. Librarian, Mt. Kisco Public Library.
 SUTLIFF, MOLIE, Cherry Valley, N. Y. Librarian, Cherry Valley Public Library.
 TURNBULL, ANA I., B.A., Elmira College, 1909, Duaneburg, N. Y. Assistant (elect) Schenectady Public Library.
 *TURNER, LOUISE G., Detroit, Mich. Assistant, Circulation department, Detroit Public Library.
 *VAUGHN, N. AGNES, Hudson Falls, N. Y. Librarian, High School, Hudson Falls.
 WAGNER, BEATRICE, Mohawk, N. Y. Librarian, Weller Library, Mohawk.

*First session only.

**Second session only.

†Part work only.

WAINWRIGHT, BELINDA E., Quincy, Mass. Custodian of reading room, West Quincy.
 **WILLIAMSON, MRS. CHARLOTTE M., Raleigh, N. C. Librarian, North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, West Raleigh.

ALUMNI NOTES

Durkee, Florence E., 1913-1914, is serving as temporary assistant in the Galva (Ill.) Public Library.

Furbeck, Mary E., 1915, will spend the summer cataloging at the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.

Hopkins, Julia A., 1895-1896, has resigned her position as instructor in charge of the normal course at the Pratt Institute School of Library Science to become principal of the training classes of the Brooklyn Public Library.

Mitchell, S. Louise, 1903-1904, left the School of Education of the University of Chicago June 1, where she has served as assistant librarian for the last five years, to become librarian of the Ryerson Library, Art Institute, Chicago.

Scranton, Henriette, 1909-1910, has resigned the librarianship of the Elwood (Ind.) Public Library to become librarian of the Lake Erie College, Painesville, O.

Wallace, Ruth, 1913-1914, will go to the Evansville (Ind.) Public Library in September to take charge of the cataloging department.

Ward, Ruth L., 1905-1906, who has been cataloging temporarily at the U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, has been appointed librarian of one of the high schools of Newark, N. J.

F. K. WALTER.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The following subjects for bibliographies were chosen by the class of 1914:

Miss Fox, Conservation of natural resources.
 Miss Guilford, Wagnerian opera.
 Miss Johnston, St. Francis of Assisi.
 Miss Latta, The Celtic revival.

Miss Libby, Municipal ownership of public utilities.

Miss Lingenfelter, Factory and domestic employment of women.

Miss Parker, Edinburgh, its celebrities and associations.

Miss Pierce, Story-telling.

Miss Schultze, Compulsory insurance.

Miss Smith, Vocations for college women.

Miss Somerville, Radium.

Miss Steptoe, Prose works of S. Weir Mitchell.

Miss Stull, The artistic home.

Miss Tafel, Pre-Shakespearean drama.

Miss Voigt, Popular books on botany.

Miss Wilson, Pompeian ornamentation.

POSITIONS

Miss Mary B. Latta, 1914, has accepted a position as assistant in the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Miss Clara L. Voigt, 1914, has been appointed assistant in the New York Public Library.

Miss Helen R. Shoemaker, 1912, has resigned her position at Bryn Mawr College to become librarian of the Oak Lane branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Miss Rachel Webb Haight, 1911, has resigned her position at the Oregon Agricultural College, to accept the position of reference librarian at Indiana University.

Miss Daisy B. Sabin, 1904, has accepted the position of librarian of the Morris High School, New York City.

Miss Marian Pierce, 1914, has been for several months assistant in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miss Margaret Forgeus, 1906, has accepted a position as librarian of Meredith College, Raleigh, N. C.

Miss Maud I. Stull, 1914, has been appointed branch assistant in the New York Public Library.

Miss Laura E. Hanson, 1897, has resigned her position in the Apprentices' Library, Philadelphia, to take the position of head cataloger in the Library of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Philadelphia.

Miss Florence B. Custer, 1907, has been appointed librarian of the Passyunk branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Miss Katherine E. Hunt, 1907, has been appointed assistant in the catalog department of the Free Public Library of Philadelphia.

Miss Olla B. Ayres, 1910, has been appointed head cataloger of the Library of Cornell University.

Miss Elizabeth L. Kessler, 1913, has resigned her position as librarian of the Public Library at Edgewater, N. J.

Miss Eliza M. Fox, 1914, has been appointed as branch assistant for the summer in the New York Public Library.

Miss Mary R. Lingenfelter, 1914, will take a position September 1 as assistant in the catalog department of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

Miss Agnes W. Schultze, 1914, has accepted a position as reference assistant in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Miss Gretta M. Smith, 1914, has accepted a position as assistant in the Public Library of Detroit, Mich.

ANNOUNCEMENT

In view of the fact that at the end of the school year at Drexel no arrangement had been made, such as many of us hoped would be made, by any other institution, to continue the Library School, the graduate records of class rank and of positions held since graduation have been copied, and these copies placed in charge of Mr. G. B. Utley, at A. L. A. headquarters, 78 East Washington St., Chicago, Ill., and of Miss S. C. N. Bogle (Drexel, 1904), Director of Training School, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa. The original records and the correspondence about graduates have been filed with the Registrar, Drexel Institute. Any one of these three will gladly answer queries as to ability and kind of work done, for librarians who wish to employ Drexel graduates.

Graduates who wish to change their positions should write to Miss Bogle or to Mr. Utley, who will be glad to recommend them for such positions as come to their knowledge.

I shall always be happy to do anything that I can to serve the interests of the alumnae. My address, after Sept. 15, will be care of The H. W. Wilson Co., White Plains, N. Y.

CORINNE BACON, *Ex-Director*.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The alumni supper took place June 20 in the art gallery of the library building, with an attendance of 95. The classes of 1894 and 1904 held reunions, three members of the former and eight of the latter being present. As the alumni supper is strictly a family affair, there were no outside speakers, but post-prandial talks were made by Mr. Frederic B. Pratt, Mr. Stevens, Miss Rathbone, Miss Bertha Eger, of the class of 1894; Miss Sarah B. Askew, of the class of 1904, and Miss Florence Crosier, president of the class of 1914. These were interspersed with Pratt songs, of which there has come to be quite a collection.

The class of 1914 left a beautiful silver urn as its parting gift to the school. For some years past the class gifts have taken the form of additions to our tea service, showing the place that these class-room entertainments hold in the affections of the students.

POSITIONS

Members of the class of 1914 have been placed as follows:

Miss Martha Albers is to have charge of the German collection in the Yorkville branch of the New York Public Library.

Miss Florence L. Crosier returns to the Cleveland Public Library, whence she came to us on leave of absence.

Miss Maude W. Fowler goes to the Cleveland Public Library as student children's librarian.

Miss Eleanor Gleason is to have charge of the reference department of the Hartford Public Library for the summer.

Miss Alice A. Guller is to be the librarian's assistant at Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.

Miss Agnes Hansen returns to the cataloging department of the Seattle Public Library.

Miss Flor-Etta Kimball is to be first assistant in the Public Library at Madison, N. J.

Miss Rosamond McIntosh is to be assistant librarian of the Public Library at North Adams, Mass.

Miss Catherine Pennington has received a temporary appointment in the library of the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

Miss Maud M. Pugsley is to work in the public documents division of the New York Public Library during the summer.

Miss Amelia H. Robie is to be first assistant in the Public Library at Summit, N. J.

Miss Elizabeth M. Sawyer returns to the Cleveland Public Library.

Miss Florence M. Scott has been made librarian of the Public Library at Meadville, Pa.

Miss Loraine A. Sullivan will be a branch assistant in the New York Public Library.

Mr. Kenneth C. Walker has been made head of the department of technology of the Public Library at New Haven, Ct.

Miss Cecilia A. Watson has been appointed children's librarian of the Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, O.

Miss Edith I. Wright is to be vacation substitute in the Public Library at East Orange, N. J.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Adelaide F. Evans, Pratt 1902, head cataloger of the Newark Public Library, has accepted the headship of the cataloging department of the Detroit Public Library, where she begins work September 1.

Miss Sally M. Akin, Pratt 1910, has been made librarian of the Public Library at Frederick, Md.

Miss Jeanne Johnson, Pratt 1912, has been made head cataloger of the Public Library at Tacoma, where she has been an assistant since graduation.

Miss Myrtle I. Roy, Pratt 1912, who has been for two years first assistant in the Summit (N. J.) Public Library, has been made librarian of the Davenport Library at Bath, N. Y., beginning work September 1.

Miss Jacqueline Noel, Pratt, 1913, has resigned the librarianship of the La Grande (Ore.) Public Library to become an assistant in the reference department of the Tacoma Public Library.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Miss Florence D. Forbes, class of 1911, to Mr. Samuel Douglas Killam, of Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Helen G. Alleman and Miss Virginia N. Gillham, both of the class of 1914, substituted in the New York Public Library during July and August.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-Director*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The summer term of the Training School opened June 8. The junior courses for the term are: Book selection, Miss Randall and Miss Ellis; Book binding, Mr. Bailey and Mr. Scott; Business methods, Mr. Wright; Modern public library movement in America, Miss Bogle; Story telling, Miss Whiteman; Library buildings, Mr. Craver; Order work, Mr. Hewitt; Cataloging, Miss Randall; Architectural lettering, Miss Beale; Seminar for periodical review, Miss McCurdy; Aids to library economy, Miss Mann; Branch extension and routine work, Miss Howard.

Only one senior course, "Administration of children's rooms," by Miss Bogle, will be given.

Miss Mary Wright Plummer, principal of the New York Public Library School, gave two lectures to the school on May 22. The subjects were "Poetry anthologies for children" and "Development of the public library."

During the week of the A. L. A. conference the Training School had a luncheon at the Hotel Gordon, at which forty-two students and alumnae and three members of the faculty were present.

Examinations for entrance to the Training School were held on Tuesday, June 16. A second examination to fill vacancies occurring in the entering class will be held September 1.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Mildred Subers, class of 1914, has resigned as children's librarian of the Apprentices' Library, Philadelphia, Pa., to accept the position of children's librarian in the Lehigh branch of the Philadelphia Free Library.

Jessie M. Carson, class of 1902, has been elected chairman, and Jasmine Britton, class of 1911, vice-chairman of the A. L. A. section of work with children for the coming year.

Ingrid Jarnoe, class of 1913, has resigned as assistant in the Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark, to become assistant to the librarian of the Public Library of Copenhagen.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Margaret Louise Bateman, 1910, has been appointed children's librarian of the Manchester City Library, Manchester, N. H.

Gertrude Blanchard, 1910, has been appointed children's librarian of the Homewood branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Jessie M. Carson, 1902, has been elected chairman and Jasmine Britton, class of 1911, vice-chairman of the A. L. A. section of work with children for the coming year.

Phyllis E. Murray, class of 1913, was married June 18, 1914, to Elmer Presley Grierson.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The School has been authorized to announce the offer of a special course in municipal reference work, to begin as soon as practicable after the summer vacations. It will be open to qualified graduates of library schools, and to librarians of experience. The latter, unless the case is exceptional, will be asked to pass a written test. An advisory committee, consisting of Robert A. Campbell, municipal reference librarian, Adelaide R. Hasse, chief of the division of documents, Dr. Charles C. Williamson, chief of the division of economics, and William B. Gamble, chief of the division of technology, will aid the school in planning and carrying out the course. A circular of announcement has been printed and one giving tentative outline of the course will follow.

The final junior lectures of the year were given by Miss C. M. Hewins on "Children's books," and Mr. Edward F. Tilton, architect, on "The library building from the architect's point of view."

Miss Caroline Underhill spoke to the seniors in the School and College library course on "School work in a public library."

Mr. F. F. Hopper spoke to the seniors in administration on "The work of the order department," and Mr. William F. Scandlin on "The work of the Lighthouse for the blind," the lecture being given at the Lighthouse.

The graduating class presented to the School, the morning of commencement, a silver cake-basket of beautiful design, marked 1914.

Both classes had for the background of the

class photograph the Bryant monument on the terrace behind the library building.

Entrance examinations for the coming year were given on June 9, thirty-nine candidates being examined at the library, and twenty-nine in other parts of the country. Forty-five passed sufficiently well to be considered, and several applicants were accepted on their college records added to especial qualifications. Forty-two applications for senior courses have been received and passed upon to date.

The faculty had the pleasure of a brief visit on June 25, from Mme. Haffkine-Hamburger, director of the summer library school at Shaniavsky University, Moscow, and regretted much that she had not arrived during term time, so as to talk to the students on Russian libraries.

APPOINTMENTS

In the New York Public Library, reference department:

For summer: Mr. Avé-Lallemant and Miss Smith (economics); Miss Baillet (genealogy); Misses Fuller and Callan (periodicals); Miss Kahan (science); Miss Miller (American history); Mr. Törnudd* (main reading room); Miss Winslow (public documents); Mr. Dolezal* (stack room).

Circulation department:

For summer: Miss Rogers* (Hudson Park); Miss Callan (Central circulation, June 15-30); Miss Kamenetzky* (Woodstock); Miss Taber (58th Street); Miss Udin (Aguilar); Miss Fleming* (67th Street); Miss Foshay* (Aguilar); Miss Osborn* (Riverside); Miss Tyler* (Tompkins Square); Miss Evans* (Interbranch loan office); Miss Kaercher* (Tompkins Square); Miss Crenshaw* (Central circulation); Miss Stone* (Central circulation); Mrs. Beall, Miss Cooper,* Miss Esselstyn* and Miss Winslow (branches not yet assigned).

In other libraries:

Miss Harrsen, jun., 1913, indexer, American Telephone Co.

Miss Holmes, 1913, librarian, Arents Library, Richmond, Va.

Mrs. Custead, 1915, librarian, Patchogue (L. I.) Public Library.

Miss Freer, jun., 1914, substitute, Kingston (N. Y.) Public Library.

Of the twenty-three students graduating this year, twelve hold positions in the New York Public Library and are likely to remain there. The others are placed as follows:

Mabel L. Abbott, first assistant, cataloging department, Minneapolis Public Library.

*These students retain their positions, whether entering for the senior year or not.

Katharine M. Christopher, librarian and chief of women's department, Automobile Club of America, New York.

Alta B. Claffin, cataloger, Western Reserve Historical Society Library, Cleveland, O.

Anna M. Hardy, librarian, East Orange (N. J.) High School Library.

Dorothy G. Hoyt, cataloger, Metropolitan Museum.

Florence D. Johnston, assistant, Cedar Rapids (Ia.) Public Library.

Ida W. Lentilhon, librarian, Far Rockaway branch, Queens Borough Public Library.

Metta R. Ludey, librarian, Jarvie Library, Bloomfield, N. J.

Martha C. Pritchard, librarian, White Plains High School Library.

Further notice of appointments can doubtless be given with the next report.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

SIMMONS COLLEGE—DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The last visit of the year was paid in May to the Social Service Library. After the two weeks' examination period, the classes all dispersed for a welcome vacation, leaving the field to the seniors for the final functions of class week.

The commencement exercises were held on June 10 at Harvard Church, Brookline, at 10:30, the address being given by Dr. John Finley, president of the University of the State of New York.

The degree of B.S. in the library department was conferred upon the following candidates in the four-year course:

Marian Andrews, Constance Ashenden, Martha P. Bailey, Clara Beetle, Lucy S. Bell, Edith Brown, Helen F. Carleton, Elizabeth P. Ela, Sarah M. Findley, Margaret M. Kneil, Mary A. McCarthy, Edith S. Newcomet, Lillian F. Nisbet, Mildred W. Page, Ruth H. Parker, Margaret A. Potter, Iona M. Randall, Marian L. Small, Helen P. Smith, Katherine Warren.

The following graduate students in the one-year course successfully completed the course and were, by vote of the faculty, permitted to become candidates for the degree of B.S. at the commencement following their presentation of credentials showing satisfactory professional experience:

Winnifred A. Chapman, A.B.; Alice B. Day, A.B.; Anna E. Foster, A.B.; Louise M. Hoxie, A.B.; Esther C. Johnson, A.M.; Pauline Potter, A.B.; Grace W. Thompson, A.B.; Margaret Watkins, A.B.; Helen M. Whitehouse, A.B.

The degree of B.S. was conferred also upon the following graduates of other colleges, who,

having previously completed our one-year course, this year presented evidence of satisfactory professional experience:

Margaret M. Campbell, A.B.; Gladys S. Cole, A.B.; Elisabeth D. English, A.B.; Cornelia Ellis, A.B.; Adra M. Fay, A.B.; Frances C. Gifford, A.B.; Elizabeth A. Haseltine, A.B.; H. Marie McClure, A.B.; Hope L. Potter, S.B.; Rebecca B. Rankin, A.B.; Eleanor P. Wheeler, A.B.; Alice C. Wohlhaupter, A.B.

Miss Mary E. Hyde has accepted the position of instructor in library science in the college next year. Miss Hyde is a graduate of Leland Stanford University, and was a member of the New York State Library School, 1902-3. Since 1909 she has been head cataloger of the Public Library of San Francisco. She brings therefore active experience in public library work freshly to her teaching, which will be mainly cataloging, building on Miss Hitchler's foundations. Miss Hitchler does not sever her connection with the department entirely, but will give some lectures during the second term.

POSITIONS

Constance Ashenden, 1914, will become, November 1, secretary to the librarian, Boston Athenæum.

Clara Buttle, 1914, and Lucy Bell, have been appointed assistants in the Williams College Library.

Elizabeth Ela, 1914, and Grace W. Thompson, A.B., are to join the Brooklyn Public Library staff.

Margaret Potter, 1914, will become an assistant in the Cleveland Public Library, and a member of their children's training class.

Pauline Potter, A.B., has been appointed a cataloger in the University of Oregon Library.

Marie A. Lamont has been appointed an assistant in the Simmons College Library.

Helen Luitweiler, B.S., 1913, has resigned her position in the Simmons College Library to accept one in the Somerville Public Library.

JUNE R. DONNELLY.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The following lectures have been delivered before the school by visiting librarians: April 2 and 3, Miss Mary E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, "The fifth kingdom and the keeper of its treasures," and "The business of being a librarian"; April 7, Miss May Massee, editor of the *A. L. A. Booklist*, on the making of the *Booklist*; April 8, Miss Harriet E. Howe, instructor in Western Reserve Library School, on special phases of her work; April 16, Mr. Charles E. Rush, libra-

rian, St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library, "Children's books and their illustrators"; April 28, Mr. Matthew S. Dudgeon, secretary, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, "The work of the Wisconsin Commission," and "The work of the Legislative Reference Bureau"; April 24, Miss Carrie E. Scott, Indianapolis, "The work of the Indiana Library Commission."

ALUMNI NOTES

The annual alumni reunion and dinner were held in Washington, Wednesday evening, May 27. Forty-two graduates and former students were present, a larger number than usual. Informal talks were given by the director and the assistant director, and a short business session of the Alumni Association was held. Officers for the ensuing year are: Miss Anna May Price, Springfield, Illinois, president, and Miss Jennie A. Craig, Urbana, Illinois, secretary-treasurer. The one hundred and fifty dollars in the treasury is to be used next year as a loan fund for senior students.

Appointment of graduates and former students have been reported as follows:

Carrie C. Patton, B. L. S., 1911, head cataloger, University of Texas Library.

Mary Torrance, B. L. S., 1913, instructor in library methods in the summer session at La Crosse (Wisconsin) Normal School.

Sabra E. Stevens, B. L. S., 1914, instructor at the Chautauqua (New York) summer library school.

Elizabeth H. Davis, B. L. S., 1914, reference assistant, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

Louise Fenimore Schwartz, B. L. S., 1914, assistant in charge of the loan desk, University of Washington, Seattle.

Rose R. Sears, B. L. S., 1914, Hammond Library, Chicago Theological Seminary, Chicago, Illinois.

Sabra E. Stevens, B. L. S., 1914, general assistant, University of Illinois Library.

Katharine Lewis, 1912-14, assistant in the office of the State Legislative Reference Bureau, Springfield, Illinois.

Lucile Warnock, 1913-14, temporary assistant in charge of the loan desk, Miami University Library.

Fanny W. Hill, 1913-14, temporary assistant in charge of Classical Seminar, University of Illinois.

Mrs. Elsie E. Martin, 1913-14, librarian, public school library, Hancock, Michigan.

Alma M. Penrose, 1913-14, instructor at the Iowa Summer Library School.

Margaret S. Williams, 1913-14, reviser, University of Illinois Summer Library School.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director*.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

Commencement activities of the Library School began with the annual luncheon given by the faculty to the class of 1914 in the rooms of the school, on Monday, June 15, and concluded with the receiving of certificates at the general university commencement on Thursday, June 18. Preceding the luncheon, the Alumni Association held its annual meeting.

Examinations for entrance to the School were held June 19 and 20.

ALUMNI NOTES

Hattie Callow, 1911, assistant in the Cleveland Public Library, has been appointed the librarian of the new Quincy branch, which was opened last month.

Florence I. Slater, 1912, first assistant at the Collinwood branch of the Cleveland Public Library, has been promoted to the librarianship of the branch.

Pauline Reich, 1913, first assistant at the Carnegie West branch of the Cleveland Public Library, has resigned her position to accept a similar position in the Webster branch of the New York Public Library.

Some of the appointments of the class of 1914 are as follows:

Ruth A. Brown, assistant, Detroit Public Library.

Doris E. Burgey, summer assistant, New York Public Library.

Margaret E. Calfee, summer assistant, Brumback Library, Van Wert, O.

Hazel C. Clark, assistant, Detroit Public Library.

Cora Hendee, assistant, lending department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Adaline Howell, bibliographer and library editor, Detroit Public Library.

Lura C. Hutchinson, branch librarian, Minneapolis Public Library.

Mary Yoder, assistant, catalog department, Dayton Public Library.

Ruth Savord, assistant, catalog department, Cleveland Public Library.

Katherin G. Marvin, summer assistant, New York Public Library.

Grace Bohmer, Victoria Bronson, Florence L. Cottrell and Mabel Miller, of the Cleveland Public Library staff, will return to the library for regular work.

Josephine McConnell, Clara L. Schafer and Alice M. Smith will enter the Cleveland Public Library training class for children's librarians in the fall.

Elizabeth B. Doren, who was a student at the School in 1904-06, and who has since been a member of the Dayton Public Library staff,

will receive her certificate with the class of 1914.

Viola B. Phillips will return to her position in the Reuben McMillan Free Library of Youngstown, from which she had a leave of absence to attend the School.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA—LIBRARY SCHOOL

The third term ended May 23, one week earlier than usual, in order that the principal and other members of the faculty could attend the meeting of the American Library Association in Washington, May 25 to 30.

On May 9 Mr. Duncan Burnet, librarian of the University of Georgia Library, lectured to the class on "Problems of administration and book buying in a university library."

Miss Stearns, of the Wisconsin Library Commission, gave three lectures at the end of the term. On Friday, May 22, she spoke on "The library militant," and on "Some phases of commission work." On the morning of May 23 Miss Stearns made an address to the graduating class on "Ideals of library service."

The graduation exercises were held in the classroom on the morning of May 23 and included the address of Miss Stearns, a short talk from Mr. Willis Everett, president of the Library Board, and the presentation of the certificates. The names of the graduates are as follows: Grace Angier, Atlanta, Ga.; Janet Carter Berkeley, Staunton, Va.; Katharine Carnes, Macon, Ga.; Lucille Cobb, Carrollton, Ga.; Kathleen Hines, Calhoun, Ga.; Margaret Jemison, Talladega, Ala.; Annie Jungermann, Columbus, Ga.; Rhea King, Atlanta, Ga.; Anna Laura Robinson, Atlanta, Ga.; Singleton Smith, Athens, Ga.; Vera Southwick, Atlanta, Ga.; Mattie Lou Worsham, Forsyth, Ga.

The appointments of the class are as follows: Miss Janet Berkeley will go to Greensboro, N. C., as assistant librarian; Miss Anna Laura Robinson, to Savannah, Ga., as cataloger in the Savannah Public Library; Miss Margaret Jemison, to be librarian in the Valdosta (Ga.) Public Library; Miss Annie Jungermann, second assistant in the Library of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Miss Rhea King, organizer of the Wilmington (N. C.) Public Library; Miss Vera Southwick and Miss Mattie Lou Worsham will be assistants in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta; Miss Grace Angier, Miss Singleton Smith, Miss Katharine Carnes, Miss Kathleen Hines, and Miss Lucille Cobb will be assistants in the New York Public Library.

At the close of Miss Stearns' lecture on "The library militant" on the afternoon of May 23,

the Graduates Association held its annual meeting in the classroom. The following officers were elected: President, Catherine Walker, Atlanta; vice-president, Randolph Archer, Talladega, Ala.; secretary and treasurer, Isabel Stevens, Atlanta; executive board, Frances Newman and Janet Berkeley. After the election the resident alumnae entertained the graduating class at tea.

ALUMNÆ NOTES

Pauline Benson, 1908, who has been an assistant in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta since December, 1913, has accepted the position of librarian of the Public Library, Augusta, Ga.

Frances Newman, 1912, has been traveling in Greece and Egypt for the past three months on leave of absence from the cataloging department of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

Miss Tommie Dora Barker, 1909, head of the reference department of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, compiled during the spring material for the "History of education in Georgia," which was the part presented by the alumnae of Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga., at the pageant given in May on the college campus. Miss Barker, herself an alumna of Agnes Scott, appeared in the pageant as the Georgia Seminary for Young Ladies, Gainesville, 1878.

Susan Lancaster, 1907, librarian of the Alabama State Normal School, Jacksonville, Ala., will act as librarian of the Marion (S. C.) Public Library during June, July and August. Louise McMaster, 1908, librarian of the Marion Library, has taken a three months' leave of absence for travel in Europe.

DELIA FOREACRE SNEED, *Principal*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The report of the closing month of the present school year records busy weeks spent in the completion of bibliographies and with examinations in each course, varied by several picnics and school frolics. On Memorial Day Miss Turvill invited the faculty and students to a picnic at her country home, and on June 6 Mr. and Mrs. Dudgeon, Miss Bascom and Miss Humble were the hosts at another picnic at the Dudgeon summer cottage on Lake Waubesa. Ideal weather helped to make both occasions delightful, and every camera was pressed into use to help preserve lasting impressions of the jolly gatherings, which were to cease so soon for the present class. On June 4 Miss Stearns' annual "field day" exercises were held, following the visit to the Traveling Library Department.

Through the courtesy of the Democrat Printing Co. the students who desired were given an opportunity to bind a book in the company's bindery.

Closing exercises for the eighth class of the school took place Thursday evening, June 11. Twenty-nine students completed the work, and of these twenty-five already have positions. At eight o'clock the students assembled in the foyer to form a procession, led by Director M. S. Dudgeon escorting President Van Hise, of the University, and Dr. A. S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, who was to deliver the principal address. Then followed the faculty and sixteen alumni of the school, representatives of every class among them. The faculty and alumni stood, welcoming the graduating class as they entered the lecture room. Mr. Dudgeon presided, and first introduced President Van Hise, who spoke briefly to the class, recognizing them as graduates of one of the University schools.

Then followed the address by Dr. Root on "The growing librarian," one that was most inspiring, practical and helpful. He spoke of the value of routine in developing the "growing librarian," but explained that routine could be mastered through the development of habit and system. Following Dr. Root's address, Miss Hazeltine, as preceptor, presented the class to the director, who, with brief but fitting remarks, awarded their certificates. The exercises closed with an informal reception, giving opportunity to meet Dr. Root and the members of the class. Punch was served in the foyer, and the rooms were prettily decorated with roses, peonies and daisies in profusion.

The following alumni were present to greet the new class: Miss Ryan, Miss Annabelle Smith, Mrs. Steffen, 1907; Miss Turvill, 1908; Miss Williams, 1909; Miss Stroug, 1910; Miss Bergold, Miss Kosek, Miss Muir, Miss E. M. Smith, 1911; Miss Ives, Miss Leaf, Miss Potts, 1912; Miss Ely, Miss Humble, Mrs. Koelker, 1913.

Subjects for the graduating bibliographies were assigned on April 15. One hundred hours is the minimum time accepted for each, and frequently much more time has been put upon the gathering, annotating and arranging of material, and its typing for the final copy. The subjects chosen by the students, or assigned to them, are those upon which bibliographies have been requested either by departments in the University or in the Capitol. It makes the work vital when each student feels that the results will be put into use as

soon as the research can be completed and formulated. The subjects are as follows:

A study in circulation statistics—Miss Andrews.
State insurance—Miss Bingham.
Switzerland—Miss Brown.
United States possessions—Miss Burt.
Reform of modern civil service practice—Miss Clancy.
Literary criticism, 1900-1910—Miss Congdon.
Single tax—Miss Coon.
Public health—Miss Cox.
Governmental control of water power—Miss Easton.
Sex education and instruction—Miss Emmons.
American art—Miss Evans.
Moral training for children—Miss Friedel.
Legislative and municipal reference libraries—Miss Grace.
Central America—Miss Hanson.
Citizenship—Miss Hedenbergh.
Balkan states—Miss Ingram.
India—Miss Jacobus.
Social life and customs of the Age of the Restoration—Miss Kimball.
Violence in labor disputes—Miss King.
Criticism of higher education—Miss Kjellgren.
Public service as a career, and the training for it—Miss Lewis.
Admission tests for immigrants—Miss Love.
Industries of the United States—Miss Lutkemeyer.
Rural credit—Miss McGovern.
Germany—Miss Marshall.
Feminism in fiction—Miss Rice.
American librarians—Miss Sharp.
Masters of American journalism—Miss Stockett.
Character of American journalism—Miss Wieder.

APPOINTMENTS OF CLASS OF 1914

The following students have received appointments to date:

Gladys M. Andrews—Assistant librarian, Superior (Wis.) Public Library.
Rohina Brown—Assistant, San Diego (Cal.) Public Library.
Martha B. Burt—Assistant, Eau Claire (Wis.) Public Library.
Mildred Coon—Children's librarian, Sheboygan (Wis.) Public Library.
Fannie E. Cox—Assistant, Detroit (Mich.) Public Library.
Earber Friedel—Assistant, children's department, Pittsburgh Carnegie Library.
Ethel A. Hedenbergh—Assistant in charge of school collections, Sioux City (Iowa) Public Library.
Mary B. Kimball—Assistant, Green Bay (Wis.) Public Library.
Annie E. Kjellgren—Assistant, Rockford (Ill.) Public Library.
Florence D. Love—Reference librarian, Decatur (Ill.) Public Library.
Catherine H. McGovern—Reference assistant, Milwaukee (Wis.) Public Library.
Mary Louise Marshall—Librarian, Southern Illinois Normal University, Carbondale.
Ruth C. Rice—Librarian, High School branch, Madison (Wis.) Free Library.
Kathryn Sharp—Assistant, Gary (Ind.) Public Library.
Julia C. Stockett—Reviser, Wisconsin Library School; substitute reference librarian, Calgary (Canada) Public Library for the summer.
Callie Wieder—Librarian, Stanley (Wis.) Public Library.
Jessie W. Bingham—Librarian, Rhinelander (Wis.) Public Library.
Verna M. Evans—Special cataloger, Illinois State Historical Society Library.
Lottie N. Ingram—Assistant, Racine (Wis.) Public Library.
May C. Lewis—Assistant, children's department, Brooklyn Public Library.
Georgia Lutkemeyer—Librarian, Watertown (Wis.) Public Library.
Agnes King—For the summer, Wisconsin Public Affairs Board for bibliographic work in connection with the University Survey. She will complete her bibliography on Higher education, begun at the request of Dr. William H. Allen, in charge of the survey.

ALUMNI NOTES

Mrs. Theodore R. Brewitt, 1908, will be one of the instructors in the Riverside (Cal.) summer course for librarians.

Ellen I. True, 1908, has joined the staff of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library.

Harriet Bixby, 1909, joined the staff of the Portland (Oregon) Public Library, in March. Daisy Fansler, 1910, is assistant in the children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Grace M. Stevens, 1910, has accepted a position in the Minneapolis Public Library system as a branch librarian. Miss Cora I. Lansing, of Neenah, succeeds her as librarian at Wausau, Wis.

Gertrude Cobb, 1911, has resigned her position as librarian of the Janesville (Wis.) Public Library. Mary A. Egan, 1913, will succeed her.

Lois A. Spencer, 1911, has taken charge of the Library Supply Department of the Democrat Printing Company, Madison, Wis. For the past three years she has been librarian at Menominee, Mich.

Edna S. Green, 1912, has been appointed to the librarianship of the Gray branch, and Lydia E. Kinsley, 1907, to the librarianship of the Bowen branch of the Detroit Public Library.

Grace M. Leaf, 1912, reference librarian at the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, Kan., has been granted leave of absence to organize the library of the Wisconsin Board of Control.

Kathleen Calhoun, 1913, is now assistant librarian in the library of the University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada.

Frances C. Dukes, 1913, was married May 4, to Mr. Forrest F. Carhart, of Sheffield, Iowa. Since graduation she has held a position in the Cincinnati Public Library.

Dorothy B. Ely, 1913, will spend the summer in Europe.

Marion E. Frederickson, 1913, will spend the summer in Europe.

Frances C. Sawyer, 1913, became librarian of the Keewatin (Minn.) Public Library in March.

ALUMNI NOTES

The Alumni Association held its annual meeting at the Washington conference on the evening of May 27. Twenty-one graduates were present. Officers for the coming year are: Julia A. Robinson, president; Grace M. Stevens, vice-president; Helen Turvill, secretary; Lois A. Spencer, treasurer. At the school dinner the following graduates were present: Mary Ray, 1908; Angie Messer,

Julia A. Robinson, Mary Watkins, Ora Williams, 1909; Lilly M. E. Borresen, Hannah M. Lawrence, Mae I. Stearns, Marjorie Strong, Blanch Unterkircher, 1910; Margaret Green, Harriet Muir, Lois Spencer, 1911; Ruth Balch, Alice Farquhar, Ruth Hayward, W. E. Jillson, Helen Pfeiffer, Elizabeth Ronan, 1912; Irene Rowe, 1913; Mrs. Blackall, 1914.

Harriet Allen, 1907, has been elected librarian of the Houghton (Mich.) Public School Library. For several years she has been librarian at Rhinelander, Wis.

Mrs. Marie Minton George, 1910, announces the birth of a son, born May 20.

Mabel Smith, 1911, has been elected librarian of the Olympia (Wash.) Public Library, resigning a similar position in the Watertown (Wis.) Public Library.

Florence Fisher, 1913, assistant for the past year in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, has been appointed children's librarian in the Eau Claire (Wis.) Public Library.

Irene Rowe, 1913, becomes librarian of the Evansville (Ind.) High School Library, resigning her position in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library. She succeeds Ruth Stetson, 1912, who has received an appointment in Deer Lodge, Mont.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE.

DENVER (COLO.) PUBLIC LIBRARY TRAINING CLASS

THE third training class conducted at the Denver Public Library has just finished its eight months' course of work. When this third course was announced last September there were thirty-seven applicants for entrance. All but fifteen candidates were declared ineligible because of deficient education or personal qualifications, and a competitive examination was conducted to select the eight who formed the class. The training class was given instruction five days a week, and heretofore all graduates have been employed immediately in the Denver Public Library. The course of instruction was divided as follows:

Accession—Two lessons, forty books in each lesson.

Shelf-list—Three lessons.

Shelf-list and accession—Three lessons in the combination of shelf-list and accession record as used in the Denver Public Library.

Book numbers—Two lessons.

Classification—Plan and use of the Dewey system, with modifications used in the Denver Public Library, forty lessons.

Cataloging—Seventeen lessons.

Reference—Sixteen lessons.

Bibliography—Six lessons.

Children's work—Twelve lessons.

Public documents—Four lessons.

Miscellaneous lectures—Six lessons.

During the eight months when the training class instruction was given, the members were assigned for practice work five afternoons a week. This practice work was not paid for by the library, as no charge was made for the instruction, supplies, etc., incident to the course. Miss Rena Reese, the librarian's assistant in the Denver Public Library, was in charge of the course.

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The third annual session of the Utah Summer Library School continued at the University of Utah through the month of June, under the direction of Miss Mary E. Downey.

The school is designed for librarians and assistants who cannot leave their work for extended courses, but who can get leave of absence for a few weeks of study, thus gaining a broader conception of their work and a general understanding of modern methods and ideals. The staff of instructors has the reputation of commanding and obtaining good work from their students. Miss Downey gave the courses in "Reference" and "Library organization and administration," including the American Library Association, state associations, district meetings or institutes, library clubs and staff meetings, noted library workers, state commissions, evolution of the library, extension in the United States, state extension, local extension, developing a library, reorganizing a library, building and equipment, the trustee, the staff, reading of the librarian, values in library work, the maintenance fund, supplies, book selection and buying, preparing books for the shelves, care of periodicals, clippings, pictures and pamphlets, special collections, simplifying routine work, binding and mending, loan systems, work with children, schools and clubs, picture bulletins, how to use a library, reports and statistics, advertising.

Miss Sabra W. Vought instructed the students in cataloging, classification, accessioning, and shelf-listing. Each student catalogs one hundred books and classifies two hundred.

Lectures were followed by practice work, which was carefully revised. Opportunity was given also for questions and discussion of problems relating to library experience and consultation with the instructors.

Students have the use of the University of Utah and Packard Libraries for laboratory work. The librarians of these libraries co-operated in every way possible to make the

school a success. Visits were made also to the L. D. S. High School Library, Chapman branch of the Packard Library, Neighborhood House Library, and to the *Deseret News* printing office and bindery.

The work of the regular instructors has been supplemented as follows: Mr. Howard R. Driggs addressed the students on "Stories and story telling," "The art of poetry," and "The music of literature." Miss Joanna Sprague lectured on "Teaching the use of a library" and "Book binding and mending," giving practical problems at her library. Miss Esther Nelson spoke on "The reference work in college and university libraries." Strenuous class work was supplemented by several social functions, including a reception by Miss Sprague and her staff on the first visit of the class to their library. Miss Downey and Miss Vought entertained the class at their home, and there were outings at Saltair and Bingham. There were some visiting librarians, trustees, and others interested in library work who attended lectures and consulted in regard to library matters, making this feature an important part of the work. The libraries of three states and twelve towns were represented by twenty-six students.

MARY E. DOWNEY.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY TRAINING CLASS

The Brooklyn Public Library now offers two courses for training assistants; one to prepare candidates to enter the staff as junior assistants, the other to train them as children's librarians. The two courses will be run parallel as far as possible and much of the theoretical instruction will be given in common.

Examinations of applicants for admission to the two courses will be held at the library September 15, 1914, at 9 a.m., and the class work, planned on a basis of forty hours a week, will begin October 5.

The general course will train the candidates for positions as general assistants in the branch libraries. Candidates must be not less than eighteen and not more than thirty-five years of age and must be in good physical condition. They must have had a high school education or its equivalent, and must possess personal qualifications satisfactory to the chief librarian and to the administration committee. Those meeting the above requirements will be given two written examinations, covering literature, history, science, art, current events and general information. Those who obtain a mark of 75 per cent. or more on both papers will be admitted. Graduates of accepted colleges will be admitted without examinations.

The course of study will include library economy, bibliography, cataloging, classification, reference work, history of libraries, work with children, reading courses in fiction and non-fiction, and a weekly seminar in current topics.

The course will consist of four months of theoretical training in library science and three months of practical work in one or more branches of the library.

No tuition fee is charged, but students may be required to furnish their own text books at a probable cost of \$10.

Those who complete satisfactorily the prescribed course and who pass the final examination will be placed upon the eligible list of the third grade service from which appointments are made as vacancies occur in the library staff, but the library does not guarantee to give any student a position in the library service. The library's scheme of graded service provides for the following positions and salaries:

First grade: Branch librarian, \$840 to \$1500 per annum.

Second grade: Senior assistants, \$660 to \$780 per annum.

Third grade: Junior assistants, \$480 to \$600 per annum.

The course for training children's librarians will train the candidates for positions as children's librarians in the branch libraries. The same requirements are made as for the general course, plus one year of college work or its equivalent.

The course of study will cover a period of nine months and will consist of theoretical training in general library science as well as in work with children. Practice work in the branch children's rooms will constitute an important part of the training. It will include lectures, problems and required reading in children's literature and methods of work with children, in addition to general courses in library economy, bibliography, reference work, etc.

Every graduate will be expected to accept an appointment in the Brooklyn Public Library, except in the improbable event of there being no opening within a reasonable time after the completion of the course, in which circumstance the instructors will assist graduates to obtain positions in other libraries. The salaries of children's librarians range from \$660 to \$900 per annum.

For further information address,

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Reviews

A. L. A. MANUAL of library economy, in 32 chapters, edited by a committee of the American Library Association. Chicago: A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1910-14.

This enterprise, which is in immediate charge of a small committee appointed by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, has been under way for about five years. Nineteen of the proposed 32 chapters have been issued in advance separate form and are available from the executive offices of the Association for ten cents each. Others are in preparation, two or three of them actually in press. The work is another instance of that co-operation which has produced so many useful bibliographic and professional publications within the ranks of the American Library Association. The authors of these monographs have in all cases furnished the manuscript without remuneration in consideration of its publication at cost through the A. L. A. Publishing Board. Free work, however, is not fast work. Authors carefully chosen for high authority may not be hurried or they will withdraw leaving no equal contributor in view.

The latest chapters not before noticed in the columns of the JOURNAL are:

- Chap. V. Proprietary and subscription libraries, by Charles Knowles Bolton.
- Chap. VI. The free public library, by Isabel Ely Lord.
- Chap. X. The library building, by W. R. Eastman.
- Chap. XIV. Library service, prepared by Emma V. Baldwin, edited by Frank P. Hill.
- Chap. XXI. Loan work, by Carl P. P. Vitz.
- Chap. XXVII. Commissions, state aid, and state agencies, by Asa Wynkoop.
- Chap. XXIX. Library work with children, by Frances Jenkins Olcott.
- Chap. XXXII. Library printing, by Frank K. Walter.

The Manual is designed to be a cross section of the best, the wisest and most approved current usage in American library work, with such accompanying historical matter as shall indicate the setting or sufficiently explain the development of different lines of work. It is intended primarily for use with library schools; apprentice and training

classes; library boards or librarians building or occupying new buildings or considering changes in method; for untrained and inexperienced library workers and for those engaged in the work of library extension. Despite this primary aim, it is not so elementary as to be without distinct interest and usefulness to any one in the profession.

The 32 chapters fall into three divisions: the first, *Types of Libraries*, includes the first eight chapters which are chiefly historical; the second, including chapters 9-26, has the caption *Organization and Administration*, and treats of the different subjects and library processes in the order in which they ensue in the founding, organization and administration of a library; the third division, including the last six chapters, is entitled *Special Forms of Work*, and includes library extension, work with schools, with children, with the blind, museums, lectures, art galleries, etc., in their relations with libraries, and a chapter on library printing.

It is the plan of the Publishing Board to bind these together into one or two volumes when the work is finished.

Mr. Bolton's chapter is a cogent bit of special pleading by one who loves and believes in a continuing large place for the proprietary library, in despite of and side by side with the militant free public library, the social *raison d'être* of which Miss Lord so ardently and so admirably sets forth. We are left with the conviction that two persons could scarcely be made unhappier than by giving Miss Lord the Boston Athenæum and Mr. Bolton a free public library of comparable size and renown.

Mr. Eastman gives in sixteen pages the quintessence of twenty years' fruitful study and application of the principles which should govern the construction primarily of small library buildings, but which are in the main pertinent to all library architecture.

Surely no two people have better right to speak of the qualifications, tenure and organization of the library staff than Miss Baldwin and Dr. Hill, who have been associated from its beginnings with a municipal library system admittedly one of the most efficient and conspicuous exemplars of this relatively new type of library endeavor. Some frank disparagement of municipal civil service in public libraries is noted, and an increasing regard to health and working condition of the staff.

Mr. Vitz's chapter is not merely a study of loan records and systems, but of all the varied, numerous and important activities which fall within the work of the circulation department of a public library. The principles and

methods of recording loans are discussed, and three charging systems—the Brown, Newark and New York State Library—are minutely described as typical systems for different kinds of libraries. But beyond this account of the mechanics of loan work, and of far greater importance, are the admirable paragraphs on the qualifications for acceptable service at the loan desk, the statements of arguments for and against open shelves and the sensible discussions of such topics as registration records, fines, length of loan period, reserves, pay duplicate collections, publicity, contagious diseases, statistics, interbranch records, etc. A carefully chosen classified bibliography is appended. This chapter is one of the best in the series.

In chapter 27, Mr. Wynkoop forcefully summarizes arguments for the existence, maintenance and adequate support of state agencies for library extension, followed by as impressive a statement as we recall having seen of the work which such agencies are doing and have done. So much have fervor, conviction and evangelical effort marked this work that it gives one a start to encounter a few wholesome paragraphs on "Limitations and possible dangers in commission work," which caution against too great uniformity in methods under conditions which vary widely in different parts of the country and which warn against doing too much in certain cases.

Miss Olcott furnishes a veritable vademecum in concise form of practical and concrete discussion of plan, methods and aims for a library work with children which shall be actuated by high ideals and which never loses sight of the children and the books as, when all is said and done, the chiefest factors in the work.

Mr. Walter's excellent chapter deals with a subject which, both in its practical and esthetic aspects, if we may judge from the vast stream of current library publications, gets far too little intelligent notice from librarians. A section treats briefly of duplicating machines, those useful substitutes for more formal printing.

The uniform excellence of the successive chapters of this manual is such as to prompt the wish that it may soon come to completion in its final volume form.

BISHOP, WILLIAM WARNER. *Practical handbook of modern library cataloging*. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins Co., 1914. 150 p. D. \$1 net.

It was in 1901 that the Library of Congress undertook the publication and general sale of

printed catalog cards for all its books; in the years since then the use of these cards has grown so steadily that it may now be fairly said that the printed purchased card forms the basis of modern American cataloging practice. Mr. Bishop's little manual is built upon this premise and deals specifically with the operative and administrative aspect of the subject, rather than with cataloging rules and detailed technique. Indeed, the book touches very lightly upon cataloging codes, and enters not at all the labyrinthine regions of classification systems. It is essentially a practical exposition of principles and methods desirable in the organization and operation of cataloging departments in large and moderate sized libraries, where printed cards are used as extensively as possible, and where the adoption of the "unit" card for different forms of catalog duplication reduces or eliminates much variation in entry. The opening chapter traces very briefly the development of catalogs from book to card form, with comment on notable examples and indication of the modifications effected in technique by the adoption of the printed card. Mr. Bishop recognizes clearly that the supply of "ready-made" catalog cards is bound to increase until in the not distant future libraries will be able to purchase cards for practically every book of importance; "the pressure of universal need and demand is bound to produce the result sought in time."

Physical requirements of catalog departments are considered in a chapter devoted to "Rooms and equipment," giving excellent advice as to floor plans, arrangement and character of furniture, quality of card stock, and other practical details; the "Planning of the catalog" is then taken up, with recommendations regarding extent of duplication, "full" or "short" style, and the various forms of catalog—dictionary, classed and alphabetico-classed; and under "Organization of cataloging force," there follows orderly presentation of the cataloger's duties; need of revision, assignment and specializing; catalogers' individual reports as the basis of statistics; catalogers' qualifications and salaries. The importance of good executive management is emphasized: "An improper organization of the force will compel the man who uses half a dozen languages and knows the literature of as many subjects to do the work of a typewriter or mere clerk, or on the other hand will permit a recent high school graduate to decide the subject entry for the latest physical chemistry or treatise on elliptic functions." Again, in regard to individual reports of work done, there is a needed warning: "It is mani-

festly unfair to the catalogers, as most of our libraries go, to make these reports the basis of comparison between individuals. The work is never of the same difficulty, the same duration, the same amount. No one sits at a desk day by day, hour by hour, turning out catalog cards. The very nature of the work demands a great variety of study and time on different books. . . . In any library, catalogers having special equipment may be called on—and should be—to aid in reference work. . . . The reports are decidedly valuable in recording the *sum of the work done*, in estimating the probable capacity of the office. They are seldom, even when taken for long periods, a true reflection of the cataloging ability of the various members of the force." Equally suggestive is the emphasis laid upon "book sense" as one of the necessary qualifications of the cataloger: "It is an ability to move quickly and easily among printed things with an instinctive appreciation of values. It comes to people who have lived with books from childhood but who have never regarded them as an end in themselves. A man or woman without 'book sense' is utterly out of place in a library. Some people never get it—they had best go to selling groceries or pounding typewriters."

Having outlined the organization of the cataloging department, the material with which it deals and the methods employed are treated in the same effective manner. A chapter is given to "The use of printed catalog cards," indicating procedure of selecting, ordering, and adaptation to average needs. Under "Cataloging method," references are given to the leading codes and manuals, rules and decisions are summarized, and there is concise advice on routine practice. The comment on imprint entry, on notes, both of "contents" and of "evaluation," and on series cards, is especially interesting and useful. The final chapter on "Subject headings" presents in part material embodied in the author's paper on the subject read at the A. L. A. conference of 1906. It is a lucid condensation of precept and practice in this difficult field, setting forth some of the problems and complications with indication of recommended policy. Mr. Bishop is an advocate of "one place" entry, and urges his point with logic and skill against Cutter's principle of double subject entry in the case of subject-regional titles. He is disposed also to favor a carefully worked out chronological or period arrangement at least for subjects in political and economic history. His remarks throughout are based upon wide practical experience, sound scholarship, and common-sense, and must command the interested

attention of all catalogers. Indeed the book as a whole is a welcome and useful addition to the librarian's store of working tools, and it should prove of wide practical service.

H. E. H.

ANTRIM, SAIDA BRUMBACK, and ANTRIM, ERNEST IRVING. The county library. Van Wert, O.: The Pioneer Press. 306 p. \$2 and postage.

This story of the origin and development of the Brumback Library of Van Wert, Ohio, sometimes called the "pioneer county library," is of great interest to the library world. The county library is defined as "a library owned and maintained through taxation by a county of a state and having a circulation co-extensive with the county." This account, given with full details and quotations from local and other newspapers, is not only a contribution to the solving of the problem of waste places but is also to be commended as a very practical manual of library economy adapted to rural conditions. It points the way to a process of extension that might well be undertaken by every well established library in the land.

In the year 1894, a small subscription library was founded by certain ladies in the city of Van Wert. In 1896, upon receiving aid from the city, the library was made free. In 1897, it had about 2000 volumes. Mr. John Sanford Brumback, one of the leading men of the city, having been impressed with the value and far-reaching influence of a public library, determined to give a library building to the people and, with that object, had plans prepared. In December, 1897, he died, at the age of 68, and in his will was found a statement of his desire with a request to his heirs to carry out his purpose. To this was attached the express condition that arrangements satisfactory to them be made with the city of Van Wert or, "if they desire and think best," with Van Wert county, for a proper site for the building and for the maintenance of the library.

In January, 1898, the widow and four children of Mr. Brumback addressed a note to the Ladies' Library Association, to the city authorities and to the county commissioners, offering a building, suggesting a plan of taxation and control, and giving strong reasons for preferring the maintenance and use of the library by the county, thus benefiting 30,000 people rather than 8000 in the city. They proposed a managing board of seven persons, of whom two should be named by the Brumback heirs, two by the Ladies' Association who

would then give their library to the new enterprise, and three to be appointed by the county commissioners. The offer was accepted by the county and a contract concluded accordingly. It was necessary for the legislature of Ohio to enact a county library law to legalize the transaction. Such a law was passed April 26, 1898, and applied to all counties in the state. The corner-stone of the building was laid July 18, 1899. The dedication of the building, costing \$50,000, was on January 1, 1901, and in that month the circulation of books began.

The creation of branches or library stations received immediate attention and one collection of 100 books was sent out within a month after the opening of the central library. In March four other collections of 50 books each were placed. Nine branches in all were established in 1901, three in 1902, three in 1903 and the last of sixteen in 1904. The story of each of these is told. The books were generally placed in stores, some in postoffices and doctors' offices, one in a law office, one at a telephone exchange, and one in a private house. Some stations had 50 books, others 100, one, 200 and three of the larger places, 300. After a few years of trial a uniform number of 125 was adopted, to be supplemented by additional collections for the larger stations. The time of retaining the books was at first two months and afterwards extended to three months. It was, in brief, a county system of traveling libraries.

In 1902, school teachers received the special privilege of taking four books each for school use. In 1905 collections of books were placed in many schools, and beginning with September, 1914, all rural schools of the county, in accordance with Ohio law, will have at least fifty books each, and these will be furnished by the Brumback Library.

In 1913, the library had 23,319 volumes and 14,774 borrowers, half the population of the county. It reported a circulation for that year of 90,853, of which 54,956 was from the central library, 14,124 from the sixteen stations, and 21,773 from the schools.

Following the story of the Brumback Library are chapters on the county library movement in the United States, giving the provisions of all county library laws in the various states, followed by a discussion of their character and working and an admirable statement of the advantages of the county library. There is also a tabular statement of the statistics of 57 county libraries classed according to their manner of organization and sources of support, showing 22 in California, 11 in Minnesota, 9 in Wyoming, 8 in Ohio,

3 in Oregon, and 1 each in Missouri, Illinois, Maryland and Indiana. Reference is also made to other so-called county libraries from which no data were secured.

The publication of this book containing so much information on a very interesting and vital subject can not fail to call attention to the opportunity for great enlargement of aggressive library work. Whether the territory under consideration is a county, a township, or a state, there is always the unoccupied ground which challenges the library worker and which can be entered so easily if we have the mind and the energy to take possession. After twenty-one years of trial the traveling library is no longer an experiment. Any library anywhere can use it and it is emphatically the agency by which the scattered people must be reached. Its use by the state is only a temporary expedient which can only touch the margin of the real demand.

Whether the county is always the best unit for library organization is another question. It may be the best in Ohio, it probably is in California and Wyoming, but it may not be the same in New York, Pennsylvania or Connecticut. That will depend on many conditions, such as the density of population, the presence of more than one important city or village in a given county, the physical geography of the county with consequent facility or difficulty of communication and the number of libraries already established which must be dis-established if a county system is attempted. In Massachusetts for instance each county already has as many free libraries as it has towns. It would be a difficult task now to unite them under one management and support them all by one county tax. But each one of these towns has its own outlying districts. The idea of the county library is one to be followed everywhere where there is a neighborhood without books.

It may be said, without detracting from the real value of this book, that, in the closing chapters, dealing with the general county movement, the information is not always as complete as might be desired. Indeed, the authors state that their account is far from exhaustive. For instance, to one familiar with New York conditions, it is clear that they can not be judged from the county library law of that state which is of recent date and practically quite worthless as it stands; not, for the reason given in this book that it calls for an appropriation instead of a tax, but because, under its provisions, the property of any city or town now maintaining a library must be taxed a second time if a contract for the outside districts is made. A

test was made in the case of Broome county where there was a strong demand for county service from the city library of Binghamton. The library was eager to furnish the books if assured that the county would bear the added expense. But the city, having received a Carnegie building some years before, was committed to a yearly library expenditure of \$7,500. The cost of procuring and sending books in needed measure to the towns was estimated at \$5,000 a year. If the county was to pay it, the city, containing three fourths of all the taxable property of the county, must then pay three fourths of the extra cost of lending its own books to its neighbors. To this, the county board, on which of course the city was strongly represented, would not consent. The alternative, under the law, was for the county to assume the entire support of the city library. But this would tax the country for the benefit of the city, would break up a long established control, and interfere with contracts and other interests. The city could not consent to relinquish its library charter, and so the practical obstacles to action under the county law appeared insuperable. The county proposition came too late. Had there been several important libraries in the county, as is the case in many other counties, the difficulty of adjusting all their claims and bringing all of them under a single county administration would have been greater still. A remedy might be found in so amending the law as to exempt from taxation for this purpose all property already paying a library tax, as is done in California, Nebraska and other states. California found it absolutely necessary to any county system to offer such exemption. The unwillingness to change is not altogether unreasonable and in most cases, in our older states, the extra tax would be neither nominal nor small.

But long before any general county law there were libraries in New York free to the county. In 1864, Ezra Cornell, two years before he founded Cornell University, founded the Cornell Library Association in Ithaca. It was chartered by special law as "a public library the use of which shall be free to all residents of the county of Tompkins." In 1869, the legislature also chartered the Wadsworth Library which had been established 26 years earlier by private gifts in the village of Geneseo. The charter reads that it shall be "accessible for general use to the residents of the county of Livingston, free of expense." These libraries have always been free for circulation and are active today; and the latter, in particular, has done and is doing excellent work in sending li-

braries to make delivery stations, schools and clubs. Its circulation may not be co-extensive with the county for the very good reason that other libraries have come in to supply the demand of villages which could not be satisfied with traveling libraries. But so, in California, it is expected that many counties will leave out parts of their territory from their county system, but the result is called a county library nevertheless. These two are endowed libraries, neither managed nor supported by their counties, but serving the county nevertheless.

The question of priority will often turn upon a definition. One man will say that a library which serves the county is a county library; another will insist upon county initiative and control; the book before us passes by initiative and control and puts the county tax into the definition; another might, with almost equal reason, define the county library as one founded by the county, controlled by the county and in a building provided by the county. Recognition by some definite act of the county is important, but probably we should all agree that any library whose free circulation is substantially co-extensive with the county is a county library. Service is the ultimate test.

In the list presented in the book appears the name of the Cincinnati Public Library, serving the whole of Hamilton county both in and beyond the city. This brings to mind other city counties. The city of New York includes the entire territory of five counties and three of them are still, in large part, rural counties. The New York Public Library with 42 permanent branches, each having at least 10,000 books, and sending out last year 919,000 volumes in traveling libraries alone to 934 stations, serves the three counties of New York, Bronx and Richmond and is supported as to its circulation by local tax. The Brooklyn Public Library, with 28 branches and 334 traveling library stations, is the free library of the county of Kings. The Queens Borough Public Library with 20 branches and many traveling library stations serves the county of Queens. These have no relation to the county law but they do the county work. These are all practically county libraries and there may be others.

The Ohio law is called the first county library law because it was the first general law to distinctly emphasize a county system adapted to rural conditions. That the idea was not entirely new is shown by the Indiana law of 1816 and the Wyoming law of 1886, to both of which reference is made. But it was the first law of the kind which succeeded.

It will be noted however that the Ohio law is based upon a gift of money or property or else, as amended in 1906, upon a contract with an existing library. It does not authorize a county to establish a library at its own expense. Assuming that the laws here quoted are the only ones bearing on the subject, above statements in regard to Ohio are also true of the county laws of Wyoming, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, New York and Iowa. In all of these laws the county takes a secondary place and is dependent on private benevolence or previous enterprise. Only in California, Maryland, Washington, Oregon and Nebraska have the counties the power to originate a public library. So that in this respect also the fact of priority may still be open to question. We know that in New York there is in the library law of 1892 a general clause giving the power of initiative and maintenance to any "other body authorized to levy and collect taxes" which, in the opinion of many, gave the privilege of a library to every county, although counties were not named. In New York, also, another law in 1896 says that "any municipal corporation" may act under the library law of 1892, and a county is expressly called a "municipal corporation." Similar provisions may exist in other states. There were free town libraries in Connecticut and New Hampshire long before either state had a library law and they were tax supported under another name as institutions of education. We are not always compelled to wait on the terms of the law if we have its spirit.

The facts given above show that the number of county libraries, as admitted by the compilers, is certainly greater than the 57 named in the printed list; and that the statement on page 266 that the Washington County Free Library in Maryland, to which all honor be given, is the only county library east of the Allegheny mountains is scarcely correct, though doubtless no others were reported as county libraries. In some way, with or without county law, the people of many other counties east and west have the books. Whoever may have been first we agree that the county movement has large significance in the right direction and holds before every library the possibilities of great extension. It is a satisfaction to have so complete a demonstration of its progress.

W. R. E.

PEARSON, EDMUND LESTER. The secret book. Macmillan. 249 p. \$1.25.

To be sure, you don't know much about the secret book, the "*Liber Crypticus*, or Book of Satyrs, of Cassius Parmensis," when you have

finished reading Mr. Pearson's latest contribution to the joy of library living, but what do you care? You've attended the meetings of "the Club" (we wonder in passing if Mr. Pearson offers them as models for other library clubs to pattern after), and have mingled with gentlemen bearing distinguished and familiar names. You have been impressed by the quality of the information and the depth of the philosophy embodied in the papers read, and edified by the discovery of very human qualities in the make-up of their writers.

If you are on the staff of a library journal, of course you may wince a little at finding your clever characterization of a library speech analyzed and explained with unfeeling frankness. But suppose you are a reference librarian, can you fail to appreciate the struggles of Mr. Fernald in his effort to serve the lady who demanded Menclik's plays and would accept no substitute, or the man who insisted in pursuing, through all the unabridged dictionaries in the reference room his own line of original research, before he would confide his desire to know the hidden significance of John D. Rockefeller's middle initial? If you are a children's librarian, can you fail to pause and reflect, after reading Crerar's paper on "Immoral books," on the many pitfalls that beset the steps of the most conscientious librarian who may desire to guide the youthful mind along the paths of purest literature?

Whoever you are, you will appreciate Ryerson's pleasant picture, interpolated in his paper "On pirates," of one of those quiet, drowsy libraries of a generation ago, where you went to read and dream away the summer afternoons:

"So we all went to the public library. And in that we were happy—happier than we knew. It makes me pity the boys to whom the word means a cold white building, shining inside with brass railings and turnstiles, equipped with the last word in a correct 'juvenile' department, presided over by those whose sweetly scientific ministrations are efficient but irksome. This was an old and dignified structure, shaded by trees, and even possessing a bit of well-kept lawn. Ivy covered the bricks and almost came in at the windows. Here—though I may be mistaken in thinking that it had any effect on us—once lived the proprietor of many acres, the possessor of servants and horses, the owner of plate and cellars of wine, and of ships that sailed the seas. Here, in the room where ponderous volumes now cover the tables, he had his captains to dinner, and they sampled the

Madeira and sherry which these captains had fetched home with them, and drank success to privateering voyages. Probably they got very merry over it all, in the regular Pepysian fashion—I hope they did, at any rate. It helps make the encyclopedia less dry to believe it."

And before you lay aside the book and go back to your routine duties, be sure that you study the index. It will repay you. It is short, but it is sweet, and contains entries that it seems safe to say no other writer would have had the initiative to make. There is, of course, the usual trifling error which makers of indexes invariably include. It is found on page 253, where the item "Red whiskers, Sunflower looks well with" is referred back to page 6, when it should have been page 7. We feel, however, that this will probably not militate greatly against the book's sale or usefulness.

F. A. H.

Librarians

ALLISON, Gladys B., New York State Library School, '13-'14, has been appointed assistant in the order and accession department of the Library of the University of Texas, in Austin.

BATEMAN, Margaret Louise, of the class of 1909 in the Training School for Children's Librarians, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has been appointed children's librarian of the City Library of Manchester, N. H., and assumed her duties in July. Miss Bateman was for two years (1912-1913) in charge of the children's work in Oak Park, Ill. She was also lecturer on children's work in the summer school of the University of Illinois in 1913. During the last winter and spring she has been doing temporary work in the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa.

BERRY, Ethel I., New York State Library School, '11-'12, has been promoted from a position in the Walker Branch of the Minneapolis Public Library to take charge of its factory and business library stations.

CALKINS, Ruth H., New York State Library School, '13-'14, is serving as summer assistant in the Tompkins Square branch of the New York Public Library.

CALL, Mrs. E. A., who has been in charge of the Pittsfield (Me.) Public Library for several years, has sent in her resignation, to take effect Oct. 1, when she will move to Falmouth.

COWLEY, Amy, New York State Library School, '14, has been appointed librarian of the public library at Hutchinson, Kan.

ERSKINE, Mary L., B.L.S., New York State Library School, '14, will return to her former position as librarian of Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.

HAMILTON, William J., New York State Library School, '12, has been appointed first assistant in the shelf department of the New York Public Library.

HERING, Hollis W., Pratt 1910, who has been an assistant in the Library of the Union Theological Seminary, has been made librarian of the Special Missionary Research Library in New York.

HOBART, Frances, has resigned her position as librarian of the Bixby Memorial Free Library, Vergennes, Vt., and will spend the summer at Columbia University, New York City.

HODGKINS, Mabel, librarian of New Hampshire College at Durham, has resigned her position.

HULBURD, Annabel A., New York State Library School, '06-'07, has been appointed to succeed Miss Edith E. Clarke as head cataloger at Syracuse University Library.

KERR, Willis H., who was elected to the presidency of Bellevue College in Bellevue, Neb., in May, has decided not to accept the position, and will continue his present work as librarian of the State Normal School at Emporia, Kan.

Kiernan, Thomas K., who had been connected with Harvard University for the last sixty years and who was known to thousands of graduates and students, died suddenly July 31, at his home in Arlington Heights, Mass., in his seventy-eighth year. As superintendent of the Harvard Library he had met every student who studied at Harvard during the last thirty-five years.

LAMB, C. Louise, New York State Library School, '13-'14, has been appointed librarian of Branch B of the Minneapolis Public Library.

LATTA, Mary B., Drexel 1914, will serve as acting librarian of the Falls of Schuylkill branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia during August and September.

McKNIGHT, Elizabeth B., who has been librarian of the Barringer High School branch of the Newark Public Library, has joined the staff of the Girls' High School Library in Brooklyn.

McMILLEN, James A., New York State Library School, '15, is spending the summer

months in the catalog department of the New York Public Library.

MACNAIR, Rebecca S., New York State Library School, '11-'12, has resigned her position as assistant librarian of the high school library at Pasadena, Cal., to become first assistant in the Kern County Library at Bakersfield, Cal.

MAYES, Olive, Pratt 1913, has been made librarian of the Alabama Girls' Technical Institute at Montevallo, Alabama.

MILLER, Edyth L., Pratt 1903, has been made bibliographer of the New International Encyclopædia.

RICE, Paul N., New York State Library School, '12, has gone to the New York Public Library as reference and information desk assistant in the public catalog room.

SHARPE, Margaret, New York State Library School, '13-'14, has been appointed assistant in Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Connecticut.

STANLEY, HARRIET H., has been appointed librarian of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Durham. The Hamilton Smith Public Library of Durham is housed with the college library under one librarianship. Miss Stanley goes to the work in August, after several weeks, June-July, at McGill University in Montreal, where she has given instruction in the summer library school.

SUTCLIFFE, Marjorie T., Simmons College Library School, 1911, has resigned her position as assistant in the Wellesley College Library to become assistant in the City Library of Manchester, N. H., and has already begun her work there.

TRUE, Dr. Frederick William, who was successively librarian, curator of mammals, executive curator and head curator of the department of biology in the United States National Museum, and for the last few years assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, died in the George Washington Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 24.

WHITE, Mabel G., B.L.S., New York State Library School, '08, has resigned her position in the Mott Haven Branch of the New York Public Library to become assistant to the superintendent of public libraries of the Board of Education of the City of New York.

WILCOX, E. S., librarian of the Peoria (Ill.) Public Library for the last thirty years, received the degree of Doctor of Literature from Knox College at its commencement this year. Mr. Wilcox began his career sixty years ago as a professor in Knox College, leaving that position to practise law.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MASSACHUSETTS

Amherst. The Massachusetts Agricultural College has issued a number of "library leaflets" this year as a part of its extension service. Each leaflet has a list of ten to fifteen titles, with brief notes, a paragraph of information on how to obtain state and federal publications, and a short list of recommended periodicals. Some of the newest leaflets are "The bookkeeper's bookshelf," "Helps for the live stock farmer," "Books for tree wardens," "Selected list on rural civic improvement," and "Books for the amateur flower gardener."

Amherst Coll. L. Robert S. Fletcher, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending July 31, 1913.) Accessions 2900; total number of volumes 104,422. Circulation 11,077, of which 61 per cent. belonged to the student body. Income from various book funds amounted to \$7,644.78; expenditures for books were \$4,398.06, for binding \$859.72, and for periodicals \$1,397.95.

The overcrowding of the library is dwelt upon at length. Since the publication of the report, steps have been taken to secure a new building and preliminary plans are now being prepared. The establishment of a fund to provide material for research work, and the publication of the results of such research in a college series, is urged, both for the sake of improvement in quality of the library's own collection and for the added standing given to the college in the educational world.

Beverly. The sum of \$1,000 was left to the Beverly Public Library by the late Miss Sarah Warner Clark.

Boston. The Pilgrim Publicity Association of Boston is urging the establishment of a branch of the Boston Public Library in the business district of the city.

Boston P. L. Horace G. Wadlin, lbn. (62d rpt.—yr. ending Jan. 31, 1914.) Accessions 37,666; total number volumes 1,067,103, of which 253,570 are in the branches. Total circulation 1,848,973, of which 1,641,433 were for home use and 207,540 for schools and other institutions. Total registration 92,599, a gain of 3906. Receipts were \$426,381.68, and of the expenditures \$49,094.70 went for books (including \$7,452.72 for periodicals, \$2,000 for newspapers, and \$823.36 for photographs); salaries in the central library and the branches, \$232,859.89; printing department,

including salaries, \$11,342.69; and the binding department (including salaries amounting to \$29,296.04), \$36,289.67. The average cost per volume for books purchased was \$1.42, as against \$1.50 in 1912.

The library has supplied with books 28 branches and reading rooms, 139 public and parochial schools, 62 engine houses, and 36 other institutions. The new North End branch building was opened in February, 1913, and the new building for the Charlestown branch in November. Work was started on the East Boston branch (which was completed last May). New quarters have been provided for several reading rooms, and two new ones have been established.

In the catalog department 57,664 volumes, covering 37,306 titles, were cataloged, and 164,535 cards added to the catalog. In Bates Hall, the main reading room at the central building, no accurate record can be kept of the number of volumes used, but some conception may be formed from the fact that during the year 575,000 slips were used in calling for books for hall use, and 255,000 for home use. For the 9000 reference books on the open shelves in the Hall no slips are needed.

The library has gradually acquired a collection of lantern slides, principally for use in its own lecture courses, but available for lending, under proper restrictions. The total number is now 4,406, and during the year 2,662 slides have been lent to 83 borrowers. The examining committee, in its report, recommends closer co-operation between the library and the public schools, many of which are also purchasing lantern slide collections, to prevent the present possibility of duplication.

A long list of the free public lectures delivered in the lecture hall of the central building during the year is given. Geography, travel, archaeology, music, literature, art, and drama are only a few of the subjects given.

Work in the branches has shown steady growth. The knowledge of what the library offers is constantly increasing, through the co-operative work with schools and study classes, the use of books by various clubs and the university extension courses. More and more foreigners use the library, and this calls for an increase in the personal assistance necessary to be given to readers by members of the staff.

The examining committee, in its report, recommends the seizure of a strip of land in the

rear of the library to provide for an extension to the present library building. The land is assessed for about \$150,000, and a building could probably be erected for less than \$200,000. Access might be had through a passageway from Exeter street, and the addition would add materially to the stock room besides affording a possible rearrangement and enlargement of some of the public rooms of the library. The committee also recommends an increase in book appropriations; better salaries, with a rearrangement of hours of service; consideration of pension legislation; and many changes and improvements in branch quarters.

There are in the regular service of the library 320 persons, and those required in the Sunday and evening and extra service raise the total number of persons who must be paid to 573. This number has been and will be increased during the coming year by about 25.

Cambridge. Harvard Univ. L. William C. Lane, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1913.) Accessions 39,356; total number of volumes and pamphlets 1,747,011. Circulation 100,204, including hall use and overnight use of reference books from Gore Hall and Harvard Hall. Total expended for books \$46,670.

The chief event of the year was the moving of 500,000 volumes from Gore Hall to Randall Hall and to nine other buildings, described at length in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for February, 1913. Through a large purchase the library now possesses a collection of some 7000 pamphlets on English history between 1600 and 1800, rivalling that of the British Museum. The work of substituting Library of Congress cards for the former smaller ones was completed about Nov. 1, after fourteen months. After this began the making of cards for the public catalog, of books noted only in the official catalog. In eight months about 43,000 titles were so added. The process of the merging of the libraries of the Harvard Divinity School and of Andover Theological Seminary continues, and the library of the Blue Hill Observatory appears for the first time as a constituent part of the University Library. A better organization of the staff and an improvement in rates of pay, in working hours, and in vacation privileges have been considered.

Needham. By a vote of 142 to 94 a special meeting decided to accept the offer of William Carter of Needham Heights to buy the public library building for \$12,000 and present the town \$8,000 and a more central site at the corner of Rosemark street and Highland ave-

nue, half way between the villages of Needham and Needham Heights, provided the town would appropriate an additional \$10,000 to complete the new library building.

Salem. Mr. Gardner M. Jones, librarian of the Salem Public Library, has written to the *JOURNAL* to correct the statement in the daily papers that the public library was burned in the late fire. The library and its branches, as well as the Essex Institute, Salem Athenæum, and the Peabody Museum are entirely uninjured. The only library loss is that of books in the hands of readers. Mr. Jones also reports to his friends that his own house is in a section of the city that escaped, but that six employees were burned out.

Springfield. The Memorial Square branch of the City Library was dedicated June 23. The branch will serve a territory having a population of about 30,000. Some 5000 books were placed in the branch before the opening, and an appropriation of \$2,000 for additional books is available, to be used as soon as the patronage shows what kind of books will be most needed. The building is of light buff brick with Indiana limestone trimmings. The basement, which will contain a large assembly hall and banquet room, has not yet been finished. The cost complete with furnishings was \$35,000, of which \$26,000 was given by Mr. Carnegie. The architect was Edward L. Tilton of New York, who has been associated with E. C. & G. C. Gardner. Miss Avis M. Morrison will be the librarian in charge.

Worcester. Clarence S. Brigham, librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, records in his report for the year ending in October, 1913, that the accessions for the year numbered 11,206. These figures include books, pamphlets, early newspapers, maps, broadsides, and manuscripts. The report consists largely of a detailed description of many of the accessions.

Worcester F. P. L. Robert K. Shaw, lbn. (54th rpt.—yr. ending Nov. 30, 1913.) Net accessions 8307; total number of volumes in library 200,934. Circulation, home and school use, 406,339. New registration 4680; total registration 24,091. Receipts \$56,135.28; expenditures \$54,810.32, including \$10,246.95 for books, \$4095.75 for binding.

The report contains an appeal for a new building. Of the congestion in the central library it says: "Its main features, including the entire absence of method or uniformity in the arrangement of book-stacks in the circulation and children's departments, forced upon us by the exigencies of the old building; the dark and dingy corners in which books must

there be housed; the occasional crowding of a new book-case into aisles already narrow; the annoyance and discomfort increasingly felt by students who try to consult our book-stacks; the exposure of valuable books in over-heated rooms; and worst of all, the daily peril of thousands of precious volumes to fire, are a part of a too familiar tale.

"With our circulation department in the condition indicated it is not surprising that its issue of books has not kept pace with last year, the total count for the past twelve months being 243,544 as compared with 259,384 of the previous year, showing a loss of 15,840 or 6.5%. Large gains in the children's department, however, still gives us a comforting increase, in the total home and school use, of 20,728 or 4.7% over last year's 10% gain."

Three new branches were started, and were opened to the public in February of this year, the buildings being erected from a fund of \$75,000 given by the Carnegie Corporation.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence. The branch of the public library in Sprague House was threatened with extinction this summer when workers in the settlement decided to transfer their work to another section of the city. The directors of Sprague House made a proposition to the Library Association to permit the continued use of the building as a library providing the cost of maintenance would be cared for by the Providence Public Library. Because of the recent purchase of land the Library Association felt that they could not supply the necessary funds, but the city council has voted the appropriation of \$600 for the balance of the fiscal year, which ends in September. There was no opposition to the proposition and it will be taken up again at the first meeting of the council in September for the purpose of appropriating a sum sufficient to maintain the library for another year. This plan is to be followed each year as a regular yearly appropriation. During the past year more than 21,000 volumes have been issued at the branch and it is the intention to broaden the scope of the present system. The library is to be opened every day, including Sunday, and also during the evening.

CONNECTICUT

Seymour. Charles P. Wooster, at one time a resident of this town, set aside in his will, which was recently probated, the sum of \$51,000 for the establishment of a public library here.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Brooklyn. Contracts for the construction of the Red Hook branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, to be located at Visitation place and Richards street, are about ready to be signed. This branch is the last of the twenty Carnegie library buildings allotted to Brooklyn. It will be the only library in the borough equipped with an open air reading room. The building will cost about \$50,000. The main entrance will be two stories high and the rear of the building will be one story.

Brooklyn. The Eastern Parkway branch, at Eastern Parkway and Schenectady avenue, was formally opened on Tuesday afternoon, July 7, at 4 o'clock. Addresses were made by Borough President Pounds, David A. Boody, William H. Good and Edward P. Lyon. The Brownsville Children's Library, at Stone and Dumont avenues, will probably be ready for occupancy the latter part of September.

Franklinville. The Franklinville Library founded eight years ago, is to have a new building. It will be called the Blount Library in honor of a former resident who has contributed \$5,000 to the building fund. A grant of \$2,200 has been promised from the Carnegie Corporation, and \$1000 has been raised in the village. The building will be one story high, constructed of gray brick.

Ithaca. The Cornell University Library has issued volume VII of "Islandica," an annual relating to Iceland and the Fiske Icelandic collection in the university library, which is edited by George William Harris, the librarian. This latest volume contains "The story of Griselda in Iceland," printed in Icelandic, and edited with a historical introduction in English, by Halldor Hermannsson.

Ithaca. The presentation to the University Library of the Comstock Memorial Library Fund was a feature of commencement at Cornell. The fund amounts to over \$2500, raised by voluntary contributions from former students of Prof. Comstock, the famous entomologist, on the occasion of his retirement after forty-one years of active service, and will be used to buy books on entomology.

New York City. The maximum salary of high school librarians, after ten years of service, has been placed by the Board of Education of New York City at \$2,000.

New York City. The New York Society Library of 109 University Place, which was founded in 1754, has issued a pamphlet containing a historical sketch, together with lists

of shareholders, officers, and benefactors. The illustrations include pictures of the various buildings which the library has occupied, and full-page portraits of all the chairmen from Robert Kelly, who occupied the chair in 1856, down to Frederic de Peyster Foster, who has been chairman since 1907.

New York City. President Moskowitz of the Civil Service Commission has taken the initial steps to establish a civil service reference library in the offices of the commission on the fourteenth floor of the Municipal Building. The move is part of a plan to bring about a system of co-operation between the Civil Service Commission in this city and commissions in every city of importance in the Union and Canada. Letters have been sent out to the heads of civil service commissions in twenty-five cities and nine states. The out-of-town commissions are asked to send in copies of the rules and regulations governing them; copies of annual reports and other publications which shed any light on their methods of doing business. It is hoped to bring about a systematic exchange of examination papers also. One of the first things President Moskowitz expects to accomplish through the inter-city co-operating plan is the preparation of a classified list of all municipal positions into two divisions—those that are exempt from civil service examinations and those that are in the competitive class.

New York City. The latest project of the Church Peace Union, founded with a \$2,000,000 endowment by Andrew Carnegie in February, is the establishment of a peace library in this city. The appropriation for this undertaking has been made at Mr. Carnegie's suggestion, and authority given to Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, the secretary of the Union, to begin at once to collect all available literature on all phases of international relationships. The library is to be located for the present in the Education Building, at No. 70 Fifth avenue. Dr. Lynch announces that the Union will also begin a literature of its own, to be part, not only of the new library here, but to be supplied to clergymen throughout the country. Dr. Lynch also thinks it quite possible that extensive libraries in a number of centers throughout the country will be formed. This branch of the work is to be done under the supervision of Dr. Lynch, Edwin D. Mead, secretary of the World's Peace Foundation, and Hamilton Holt, editor of the *Independent*.

New York City. A book, entitled "The New York Public Library," written in Russian, has been published recently in Moscow. The author is Mme. L. B. Khavkina, a Russian lady,

who is a student of library work, a lecturer on that subject, and a member of bibliographical and literary societies. The chief purpose of the book is to show Russian readers not only the extent of library work in America, as represented by this library, but also the freedom with which books are offered to the readers. She points out that although the national libraries of Europe enjoy the same advantage over the American public library that the Library of Congress possesses—a compulsory gift of all copyrighted books—nevertheless the European libraries do not make their books one half as accessible as do the public libraries in this country. And the latter have to buy their books for themselves. Mme. Khavkina gives a history of the Astor and Lenox libraries, the Tilden fund, and the New York Free Circulating Library—the component parts of the present New York Public Library. She speaks of the various privileges for readers, the exhibitions of books and of pictures, the travelling libraries, lecture rooms and their use. She dwells upon the work with schools, and for children generally. The book is illustrated with sixteen views of the library buildings, and of various rooms and activities within them. A number of copies of the book are to be placed in the branches here for the use of Russian readers.

Syracuse. The Syracuse Public Library in a pamphlet issued in June gives some interesting information about itself. With a total circulation during 1913 of 362,175, the expenses of circulation were \$36,160, or a little less than ten cents a volume. Besides the main buildings, of which Ezekiel W. Mundy is librarian, there is one branch and ten stations. The library has installed a large map, made up of the topographical sheets of the U. S. Geological Survey, and covering the district surrounding Syracuse. With the co-operation of various railways, all the interurban trolley lines centering in Syracuse are shown on this map. The library has collections of books in German and Italian that are very popular, a municipal reference department, and a valuable collection of books on genealogy and local history.

NEW JERSEY

Caldwell. The matter of locating the proposed Cleveland Memorial Library offered by Andrew Carnegie to the town of Caldwell seems to be stirring up considerable feeling. When subscriptions were solicited, and contributed, throughout the country it was understood that the library was to stand on the Cleveland birthplace property, adjacent to the house where Cleveland was born. It was so stated by Dr. John H. Finley, president of the

Cleveland Association, when he asked Mr. Carnegie to renew his old offer of funds, and the latter agreed to the site. Difficulty now arises from the fact that many feel the location is too far from the center of the town, and many suggestions for a change of location have been made.

East Orange. The board of trustees of the East Orange Public Library has in contemplation an addition to the main library building at Main street and Munn avenue. Plans for the structure have been drawn by Hobart A. Walker and will be submitted to the finance committee of the city council with a request that a bond issue be authorized to defray the cost.

Hoboken. The trustees of the Free Public Library have adopted two new rules for the government of the library. All applicants for positions henceforth must be between the ages of 18 and 35, in good health, and residents of the city for at least two years prior to their application. They will also be required to pass a written examination as prescribed by the trustees, and after passing the examination must serve a probationary period of six months before receiving a permanent appointment.

Navesink. The new Public Library was opened June 11. The Navesink Library Association was organized last winter. The association leased the old Baptist church at Navesink and had the building remodeled. The library has about 680 volumes, in addition to those loaned by the state.

Newark. William H. Rademakers, who does the binding for the Newark Free Public Library, and H. G. Buchan, the originator of the Buchan patent magazine binder, have organized the Rademakers-Buchan Co., with offices at 123 Liberty street, New York, for the manufacture of magazine binders.

Princeton. The Princeton University has issued author finding lists of the Class of 1889 Library of American History and Politics, containing over 900 titles, and of the Class of 1875 Library of English Poetry and Drama which was established in 1895 and now contains over 2200 volumes.

PENNSYLVANIA

Chester. Frank Grant Lewis, in his report of the Crozer Theological Seminary Library for the year ending April 30, 1914, records an increased use of the library by the students, and, through the extension department, by the surrounding community. The library of the seminary and that of the American

Baptist Historical Society are administered jointly, giving increased usefulness to both at a considerable saving in expense. A card index of periodical material not indexed elsewhere has been continued and developed. Owing to insufficient help, a large number of books given to the library are still uncataloged, although the librarian sacrificed his vacation last summer to further the work of the library. The need of a larger staff is dilated upon throughout the report.

Lancaster. Announcement has been made of a donation from Dr. Frank R. Diffenderfer, of this city, of \$1,000 for a Diffenderfer alcove in the Watts de Peyster Library and 638 books to be placed in the same.

Philadelphia. Announcement that plans are under way for the erection of a free Carnegie library at Wayne and Hunting Park avenues was made at a recent meeting of the North Philadelphia Business Men's Association.

West Chester. By the will of Sarah J. Farley, who died recently, the sum of \$500 is left to the West Chester Public Library.

DELAWARE

Wilmington. The request first presented to the city council last fall by the Wilmington Institute Free Library, that the council appropriate annually \$50 for every \$1,000 given to the library, the whole not to exceed \$300,000, has been granted by a unanimous vote of the city council on July 29. This will necessitate the city appropriating an additional \$15,000 annually to the library in addition to the \$15,430 now given each year to that institution.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. An item of \$25,000 has been inserted in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, to be spent by the Library of Congress in assembling, summarizing, translating, and otherwise preparing for members of Congress material bearing upon proposed legislation. The library has, of course, done a good deal of this work ever since its establishment, but the special appropriation will enable its resources to be still better utilized.

The South

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston. At the one hundred and sixty-sixth annual meeting of the Charleston Library Society, President Ficken, in his annual report, announced that the Carnegie Corporation would give the library \$5,000 conditioned

upon the wiping out of its indebtedness and that, hoping to see the library free from debt, Miss Mary Jane Ross had donated \$1,000. He also said that the new building on King street was awaiting formal acceptance by the architects. The society adopted an amendment to the constitution, providing that members be permitted to take out an additional book for each dollar in excess of the prescribed subscription. The membership at present numbers 707. Circulation for the year was: Fiction, 29,669; non-fiction, 6864, and periodicals, 4579. To date 37,373 volumes and 3218 pamphlets have been cataloged. Of the 1002 accessions, 62 were gifts. Government accessions were 255 volumes, 1756 pamphlets and 60 maps.

Clinton. Ground has been broken for the new science hall and library at the Presbyterian College of South Carolina.

GEORGIA

Athens. "The library and the alumni" is the title of an article on the library of the University of Georgia, written by Duncan Burnet, the librarian, and published in the April number of the university *Bulletin*. The article was specially written to inform alumni of the university of the present position of the library in university life and work, and to embody a prophecy of possibilities of service. The library is open eleven hours each day, and the average daily attendance for eight months, averaged by months, ranged from 170 to 240. The library contains about 30,000 volumes, of which not more than 15,000 are "live." Outside use of books has increased till it is now ten times what it was a decade ago. Many lists of references are prepared for the use of debaters and others, but the library is much handicapped by insufficient funds in its effort to provide up-to-date material for the use of students and professors.

Atlanta. A strong effort will be made at the next session of the General Assembly to enact a law and secure an appropriation to establish a legislative reference department at the State Library. Mrs. M. B. Cobb, the state librarian, is a member of the commission appointed last summer to investigate the matter and make recommendations.

Boston. The new \$6,000 Carnegie Library is practically completed. Much interest has been taken in this new institution by the business men of the town; but the initiative was procured the gift from Mr. Carnegie was taken by the ladies of the Twentieth Century Club, a local organization.

KENTUCKY

Georgetown. The formal opening of the Scott County Free Public Library was held June 26. The library opened with 750 volumes, all donated by residents of the county.

Louisville. The Carnegie Corporation has refused to grant the Board of Trustees of the Louisville Free Public Library an additional \$50,000 for the erection of branch libraries in Butchertown and South Louisville. Mr. Bertram's letter said that Louisville has a population of 235,000 and has eight branch libraries and one main library. He said that he believes this to be sufficient because one library should be enough for every 25,000 of population.

Louisville. The Louisville Free Public Library has issued a very attractive 36-page booklet descriptive of the library and its branches. The frontispiece is an excellent picture of the exterior of the main building, and each page has at the top a half-tone in brown showing other views of the main building or of the different branches. Below are given statistics covering the cost and resources of the building, figures of circulation, or descriptive notes on the use of the room shown, each page being a complete unit.

Louisville. The bronze bust of Lincoln by Moses Ezekiel, which was presented to the state and has stood in the Capitol since 1910, has been transferred to the Public Library here. It was accepted, with appropriate ceremonies, June 27. On June 29, the statue of George D. Prentice, presented to the Public Library by the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, was unveiled. Mr. Prentice was the founder of the Louisville *Journal*, and the statue was placed in 1876 over the door of the *Courier-Journal* building. The removal of the offices of the newspaper to a more modern building led to the present disposition of the statue, facing the main entrance of the library.

MISSISSIPPI

West Point. The West Point Carnegie Library Association has received plans and specifications for the library building to be erected in this city. All that is now necessary is the selection of a suitable location. A donation of \$10,000 has been promised and approved by the Carnegie Library Association.

Central West

MICHIGAN

Detroit. The Detroit Public Library Handbook, first printed in 1900, has been revised by Henry M. Utley, librarian emeritus, and reissued. In addition to the record of the early

history of the library, the story of the securing in 1901 of a Carnegie grant of \$750,000 for central building and branches, and of the subsequent establishment of several branches from these and other funds, is set down. The history of the acquisition of a suitable site for a central building and of the selection of Cass Gilbert of New York as architect, is also included. At the end of the handbook are printed lists of the library commissioners since it was put under a board of commissioners in 1881, and summary tables showing the receipts and also the growth and use of the library since its establishment. A most attractive brochure containing illustrations and descriptions of all the branches was issued early in the spring.

Houghton. A movement is on foot to bring about the consolidation of the Hancock and Houghton Public Libraries by allowing free access to the books to residents of either town. People of Hancock have long been patrons of the Houghton Library, before its organization under the present arrangement. It is believed that charging a fee of \$1 a year would overcome all the technicalities which might arise through non-residents using the library, and in the end insure a much larger circulation.

OHIO

Akron. The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company have recently installed an industrial library. The best books, articles or digests of material along the special interests of employees are to be procured, and the library staff will be expected to keep in touch with employees and see that they are supplied with the up-to-date material as it comes in. A research staff will be kept busy looking through magazines, newspapers, and trade journals, and items of interest will be noted. Regular bulletins will be issued, and books will be lent for home use. Correspondence courses will be installed, and the service extended to all branches of the firm.

Cincinnati. Recent statistics of the total library circulation show that during 1913-14 the main library, together with its branches and school and home libraries, circulated 1,603,187 books, 363,784 pictures, 85,930 lantern slides, and 30,561 music rolls, making a grand total of 2,083,462. It is the first year that lantern slides and music rolls have been in circulation, and the figures show that the opportunity has been appreciated.

Cleveland. The following is a brief summary of the statistical report of the work of the Cleveland Public Library for 1913. The

report shows substantial gains in every department of the library's activities:

The total issue of books for home use was 2,668,430, as against 2,557,897 in 1912, a gain of 110,533, or 4.3 per cent. Of the total number of books in circulation, 912,236, or 34.3 per cent., were adult fiction, a comparatively small percentage. The class having the next largest circulation was juvenile fiction, of which 403,069 volumes were issued. Sociology headed the classed books with 215,824, literature coming next in circulation with 117,953. This is interesting but not remarkable, as Cleveland people evidence in many ways their practical interest in everything pertaining to social and civic welfare, and fifty-six women's clubs are registered at the Main Library. The circulation of books in foreign languages was 198,828 volumes, also not remarkable in view of the fact that only 23.6 per cent. of the population is native born of native parentage.

The number of visitors for reading and reference recorded at the Main Library and branches was 1,513,760; however, this count is incomplete, as no record of visitors to the Main Library has been kept since its removal in August to its new quarters. On account of the arrangement of the library by subjects, rather than in two main departments—reference and circulating—as heretofore, it is not practicable to keep account of readers in the scattered divisions with any accuracy. As a matter of fact, on account of the improved facilities for serious study, there were more reference visitors to the Main Library from August to September, 1913, than at any equal period in its history.

Applications for borrower's cards necessary to secure books for home use numbered 152,762 in December, a gain of 8,325 over the number in force at the same time last year.

The number of inventoried volumes in the system was 511,067, an increase of 23,669 volumes, or 4.8 per cent. Unaccessioned and inventoried volumes in the John G. White collection of folklore, and public documents, number considerably above 20,000 additional volumes. The library is also the custodian of over 28,000 volumes belonging to churches, schools and various organizations, bringing the total number of volumes shelved to about 560,000 volumes. During the year 57,049 volumes were added to the library, and 1820 ephemera.

The number of agencies for the distribution of books was 546, a gain of 76, or 16.2 per cent. over the number in any preceding year. These agencies were the Main Library, 11 large branches, 14 smaller branches, 7 high schools, 1 normal school and 9 graded school branches;

2 children's branches, the Library for the Blind, 360 classroom libraries in public, parochial, special and other schools, orphan asylums and institutions, 57 home libraries, and 35 deposit and 48 delivery stations, which circulated 130,353 books to department stores, factories, telephone stations, institutions, clubs and engine houses.

Niles. A spacious library will be one of the main features of the proposed McKinley memorial that is to be erected by the National McKinley Birthplace Memorial Association at Niles.

INDIANA

Evansville. Construction of the fourth public library in the city is complete. The newest addition to the library system will be for the exclusive use of colored people. The building will be opened by the city library board in the fall. The building is of brick and terra cotta. It fronts 56 feet on Cherry street and runs 40 feet on Church street. There is a full size basement in which are an assembly room for men, a men's meeting room and toilets. On the first floor are two reading rooms, each 17 by 30 feet, and a room for the librarian.

ILLINOIS

Abingdon. Voted to issue bonds for site for library building, but has been held up on account of the suffrage question. Mr. Mosser has given \$10,000 for the building.

Aledo. The township, which voted a tax of 1.5 mills for a library last year, has this spring elected a library board. The Carnegie Corporation has offered \$10,000 for the library building.

Atlanta. The public library has been reclassified according to the decimal classification, the work being done by Miss Florence Newell.

Auburn. The City Council appropriated \$600 for the general fund for a public library. Miss Mayme McLaughlin has been appointed librarian and will attend the library summer school at the University of Illinois.

Brookfield. The public library was dedicated June 27. Mr. George B. Utley was the chief speaker. Other speakers were Miss Anna May Price, of the Illinois Library Extension Commission, Mrs. W. A. Adams of Brookfield, and Mr. Hoig. The library was opened for circulation June 29. A good collection of juvenile books was donated to the library by the Kindergarten Extension Association.

Carmi. The City Council has appropriated \$1,000 for the support of the public library,

which has, until the present time, been supported by the Women's Club of Carmi. The library board has received offers of \$10,000 for a building from the Carnegie Corporation, and plans are being prepared by Clifford Shopbell and Company, Evansville, Ind.

Chillicothe. A two mill tax was voted for a free public library. Credit is given the Women's Club and the University Club for the success of the campaign.

Decatur. A children's room, the pleasantest in the building, was opened in the Public Library early in May, and has been largely patronized ever since.

Galena. The annual report of the public library shows that 18,000 persons used the library during the year. The rental collection of books proved very successful; \$9.73 was the amount of the first purchase, which proved so popular that the fund was increased to \$120.40 through the rental of books; 114 books were purchased, 60 of which have more than paid for themselves. "Their yesterdays" proved the most popular book.

Joliet. By the will of Freelove M. Smith the library was given 1160 volumes and a maintenance fund of \$10,000, also a number of valuable paintings, a set of sycamore library furniture, a rug and other articles of interest. Mr. Smith was one of the founders of the library and a member of the first board of directors.

Mason City. The City Council has taken over the library which has been maintained by the Women's Club for the past five years.

Urbana. The University of Illinois Library last summer purchased through Gustav Fock of Leipzig the library of Prof. Vahlen, said to be the finest collection of classical and philological books in private hands. This sale is said to be the most important since the dispersal of Mommsen's library at the famous historian's death. Prof. Vahlen's collection contained 25,000 volumes, including a number of rare manuscripts and monographs. At the same time the pedagogical library of Professor Aron was acquired by the University.

Virden. A new public library has been established and the books have been placed in the Ladies' Rest Room. Miss Evans, who has charge of the rest room, has been appointed librarian. The work of establishing the library has been done by the women's clubs, largely through the efforts of Miss Ella Ione Simons. The library consists of 500 volumes, all of which have been accessioned and classified according to the decimal classification.

Wilmington. Voted one mill tax for township library, and a library board has been elected. Mrs. William Pawling has been engaged as librarian. The library contains about 1500 volumes.

The North West

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis. An unusual collection of lantern slides and pictures has just been purchased by the Public Library from E. A. Bromley. The collection consists of 1800 slides and pictures of historical points in Minnesota, old settlers, and incidents of importance in the history of Minnesota. It is the most complete collection in the state and could not be duplicated. The collection will be ready for use by the general public in the fall. Mr. Bromley has been engaged to make an index to the slides with descriptive text.

The South West

MISSOURI

St. Joseph. The *Globe-Democrat* says that Andrew Carnegie, who has already given three libraries to St. Joseph, has made an offer to donate another, larger than any of the others, in order to fill a long-felt want for a public museum. The offer is for \$100,000 conditional on the school district's allowing \$25,000 for the installation of the museum in the present main library. This is prohibited under the present laws, but an effort to raise the money by popular subscription will be made. Owners of several collections in St. Joseph, including the Harry L. George Indian collection, one of the most complete in the United States, have agreed to house their property in the new museum.

KANSAS

On April 1 the state Traveling Libraries Commission had 580 traveling libraries in circulation—the largest number sent out since the commission was organized. The 580 libraries contain 50 books each, making a total of 29,000 volumes. The only expense for one of these libraries is two dollars, which pays transportation both ways. They are loaned for six months.

Abilene. In ten years the Abilene Public Library has grown from 1000 to 5000 volumes, from a yearly issue of 8000 to 18,000 books, and from 15,000 to 36,000 yearly attendance. It has a \$12,000 Carnegie building. The city pays only for the library's running expenses exclusive of books. The book fund is raised by private effort. Miss Lida Romig is librarian.

Emporia. Ten thousand dollars is the endowment for the book fund of the Emporia City Library, left by the will of the late Captain L. M. Heritage. The library maintains a deposit collection of books at the Maynard social center and is preparing for other extensions of its usefulness. Captain Heritage also left the library \$2,000 for immediate use in purchasing books.

Eureka. A new Carnegie building has been completed, and it was expected it would be occupied about July first. Miss Clover Mahan has been elected librarian. The building cost \$8,000.

Manhattan. The Manhattan Public Library gained twelve per cent. last year in its loans to the public. Eighty-eight periodicals are received. A Saturday morning story hour for children is a feature.

Ogden. Ogden is to have a library building, made possible by \$4,000 bequeathed by the late Mrs. Mehitable C. C. Wilson, of Boston.

Olathe. The Olathe Public Library opened its new Carnegie building recently with an evening program and reception. Miss Lena Bell is the librarian.

Topeka. The Kansas State Historical Library has 90,530 volumes of books, magazines, newspapers, and bound pamphlets. In its Kansas section alone it has 4000 volumes, having approximately every book ever published in Kansas, about Kansas, or by Kansans.

Wichita. The Wichita Public Library has a very successful story-tellers' league, conducted by Miss Myrtle Gettys, a public school teacher. The librarian, Miss Kathryn A. Cositt, is busy planning for the expansion of the library's work when the splendid new building is ready, several months later.

Winfield. The Winfield Public Library, in its Carnegie building, recently completed its first year with a "book shower" which brought 500 new books. The 3655 volumes of the library were circulated an average of five times each during the year.

TEXAS

Although provisions were made by the legislature in 1913 whereby a county might levy a tax for the installation of a farmers' county library, not a county, so far as is known, has availed itself of this opportunity. Miss Rose Leeper, librarian of the Dallas Public Library, has made the suggestion that an appropriation by the state might be an inducement for the county to levy such a tax. The state might appropriate for library uses a certain amount of the county's taxation.

Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON

Seattle P. L. Judson T. Jennings, lbn. (23d rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1913.) Accessions 28,491; total number of volumes 203,843. Circulation 951,063. Registration during the year 26,609; total 50,613, of which 12,033 were juvenile. (Borrowers re-register every two years.) Receipts were \$204,221.19; expenditures were \$210,735.79, including salaries \$82,957.05, books \$32,587.82, periodicals \$2,834.42, and binding \$10,688.14, the extraordinary expenditures being for repairs and for books for the new branch. The circulation record is a gain of 98,937 over 1912. Children's books constituted 37% of the circulation. The fiction circulated was 62% of the total, which is 2% less than last year.

Books were circulated from 495 distributing agencies—the central library, 7 branch libraries, 6 drugstore deposit stations, 24 engine houses, 443 schoolrooms, 6 playgrounds, and 8 special deposit stations.

The Queen Anne branch was completed, the opening exercises being held January 1, 1914. This branch, English scholastic Gothic in style, was built from the \$35,000 donation provided by Mr. Carnegie. The Henry L. Yesler Memorial branch library is now being built.

The library has for a number of years operated its own bindery, which in 1913 bound or rebound 20,777 volumes.

A table shows the average number of people seated and standing in the open-shelf room, counted each hour from 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. during one week in the late winter. The room will comfortably accommodate only 93 chairs and there was no time after 10:30 a.m. when these were sufficient. There were more people in the room at 3:30 p.m. than at any other time during the day, the average for the six days at that hour being 128.

An intermediate collection of books has been installed in the central children's room for children in the eighth grade and above who should be reading adult books but whose taste is yet so unformed as to need the most careful supervision. A set of Montessori apparatus

was purchased and has been on exhibition in the teachers' room and at each of the larger branch libraries. It may now be borrowed by those who are willing to assume the responsibility of transportation. 379 lessons on the use of the library have been given to 3952 children in the seventh and eighth grades by the head of the schools division and the children's librarians. A plan for classifying and cataloging pictures has been worked out and adopted, and more has been done for library publicity than ever before.

Tacoma. A new branch library will be opened this fall in the Lincoln Park High School. The branch will be administered jointly by the board of education and the library trustees. The school board will pay practically all the salary of the librarian of the high school library, will supply the room, light and heat without cost to the library board. At the same time the branch will be opened to the whole community generally, not only during school hours but probably during the evening as well.

UTAH

Murray. A new Carnegie library will be built here this summer. It will be built of pressed brick and concrete, to contain one story and basement, and will cost about \$12,000.

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

Arthur William Kaye Miller, keeper of printed books at the British Museum, dropped dead May 7 at the private view following the opening of the new wing of the Museum, to be known as the King Edward the Seventh's galleries. Mr. Miller, who was born in 1849, was a graduate of University College, London, where he was made a fellow in 1874. He became an assistant in the department of printed books at the Museum in 1870, and was made assistant keeper in 1896. From 1890 he had superintended the printing of the "General catalogue of printed books," and in the fall of 1912, after the death of Dr. G. K. Fortescue, he succeeded him as keeper of printed books.

THE LIBRARIAN'S MOTHER GOOSE

VIII. FINES.

*Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
How does your fine-book grow?
With nickels and dimes, and quarters sometimes
And pennies all in a row.*

—Renée B. Stern.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature.

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

Library in Relation to Schools

WORK WITH SCHOOLS

Making the library earn its salt. Willis H. Kerr. *Pub. Libs.*, Ap., 1914. p. 150-153.

The library is fundamental in education, for the "right sort of library rightly used supplies a natural means of self-realization and self-adjustment supplemental to all the other school agencies and effective where all other agencies fail." The right sort of library begins where the teacher's instruction ends. The library works all the time, and doesn't get tired. If the pupil has been started right in his years of schooling, he can continue with the help of the library, on a lifelong process of education.

Don't begin by condemning the bad book, but rather by recommending a good one. In most of us the love of books is not innate. It has to be impressed upon us by a personality. It has to be caught, not taught.

Why shouldn't every state have a law, as many states do, compelling school boards to set aside each year a certain sum for library purposes? Some states also offer state aid to school districts for library purchases from an approved list. If the library shows it can make good, it will get the needed money. And in buying books, don't always buy the cheapest edition. The possession of some specially good editions, with good illustrations, will command respect for the library.

Some system of caring for the school library is necessary, but it may be kept very simple. There should be a definite charging system, and regular daily library hours. No teacher should try to work without a library.

Library Extension Work

PHONOGRAPH CONCERTS

Opera for masses through talking-machines. *Musical America*, May 2, 1914. p. 5.

This article describes the work of C. D. Johnson, librarian at the Cossitt Library in Memphis, Tenn., in educating the masses in operatic music with the help of a talking-machine. Mr. Johnson, who is a grand opera enthusiast, began to collect the records some years ago, and frequently entertained visitors by playing for them such records as he had of some one opera, connecting the selections with a brief outline of the story.

In 1909, when an opera company was to visit Memphis, Mr. Johnson gave a series of lectures on their program, illustrated with selections on a talking machine, in one of the music stores. The concerts began a week before the opera company arrived, and were continued each day during the engagement. They proved popular, and were repeated on subsequent visits of the company. Mr. Johnson then began giving similar talks before clubs and in the various schools of the city. In all about 200 talks were given.

Interest grew, and he began giving one talk each week in the library. A Victor victrola has been presented to the library, with a few records. As yet public funds cannot be used to purchase more, so Mr. Johnson supplements the library's collection of records with many from his own stock. The talks are given in the library reading room, and are also illustrated with lantern slides showing the stage settings, costumes, etc. The talks are always informal, avoiding technical language, and emphasis is laid on the fact that a considerable knowledge of grand opera and an appreciation of its beauties may be had without a study of musical technique.

Library Development and Cooperation

INTER-LIBRARY LOANS

State library effort in Illinois. *Pub. Libs.*, Ap., 1914. p. 156.

Editorial. Comment on the recent action of the State Library in Illinois in offering the institute a system of inter-library loans with libraries in all parts of the state.

Founding, Developing, and Maintaining Interest

PUBLICITY

How best to advertise a public library has not as yet become an exact science, but librarians are agreed that the library must have publicity if it is to accomplish its ultimate aim, to be of service to all the people. The Seattle Public Library, in its report for 1913, describes a number of ways used during the year to attract people to the library and to suggest how the library could be useful to them.

"Early in the year 65,000 copies of a four-page folder, describing briefly the various advantages offered by the library, were enclosed with one month's bills of the City

Light and Water departments. It was possible in this way to reach a large proportion of the families of Seattle.

"The library effectively advertised books for business men by having a display of books at the annual show of the Northwest Merchants' Association held at the armory.

"The library took part in the exhibition conducted by the Central Council of Social Agencies of the work of the principal civic and charitable organizations of the city. This was held immediately preceding the National Conference of Charities and Corrections.

"Much interest in books for mothers was aroused by lists for the home-maker distributed at a school on the care of babies conducted under the auspices of a group of Seattle's progressive women.

"A considerable number of lists were multigraphed, of which might be mentioned: 400 copies of a list on banking, mailed to the members of the Seattle chapter of the American Institute of Banking and to the principal officers of Seattle banks; 300 copies of a short list on immigration, distributed at a conference on immigration conducted by the Central Council of Social Agencies; a large number of copies of a list on poultry, distributed by a dealer in poultry supplies at the public market; 10,000 copies of a list for the home-maker, distributed in many ways during the year.

"The Schools Division has sent a bulletin each month to the principals of the grade schools for posting on their bulletin boards. These bulletins have called attention to pertinent educational literature and to library news of interest to teachers.

"Two thousand copies of a list of books suitable for gifts to children were distributed when the children's department had its annual exhibition of children's books at Christmas time.

"During the year 25 articles describing special features of the work of the library have appeared in the city newspapers.

"Twenty-four talks were given by different members of the library staff before various organizations. Part of these talks were illustrated by 75 stereopticon views descriptive of the work of the library. Among these slides is a series of twelve called 'How the library is useful to the individual from infancy to old age.' Slide (1) is a reproduction of a postal card which is sent to parents and calls their attention to books on the care of the baby. Each of the other eleven slides is a picture of a shelf of books for: (2) Little children; (3) Boys and girls; (4) High

school—college students; (5) Starting in life—choosing an occupation; (6) Business men; (7) Technical men; (8) Social workers; (9) Teachers; (10) Home-makers; (11) Life's enrichment; (12) Old age.

"For the last six months we have been sending out postals to parents whose names are listed in the birth notices in one of the daily papers, calling attention to two good books on the care and feeding of babies. From ten to fifteen postals are sent out each day, there being during the year about 4000 births in Seattle. This kind of advertising is bringing very good results.

"The city's first municipal day was held on June 5th and there was a parade of the city departments in which the library took part. The members of the Library Board walked, seven automobiles carried a representation from the staff, and two floats advertised library activities."

VACATION HELPS

This is what the public library is telling the people of Grand Rapids, Mich.: "The library can help you answer the question of where to spend your summer holiday and how much it will cost. There has been placed on the open shelves in the registration room a collection of guide books, books on camping, canoeing and resorts. Various railroads and steamship lines have sent the interesting things they issue in this connection, which may also be found in the registration room. A hotel guide also is a part of this collection. With all the helps at the library you can readily plan your vacation so as to get the most out of it for the least money."

PRIZES FOR READING

In order to stimulate interest in reading among the students of the Hobart (Okla.) schools during the summer vacation, the board of control of the Hobart Public Library has offered cash prizes to the boys and girls of the grades who display the greatest interest in reading at the library during the summer months. Prizes of \$3, \$2 and \$1 respectively are to be given to the three boys and girls of the third, fourth and fifth grades and like prizes to the three boys and girls of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades, who get the most good out of reading this summer. The librarian is to judge the entries and about the first of September will make known the winners.

WINDOW DISPLAYS

During the summer months the Passaic (N. J.) Public Library plans to display its books along business lines in various stores

along Main avenue and nearby streets, co-operating with these stores in window displays. The first exhibit was in a druggist's window. The books there shown illustrated the various sciences which combine to form the study of pharmacy: botany, chemistry, bacteriology, materia medica, and physics. A book shown in a window may be reserved at any branch of the Public Library and the librarian asks for recommendations of books along the line of the exhibits, for purchase.

The Portage (Wis.) Public Library has just made an interesting window display that has attracted much attention and favorable comment, says the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*. A small case of three shelves especially suitable for window exhibits and several small trays were prepared by the manual training classes in the high school. In these were placed a collection of the best new and recent books, carefully selected for their worth and timely interest, and arranged according to classes and marked by appropriate labels lettered so as to be easily read from the street. Selections from the many magazines of the library were placed in attractive positions on the floor of the window, while interior views of the library and samples from the collection of mounted pictures added to the appearance of the exhibit.

Placards and legends attracted the attention of those passing by. Among them were the following: Public library exhibit. Do you know what is in the library? These are samples. The library is yours. You support it. Why not use it? Ten thousand books in the public library. Some one of them may interest you. To get a book, go to the library, give your name and address. No expense. No red tape.

Labels like the following were attached to the different classes: Lives of men. The home. For recreation. To vote more intelligently, read these. To travel without expense, read these.

CO-OPERATION FROM WOMEN'S CLUBS

The committee on library extension of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs (Miss Mary E. Downey, chairman) during the last two years conducted a survey of library conditions in the prisons and other state and county institutions. It has sent out to the clubs of the state the following outline of work for the next two years:

First—To interest clubs to start libraries in towns having none.

Second—To work for tax maintenance for libraries now existing without it.

Third—To urge county seat towns to increase their funds and extend their service by becoming county libraries.

Fourth—In like manner to induce small towns to develop township libraries for the same purpose.

Fifth—To agitate branch library buildings for our cities. Only Cleveland, Cincinnati and Dayton yet have them.

Sixth—To secure buildings for libraries, where needed, through the generosity of Mr. Andrew Carnegie or other benefactors.

Seventh—To coöperate in making a library survey of the state.

Eighth—To urge club women who are members of library boards to attend district and state library meetings.

Ninth—To interest each club in the Ohio Federation to take club membership in the Ohio Library Association by paying the 50 cents annual fee which may be sent to Miss Blanche C. Roberts, Carnegie Library, Columbus, O.

Tenth—To see that high school students are taught how to use the public libraries in their respective towns.

Eleventh—To work for the observance of a library day in every town having a library by giving a program devoted to library subjects.

Twelfth—To continue interest in collecting books and magazines for completing files in libraries and for distribution to state institutions and country homes for the poor, children's homes, jails and other places of detention.

Thirteenth—To urge the clubs to visit and make a study of their public libraries and see if they are working at the highest point of efficiency.

CO-OPERATION FROM NEWSPAPERS

In order further to facilitate borrowing by the people of the people's books, the *Pioneer Press* of St. Paul has arranged with the city librarian to insert on the book page of the Sunday edition, each week, a list of the books added to the public library. The list has been published for several weeks, and has evidently been of use to the borrowers. It is planned to make it a regular feature of the literary page. The list will include all books of general interest added during the week, and will include the library call numbers. By checking it and presenting it at the library with his library card the borrower will find his summer's reading right at hand. If the use of the list during the season warrants it, the publication will be made a permanent feature of the paper the year round.

Libraries and the State

State Supervision

LIBRARY REFORM IN GREAT BRITAIN

Public library reform. Robert W. Parsons. *The Librarian*, Ap.-Je., 1914. p. 313-316; p. 348-351; p. 386-389.

While opinions may differ as to the final "way of salvation," there is unanimity in the conclusion that present conditions of public library service are unsatisfactory, that there is little coöperation in administration, and that limited financial resources prevent much good work from being done.

The essentials of a good library law, as given by Mr. Dana in his "Library manual," are endorsed as the statement of the ideal law. To attain the highest possible efficiency in the administration and control of public libraries, the writer urges the compulsory establishment of libraries throughout the United Kingdom, to be financed out of the national exchequer, whose officers shall rank as civil servants. Discussion of this proposal is divided into three sections.

Establishment. Assuming the necessity for the existence of public library service throughout the kingdom, it is proposed to frame an act which shall be compulsory and shall apply to all cities, towns, etc. A departmental office, to be known as the Public Libraries Office, is to be formed; and this office will be responsible for supervision of all libraries and reports, for the compilation of government blue books, etc., and for the preparation of an annual budget to be submitted to Parliament.

Alternative proposals are for an increased library tax, for the authorization of county councils to become library authorities, and for the establishment of traveling libraries for the outlying districts. It seems probable that active opposition would be made to an increase in the library tax in many districts, while the other suggestions are ineffective without funds.

Under the administration by the federal government, the country would be divided into "library areas," each area to possess a representative number of principal libraries, and each area to be further subdivided into districts. Counties might be combined so that the area and population served in each library area would be approximately the same. By this means the administrative committees of the different areas would be on an equal footing, and the grading of salaries would be facilitated. The use of motor book wagons in such a scheme would take care of remote districts.

Finance. The library tax to-day, in spite of the great increase in the work, is the same as it was in 1855—that is, not to exceed 1d on every pound except by special act. A more practical suggestion is for the preparation of an annual estimate of necessary funds, to be submitted to Parliament through the Public Libraries Office, such funds, when voted, to be provided for in the imperial taxes of the ensuing year. It was estimated, in 1912, that public libraries spent annually £1,200,000—less than the price of the armor on a single battleship. The demand is made only for a sum sufficient for the needs of libraries, for their more effective and efficient operation.

Officers. To accompany such a system of federal government for public libraries the following classification of officers is suggested: (1) Directors-in-charge, who shall preside over the chief libraries of the various library areas, and in addition shall constitute a committee to take charge of the administration of all libraries in that area and to render an annual report upon the work; (2) sub-directors, the present deputy-chief librarians, whose responsibilities will be increased following the enlargement of their chiefs' duties; (3) the other members of the staff, to be classed as chief assistants, assistants, juniors, and caretakers, etc. The chief assistants will be in charge of the smaller town libraries, which will become branches of the principal libraries under the proposed reorganization.

With such a scheme, under government control, every library could be provided with the right number and proportion of each class of assistants, and a practical system of training for assistants could be introduced, and it would be made possible to rise from the lowest to the highest grade of service.

Library Commissions

LIBRARY COMMISSION WORK

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission: what it does. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Ap., 1914. p. 64-68.

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission is engaged in a greater number of activities than any other of the thirty-seven library commissions in the country. It is the only one which is the administrative body in control of a legislative reference department, and the only library commission which conducts a library school.

These are the things it does:

1. It helps establish, organize, and maintain public libraries.

2. It loans books in rural communities and where there are no public libraries.
3. It provides opportunity for the education of those who cannot go to school.
4. It trains librarians for public libraries.
5. It trains men and women for special public service.
6. It helps legislators legislate.
7. It prepares and issues publications of value.

POSTAL LIBRARIES

Postal libraries. *Pub. Libs., Ap., 1914. p. 157-158.*

Editorial. The proposed postal libraries for Canada, while very possibly providing means for the distribution of books, could in no wise be called library service. The necessary connecting link between books and readers would be lacking. Similar efforts made in the United States, with the schools as distributing centers, have always failed.

LIBRARY USE OF PARCEL POST

At a special meeting of the library board in Butte, Mont., the last of May, it was voted to issue books by parcel post to residents of Silver Bow county, beginning June 1 or as soon thereafter as the necessary arrangements could be made. It was decided that those who desire to avail themselves of this privilege must comply with all provisions in regard to the holding of cards in the library. In addition they must each make a deposit of \$1. Of this sum 25 cents will go to the library for the trouble library employees are put to in mailing the books. The rest of the money will be used in postage in sending the books. The return postage will have to be paid by the patron. As soon as a parcel post patron's deposit of \$1 runs out, he will have to deposit another \$1.

Library Support. Funds

CONTROL OF LIBRARY FUNDS

Questionable methods. *Pub. Libs., Ap., 1914. p. 156-157.*

Editorial. The city council of Helena, Mont., has spent over \$10,000 of the library funds without the knowledge of the library board, leaving the library over \$1,000 in arrears. Such action is roundly condemned.

RAISING FUNDS

The Library Association of Oil City, Pa., has secured the sanitary cup concession from the management of Monarch Park, a summer resort. The small amount paid for these cups is expected to amount to considerable in the aggregate before the close of the season. All

receipts will be used in buying books for Carnegie library.

Government and Service

Appointment and Tenure

CIVIL SERVICE

Although the Denver (Colo.) Public Library went under municipal civil service a year ago, as did all municipal activities, civil service examinations will not be held for library positions until next fall. The original classification of library employees in Denver was with the general clerks employed in various city departments. The requirements, according to this original classification, simply related to general educational qualifications. As a result of the library's efforts the library was removed from this general classification and was given a separate class, which required of all employees a general education and also technical training. Although the civil service regulations, as voted for in the charter amendment, are still general, the Civil Service Commission has made provisions without violating the general civil service law which, seemingly, will not handicap the Denver Public Library in its work or in its selection of efficient candidates to do this work.

In the first place the examinations will be given first to those already holding the library positions and there will be no vacancies unless those already in the library fail to pass the civil service examination.

The questions for this examination will be on library work and will be made out by the librarian of the public library. The librarian will also correct these papers, and the Civil Service Commission has agreed that all candidates for this examination must first be passed on favorably by the Library Commission in order to qualify for the examination.

In case the library cannot fill a position in the public library from the list of local candidates, the Civil Service Commission has agreed that the library shall have the liberty of filling this position by some one outside of the city or state.

The Denver Public Library has recently classified its service and examination questions will be prepared to meet the requirements of each branch of service.

Staff

STAFF

In the report of the Harvard University Library for 1913 an account of the reorganization of the staff and of the arrangement for an improvement in salary, hours, and va-

cation privileges is recorded. The report says:

"We now divide our staff (excluding heads of departments) into five classes:

"CLASS I.—Clerical assistants, including typists, copyists, shelf-listers, recorders, shelf-mark changers, card filers, and others engaged in various ways on the records of the library under special direction.

"CLASS II.—Bibliographical assistants, engaged in the selection, classification, and description of books, and accordingly represented in the order, shelf, and catalog departments.

"CLASS III.—The administrative staff, including all who come into direct relation with the public at the delivery desk, in the reading rooms, and in the registrar's office.

"CLASS IV.—The care of the building, including, under the direction of the superintendent of the building, all janitor service (day and evening), cleaning, distribution of books, and care of the shelves.

"CLASS V.—Boys, for page and messenger service within the library.

"In general, assistants in Class II are college graduates or library school graduates, and most of them possess a good knowledge of several foreign languages; those in Class I must have at least a good high school education, and some familiarity with at least one foreign language is almost indispensable. Persons employed for special or temporary service and those who regularly give but part time to the library are not included in the classification.

"In Class II provision is made for stated increases of salary (\$60 or \$120) year by year from a minimum, depending on the previous training and education of the appointee, to a maximum determined by the character of the work performed. In this class three grades are recognized. The lowest grade has its own maximum reached after three years' service, but the more proficient and valuable members of this grade are promoted at the beginning of their fifth year to the next grade, in which they advance year by year to a new maximum. The third grade, not yet fully established, is for supervisors.

"For many years the regular working hours for the greater part of the staff were from 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. (omitting an hour for luncheon) six days in the week, or forty-five hours a week, but in summer the library was closed Saturday afternoons. In 1907 the weekly half-holiday was granted throughout the year, reducing the hours to 41½ a week. Some libraries prefer a shorter normal day

and think they get better results therefrom. We have not thought it well to reduce the regular day's work, but we now allow a little more leeway for outside engagements or periods of fatigue by declaring that while the customary hours remain as heretofore, 9 to 5.30 (Saturday 9-1) or 41½ hours in all, '40 completed hours of service in each week will be accepted as satisfactory.' Hours in excess of 40 hours a week may be used to offset time lost in other weeks, but not to increase the length of one's vacation. The practical effect of this arrangement will be that those who make the full time regularly (41½ hours) will be at liberty, with the consent of the department head, occasionally to take an additional day or half-day off without loss of pay, or may offset in this way short periods of illness, while those who find the present hours somewhat too long for good work may stop work earlier part of the time.

"It is particularly urged and recommended that the lunch hour be not shortened, as is done at present by a number of the staff. Those who take their luncheon in the building and do not need the full hour in the lunchroom should not fail to get *outdoors every day* (in good weather) before or after luncheon. Their own good health and the quality of the work they do for the library demand this, and in fairness to themselves and to the library it should not be neglected."

"In Class III the hours of service remain 41½ as heretofore, corresponding to the hours when the library is open, and in Classes I and V they vary for different individuals according to the needs of the library service.

"Each assistant hands in to the head of the department weekly a note of hours under or in excess of the normal, and these records are filed by the registrar. Each month the regular monthly salary is paid irrespective of any slight irregularities in hours, but at the beginning of the summer the number of working hours over or under what is required is reckoned up, and if necessary a corresponding deduction is made from the usual month's vacation on pay. The vacation may be prolonged, however, without pay, with the consent of the head of the department."

Rules for Staff

LIBRARY CLOTHES

The library board of Cleveland, Ohio, at a recent meeting approved a plan of dress for library employees. Here is the recommended mode of dress, as recorded in one of the Cleveland papers:

Dress: Simple waists, with lining or under-

slips of sheer materials. Sleeves below the elbow always. Neck never lower than "Dutch neck." If without collar, "V" necks or other low cuts should not be worn without a gümpe or dickey. If they come appreciably below the lower collar line, collars and ruchings should always be fresh and clean. Half-worn finery never has any place as part of a working outfit. Skirts not too tight; if slit, the underskirt should be sufficiently long and appropriate. Well-made tailored suits are always suitable and serviceable. Becoming selection and the harmony of colors are necessary to tasteful dress.

Hair: Should be arranged becomingly and simply, without hair ornaments or conspicuous bows.

Cosmetics and perfumes have no connection with business attire.

Jewelry: Very little should be worn, and only such as is in-keeping with a working costume, never anything showy or elaborate.

Footwear: Neat, comfortable, serviceable shoes, high or low. Conspicuous hosiery and dress slippers with French heels are in bad taste for working garb.

Hats: Should not exceed "locker space" in size.

Rules for Readers

Special Privileges

LIBRARY PAY COLLECTIONS

How to run a book-club in connection with a public library. Part II. *The Librarian*, Mr., 1914. p. 275-278.

Three months should be the maximum and two months the minimum period for which books should be issued, though they should be exchangeable as often as desired. Open access should be allowed, and fees should include use of the public library in case of non-residents.

A set of rules and regulations and also a form for a circular letter are given as models on which to work, and some suggestions in administration. First, the ownership of the book must be disguised, or at least inconspicuous; one stamp in the front cover and one in a fixed place inside the book should be enough. Charging is best done to the subscriber by name, and the recommended method is to have a folder, or folio book, for each subscriber.

Injuries, Abuses

VANDALISM

"These books are shut off from the public because certain vandals are mutilating

them." A neat sign attached to a silk cord drawn across the entrance to the art department in the Public Library at Newark, N. J., now notifies the patrons that, because of mean thieves among the readers, the public hereafter will be denied free access to this room. A visitor will no longer be permitted to select his book in this department by looking through the shelves, but an assistant will show the books, one at a time, until a selection is made, and then it must be consulted at a table over which a librarian will be in charge.

There have always been mutilations of books in the library, but the outrages have become so marked of late, especially among the valuable reference works in the art department, that the authorities have decided to follow stringent lines. As many as thirteen pages had been cut out in one section of one book which was shown recently. In another book on posters, which cost \$10, five full page illustrations were removed in one week.

It is remarkable that the thieves evidently are people of some intelligence and of a training which would seem to preclude dishonesty. Most of the books stolen are of a nature which would interest only a certain class. For instance, copies of a valuable law book have disappeared from the main library and the business branch within a few months. Not one miscreant ever has been caught and the library authorities find it difficult to believe that all the vandalism has been carried on without having been noticed by others. If the library users do not have sufficient interest in their books to protect them from these thieves other tactics will be adopted.

The moral effect of keeping out the patrons from the art department will be watched closely in the other departments before further steps are taken and it is hoped that the borrowers and patrons of the library will protect their own interest if they want their liberties continued.

SAND IN BOOKS

Attendants at the Far Rockaway branch of the Queens Borough (N. Y.) Public Library are warning subscribers against the danger of permitting books to become damaged by the sand on the ocean beach. On display in the library is a book which was ruined by sand. Sand blew between the leaves and then worked its way into the hinges of the leaves and into the binding, until the latter was broken, the leaves separated, and the entire book forced out of shape.

Administration

General. Executive

STATISTICS

Library statistics again. O. R. Howard Thomson. *Pub. Libs.*, May, 1914. p. 187-190.

An article based on an examination and comparison of the reports of several libraries. Mr. Thomson believes the most vital problem in the library of to-day is that of adequate financial support. It is not the number of books circulated or the number of dollars appropriated that is significant, but only their proportion to the number of people supposed to be served.

The last report of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore contains a comparative table showing the resources, work, and expenditures of libraries in 30 cities having a population of over 100,000 persons, and also Springfield and Somerville, Mass. In ten of these cities 50 cents or more per capita were spent, and the rate decreased to 17 cents for Chicago, 16 cents for Baltimore, and 15 cents for Philadelphia.

Second, the cost of library service is shown to be increasing, due probably to higher purchase prices of books, to more scholarly service rendered, and to larger stocks to be cared for. The average annual per capita expenditure as given in the Pratt report is 34 cents; in the list tabulated by Dr. Bostwick in 1908 it was 29 cents. The average annual per capita circulation in the Pratt list is 2.5; in Dr. Bostwick's list 2.4.

The need of an A. L. A. handbook of library statistics, to be issued annually, is becoming daily more apparent. If libraries were grouped into classes according to their population such statistics would be made easily available for comparison. A short table is submitted as an example of how this material might be arranged in simple form. Total and per capita figures are given for number of volumes, circulation, borrowers, and expenditures, and percentages for books, magazines, and bindings, for salaries, for building charges, and for other miscellaneous items.

As there are only 229 cities in the United States of more than 25,000 population, it should not be very difficult for the A. L. A. to prepare an analytical list of their libraries. Later the list of the 372 towns with population between 10,000 and 25,000 might be treated in the same way, and possibly university and college libraries also.

Treatment of Special Material

MAPS

A model of the cabinet used by the Newark

(N. J.) Public Library for filing maps was shown at the exhibit held by the Special Libraries Association during the Washington Conference. This system, by which hundreds of large atlas-like maps are mounted and filed like so many small cards in a ready reference cabinet, has been attracting the attention of librarians throughout the United States. The cabinet, as in use in the branch, consists of two plain wooden boxes, each about three feet high and 2½ feet wide. They are placed side by side on the floor. The mountings of the maps are all of uniform size. The arrangement is according to the alphabet. In the cabinet are all kinds of maps, some showing the character and products of the earth in different sections, especially in New Jersey, but they by no means afford the only geographical data at the branch's command. Maps of more than 1000 cities in the United States and other countries are in the collection. The branch specializes, however, in maps of New Jersey, and especially Newark.

Accession

DISPOSAL OF NEWSPAPERS

Miss Zaidee Brown, the new librarian of Long Beach, Cal., has inaugurated an innovation in the disposal of such of that library's newspapers as are not kept for binding. Hereafter the outside newspapers received at the library after a few days on file will be given away to any person calling for them, preferably to persons residents or former residents of the city in which the newspaper is published. By the adoption of this plan Miss Brown believes that many families will be enabled to keep in touch with the affairs of their home state or city at no expense to themselves and no additional expense to the library. Heretofore it has been customary for the library to retain the papers until a large amount accumulated and they were then sold for waste paper or thrown away.

Cataloging

CATALOGING RULES

Condensed cataloging rules as followed in the University Library, Aberdeen. *Aberdeen Univ. Lib. Bull.*, Ap., 1914. p. 273-300.

A summary prepared for the purpose of serving as a ready reference for those who write the title slips, and here printed for the benefit of users of the *Bulletin's* lists of new accessions. The various forms of author entry are covered, with rules for cross references; the title, imprint, and collation; rules for filing, and a subject index to all the rules.

SUBJECT HEADINGS

The Newark (N. J.) Public Library has printed on five large sheets the official list of the several thousand subject headings covered in the library's vertical files. The listing of these headings will prove a great convenience to those consulting the files, and must increase the usefulness of the files.

Reference

PERSONAL GUIDANCE

A new idea in library work. "Ex-librarian." *Pub. Libs.*, May, 1914, p. 190-191.

A plea for the enlargement of that part of library work dealing directly with helping students and earnest readers. "Would it not be practicable for the larger libraries, at least, to have an assistant whose business it would be not only to aid readers during regular periods of the day, but to conduct at stated times a regular lecture-recital, with illustrations?"

Much would depend on the personality of such a helper. While there may not be a large number of assistants adapted to such work, there are undoubtedly some on the library staffs already who are particularly successful in meeting and helping readers, and a little special attention to promising library school students might develop many more.

Binding and Repair

GUTTA PERCHA BINDING REPAIRS

Librarians who have seen their books in gutta-percha bindings drop to pieces as the gutta-percha dries, and who have tried many methods of repair, will be interested in knowing that the assistant who does the binding repair work in the Manchester (N. H.) Public Library has found her solution of the problem in the use of Gaylord's flexible glue. Whether the binding will be everlasting can only be proved by time, but it lasts at least as long as the original gutta-percha, and has the added advantage that the original cover, often very beautiful, may be retained.

Books to be bound with flexible glue are treated according to the directions given in Gaylord's catalog, with the exception that one strip of book muslin is used in place of the double stitched binder. As the double stitched binder is already glued and the book muslin is not, a thin coating of the glue must be applied to the muslin before putting the book into the cover.

In treating books which have been bound with gutta-percha use glue nearly full strength, applying a second coat after the first has set. Otherwise the process is the same as with the ordinary book.

General Libraries

For Special Classes

COLLEGE LIBRARIES

Special work of college and normal school libraries. Lucy E. Fay. *Pub. Libs.*, Ap., 1914, p. 146-149.

In almost every department, college library administration differs from that of a public library, administration being determined by the people who use the library. In an institution whose clientele is composed of trained experts in every field of knowledge, together with students just entering the field, the college library becomes the laboratory of an institution which educates formally. The public library, dealing with more types and working rather for averages, educates more informally.

In a college library book selection is largely confined to the needs of the courses of instruction given in the institution, and as far as funds allow, the needs of individual professors along lines of particular investigation should be met. The selection, however, must be properly balanced. Choosing books for the students is much easier, and is governed largely by what it is believed will interest them and will form in them a library and reading habit.

Except fiction and biography, books in a college library are generally classified rather closely. The decimal classification can be modified to advantage in several classes, and it is usually better to keep together all an author's works. Many inconsistencies of classification can be eliminated by a well-made catalog which everybody should be trained to use.

Training readers to use the library is the librarian's most important work. Everything else is subordinate. No librarian would presume to instruct professors in the use of books, but a library handbook can be offered to everyone. In some colleges, courses in bibliography and reference work are required; in more, they are elective; and in most they are not offered at all. Until such instruction is universal, the college librarian will have to resort to all sorts of devices to encourage students to read widely and intelligently.

The best solution of the problem of having a student-body trained to use books will be to train the high school teachers in normal schools. The teachers, in turn, can then instruct their pupils, to the great advantage of the latter. Until these courses by competent librarians are given in all normal schools, the great mass of pupils in the secondary schools will be neglected.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

The library and the graduate school. Guy

Stanton Ford. *Educ. Rev., My., 1914.* p. 444-456.

A paper read by Mr. Ford, who is dean of the University of Minnesota, at the meeting of the Association of American Universities, Nov. 7, 1913, at Urbana, Ill.

To put the matter briefly, he says that without access to adequate library facilities, no university is a university, or in other words, no graduate school (here regarded as the main feature of a university) is a graduate school. Access and not possession is the point to be stressed. What ought to be a commonplace of graduate school policy, is that the library is the one all-important institution making possible or impossible, by its strength or weakness, real university work by students and instructors. Thus the library's policy and administration and disposition of its funds are of vital importance to all. Most librarians welcome and cooperate with the library committees representing the university's interests.

These committees should have not more than seven or nine members, and they should include a representative of the graduate school. In recommending the expenditure of funds, three things may be suggested: (1) The wisdom of putting at the disposal of the graduate school administration without conditions, as generous a sum as is possible. (2) Departments doing real graduate work have first claim where there is any margin over the reasonable needs of undergraduate classes. (3) If these two recommendations fail of approval, the establishment of a "sets fund" is advised. This fund would be used for the purchase of great sets of learned publications whenever opportunity is offered.

Graduate workers need especially the use of an adequate cataloging and classification system. The proper management of the exchange department may do much to assist in the accumulation of valuable material, and the subscription to sets of catalog cards of their collections issued by the great libraries, will be of great value in locating rare material.

If neighboring universities would cooperate more freely when building up their collections, as well as in the loan of volumes already accessioned, the library funds could be made to give much greater results.

Departmental distribution of books, except for the most needed and constantly used reference works, is regarded as a disadvantage involving unnecessary duplication. Books or sets of too great value to be duplicated or of interest to several departments may be deposited from time to time in departmental

libraries. In view of the central position of the library the interests of the university as a whole are involved at all points, and consequently all library matters should be treated from the broad point of view of the university as a whole.

For Special Classes—Children

PICTURES, USE OF, WITH CHILDREN

The Queens Borough Public Library has instituted the presentation to children of reproductions of the great paintings of the world in order to familiarize them with the work of the great masters. The means and the manner are simple, and no straining after great effects or results has been attempted. A small collection of colored prints, representing the work of one master, has been hung in the children's room, and in connection therewith story hours have been held. Small collections of books have been shelved beside the exhibit, for use in the reading room or at home. The books collected are by no means those written for children only. They include Knackfuss, Kugler, Berenson, Lübke, Fromentin and La Farge, as well as books written in popular style, for the older people come to look and admire as well as the children. The pictures used are the Seemann prints. They are of various sizes, corresponding in proportion to the pictures they represent—none of them larger than twelve inches in height or width. They are printed in colors, and for work so inexpensive, give a good idea of the originals. They cost 25 cents each, and are framed in simple moldings at about 30 cents additional. A paper covered catalog of the prints, giving small cuts, may be had for 25 cents. It contains 200 "old masters," and a large number "from the galleries of Europe" by serial number, also an alphabetical list, by painter.

The library has five sets, containing from six to twelve pictures each: Rembrandt, Raphael, Dürer, Franz Hals and Murillo, and expects to add more. These exhibits do not seem to have led to much reading, they are more, as one librarian said, "like a presence over the children reading."

STORY-TELLING

Story-telling as a means of teaching literature. Frances Jenkins Olcott. *Pub. Libs., Ap., 1914.* p. 141-146.

Story-telling everywhere affords delight, and in primitive man the story-telling faculty was predominant. It has helped to shape minds and events, it has stimulated the imagination, and it has preserved the accumulated wisdom and ideals of the race.

The home, the school and the public library, all have a part in the literary education of the child. The home can foster the book-reading habit, the library can aid in this and can informally influence many children, but the school alone can undertake formal correlated work for laying the foundations of literary taste. Story-telling is the best medium for this, and may be used to arouse interest in history, geography, and nature study, as well as in connection with English work.

Story-telling to lead to better reading should be part of every school curriculum, and such stories should not be used as material for school exercises. It is better for the teacher who is constantly with the children to tell the stories. She can watch the results of the story, and can supplement them with advice and suggestions of other books. If the teacher has no time for the work, the children's librarian of the public library may be able to tell stories in the school.

The more unaffected the presentation of the story the more successful will it be with the children. Preparation should be made from an original version if possible, rather than a re-written one, and the story should be read and re-read till plot and style and vocabulary have been assimilated. Desultory story-telling will never lead to a satisfactory evolution of literary taste. To gain the best results a carefully prepared year's program should be arranged for the whole school. It should be graded and the work of the grades correlated. With older children reading aloud may be substituted to advantage. In such cases the reading should stop at a critical point in the narrative.

The immediate effects of such a course are to arouse the pupil's powers of thought, broaden his vision, increase his vocabulary, and to stimulate his mind generally. This makes his work in all classes more intelligent, and enables him to get greater benefit from both school and library.

Reading and Aids

Aids to Readers

A "GOOD BOOK SHELF"

"The 'Good Book Shelf' at the Carnegie Public Library now has been in operation six weeks," according to an item in the Shelbyville (Ind.) *Democrat*. "It consists of a shelf of 25 or 30 books kept at the delivery desk from which patrons of the library can select books to take home to read or read in the reading rooms. These books are selected by the advisory committee or others who have read them or know them to be good and worthy of a more extensive reading than they

have been getting. In the six weeks the shelf has been replenished twice and of the first lot placed upon it, all have gone out once but four, and several have gone out more than once. So it seems that the 'Good Book Shelf' meets a need of the patrons of the library."

Character of Reading

RURAL READING

A survey of rural literacy. W. Dawson Johnston. *Pub. Libs.*, Ap., 1914. p. 100.

A review of the "School and economic survey of a rural township in Southern Minnesota," by Prof. Carl W. Thompson and G. P. Warber, showing that while reading is a form of recreation in 66% of the homes, only 45% of the young people "do any reading worth mentioning." Results of the inquiry are tabulated, and percentages are given for some of the periodicals most widely read.

Bibliographical Notes

An editorial announcement in *The Librarian* says that it is now practically an assured fact that "Best books of the year," based on the "Best books" department of that monthly, will be issued in an annual volume. In addition a continental "Best books" will be added. The books will be classified according to both the Dewey and the Brown systems, and an author index will be added. The size will be crown quarto, of from 350-400 pages, and the price will probably be 7/6 net. On orders received before Dec. 31 it will be 6/- net. A. J. Hawkes will be general editor of the English section, W. George Fry will have charge of the Brown subject classification, and it is hoped that Dr. Rappoport may edit the foreign section. An "Index to periodicals," to cover more than one hundred and fifty English and foreign periodicals, is also planned. The subscription price has been fixed at 9/- quarterly, but a reduction later is anticipated. The Index will be arranged on the Brussels extension of the Dewey decimal system. There will be an index to this classification and also an author index.

Many librarians do not seem to be familiar with the department of "Reports and documents" conducted in the quarterly *National Municipal Review* by Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, head of the public documents division of the New York Public Library. Much of the material listed is free, and many of its items would be very valuable to public libraries. The copy for April, the latest one received in this office, contains special bibliographies re-

lating to municipal government and municipal accounting, besides the regular list of current references.

The *St. Louis Public Library Bulletin* for May, 1914, p. 120-132, contains an index to the publications of the Missouri Geological Survey, compiled by Andrew Linn Bostwick, librarian of the Municipal branch.

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Smith, Harry W., ed. Annotated list of books recommended to secondary schools for use in teaching agriculture and related subjects. (*In Maine Bull. of Univ. of Maine*, N., 1913. 24 p.)

BIOLOGY
Clodd, Edward. The childhood of the world; a simple account of man's origin and early history. new ed. Macmillan. 4 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

BLOOD PRESSURE
Nicholson, Percival, M.D. Blood pressure in general practice. 2d ed. Lippincott. 6 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

BURGAGE
Hemmeon, Morley de Wolf. Burgage tenure in mediaeval England. Harvard Univ. 9 p. bibl. \$2. (Harvard historical studies.)

BUSINESS
New books on business. (*In Stockton [Cal.] F. P. L. Bull.*, N., 1913. p. 22-25.)
Detroit Public Library. Books for business men. 22 p.

CHAUCER, GEOFFREY
Fanler, Dean Spruill. Chaucer, and the Roman de la rose. Lemcke & Buechner. 4½ p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Columbia Univ. studies in English and comparative literature.)

CHURCH AND SOCIAL SERVICE
Ward, Harry P. The social creed of the churches. Meth. Bk. Concern. bibls. 50 c. n.

CHURCHES OF GOD
Forney, C. H., D.D. History of the churches of God in the United States of America. [Harrisburg, Pa.: Churches of God Pub. Ho.] 5½ p. bibl. \$2.65.

CITRUS FRUITS
California.—State Commission of Horticulture. California citrus culture; by A. J. Cook. [Sacramento:] F. W. Richardson, 1913. 10 p. bibl.

DRAMA
Mackenzie, William Roy. The English morali-

ties from the point of view of allegory. Ginn. 3 p. bibl. \$2. (Harvard studies in English.)

EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Harris, Mary Brocas, comp. The altar of fellowship; ancient prayers from the treasures of the universal church; and new devotions called forth by the needs of today; also Fragments eucharistica, the eucharistic devotions of the late Rt. Hon. William E. Gladstone. Milwaukee: Young Churchman. 6 p. bibl. \$1.

ETHICS
Alexander, Archibald Browning Drysdale, D.D. Christianity and ethics; a handbook of Christian ethics. Scribner. 4 p. bibl. 75 c. n. (Studies in theology.)

GARDENING
List of books on flora of California and list of books on gardening. (*In Stockton [Cal.] F. P. L. Bull.*, May, 1913. p. 26-29.)

FOLK-LORE
Wright, Mrs. Elizabeth Mary Lea. Rustic speech and folk-lore. Oxford Univ. 1913. 4½ p. bibl. \$2.40 n.

GEOLOGY
Johannsen, Albert. Manual of petrographic methods. McGraw-Hill Book Co. bibl. \$5 n.

GOETHE, JOHANN WOLFGANG VON
Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von. Faust; tr. by Anna Swanwick; ed. by Karl Breul. Macmillan. bibl. 35 c. n. (Bohm's popular library.)

GOVERNMENT
Beard, Charles Austin. American government and politics, new and rev. ed. Macmillan. 6 p. bibl. \$2.10 n.

HIGGINSON, THOMAS WENTWORTH
Higginson, Mary Porter Thacher. Thomas Wentworth Higginson; the story of his life. Houghton Mifflin. 30 p. bibl. \$3 n.

HISTORY
Marvin, Francis Sydney. The living past; a sketch of western progress. Oxford Univ. Pr., 1913. 11 p. bibl. \$1.15 n.

HISTORY, AMERICAN
Phillips, Paul Chrisler. The west in the diplomacy of the American Revolution. Urbana, Ill.: Univ. of Ill., 1913. 10 p. bibl. (Studies in the social sciences.)

HISTORY, ENGLISH
Baldwin, James Foadick. The king's council in England during the Middle Ages. Oxford Univ., 1913. 6½ p. bibl. \$5.75 n.

HOLBERG, LUDVIG
Campbell, Oscar James, Jr. The comedies of Holberg. Harvard Univ. 3 p. bibl. \$2.50 n. (Studies in comparative literature.)

IMAGINARY PLACES
Imaginary lands, cities, and institutions. (*In Quar. Bull. of New Orleans P. L.*, Ja.-Mr., 1914. p. 19-20.)

INDIANS
Henderson, Junius, and Harrington, John Peabody. Ethnology of the Tewa Indians. Washington: Gov. Pr. Off. 4 p. bibl. (Smithsonian Inst. Bur. of Amer. Ethnology. Bull. 58.)

IRELAND
Joyce, Patrick Weston. A social history of ancient Ireland. . . . 2 v. 2d ed. Longmans. 21 p. bibl. \$7.50 n.

JONES, WILLIAM WEST
Wood, Michael H. M. A father in God; the episcopate of William West Jones, D.D., archbishop of Capetown and metropolitan of South Africa, 1874-1908. . . . with an introduction by the Ven. W. H. Hutston. Macmillan. bibl. \$5 n.

LEGISLATIVE SYSTEMS
Kansas State Library—Legislative Reference Dept. Legislative systems. [Part III. Bibl. on the unicameral and bicameral systems.] 11 p. bibl. (Bull. 1.)

LIBERIA

Books and pamphlets regarding Liberia. (In Catalogue of Liberian exhibition of Chicago Historical Society, Mr. 23-Ap. 4. p. 8-13.)
The catalog contains considerable other matter of interest on Liberia.

LIBERIA—LANGUAGES

Books dealing with Liberian languages. (In Catalogue of Liberian exhibition of Chicago Historical Society, Mr. 23-Ap. 4. p. 32-34.)

LIBERIA—PUBLICATIONS

Liberian printing [publications]. (In Catalogue of Liberian exhibition of Chicago Historical Society, Mr. 23-Ap. 4. p. 22-29.)

LITERATURE, AMERICAN

Blount, Alma. Intensive studies in American literature. Macmillan. 3 p. bibl. \$1.00 n.

LONDON

Van Dyke, John Charles. London: critical notes on the National Gallery and the Wallace collection; with a general introduction and bibliography for the series. Scribner. 10 p. bibl. \$1 n. (New guides to old masters.)

MACHINE SHOP PRACTICE

List of books on machine shop practice. (In *Stockton [Cal.] F. P. L. Bull.*, O. 1912. p. 12-19.)

MAGNA CHARTA

McKeechie, William Sharp. Magna Charta: a commentary on the Great Charter of King John. 2d ed. rev. and partly rewritten. Macmillan. bibl. \$4.25 n.

MANUSCRIPTS

Jackson, Abraham Valentine Williams, and Yohannan, Abraham, eds. A catalogue of the collection of Persian manuscripts; including also some Turkish and Arabic; presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, by Alexander Smith Cochran, Lemcke & Buchner. 3 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Columbia Univ. Indo-Iranian series.)

MARYLAND

Catholic University of America. The Michael Jenkins collection of works on the history of Maryland. Washington, D. C., 1913. 28 p.

MINIMUM WAGE

Reely, May K., comp. Selected articles on the minimum wage. 1913. 48 p. (Abridged debaters' handbook series.)

MINING

Rutledge, John J. The use and misuse of explosives in coal mining; with a preface by Joseph A. Holmes. Washington: Gov. Pr. Off., 1913. 13 p. bibl. (U. S. Dept. of the Int. Bur. of Mines. Miners' circ. 7.)

MOROS

Reading list for the study of the Moros. (In *Bull. Philippine F. P. L. Mr.*, 1914. p. 147-150.)

MOUNTAINEERING

Special list of books on mountaineering. (In [New York Public Library] *Branch Library News*, May, 1914. p. 74-75.)

MUSIC

Cartledge, J. A., comp. List of glees, madrigals, part-songs, etc., in the Henry Watson music library [of the Manchester, Eng., Public Libraries]. Manchester, 1913. 197 p. (Music lists, no. 4.)

Oakland [Cal.] Free Library. Vesper collection of church music; finding list and rules for use. 39 p.

NEGRO

Russell, John H. The free negro in Virginia, 1619-1805. (Johns Hopkins University studies in historical and political science, series 31, no. 3.)

This monograph is followed by a 9-page bibliography, arranged under the following headings: Manuscript; Laws and court decisions; Public documents; Newspapers; Magazines and periodicals; Published parish records and local histories; Contemporary works and pamphlets, the number of the latter listed being 49.

NEW YORK STATE

Sowers, Don C. The financial history of New York state, from 1789-1912. Longmans. 3½ p.

bibl. \$2.50. (Columbia Univ. studies in political science.)

NOSE

Davis, Warren B., M.D. Development and anatomy of the nasal accessory sinuses in man; observations . . . Philadelphia: Saunders. 4 p. bibl. \$3.50 n.

NUMISMATICS

List of works in the New York Public Library relating to numismatics. Part iv. Conclusion. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Ap., 1914. p. 404-428.)

OCEANIA

Catalogue of books, views, maps, relating to Australia, Pacific islands, Philippines. Florence, Italy: Otto Lange. 34 p. (No. 34. 595 items.)

OPERA

Sonneck, Oscar George Theodore, comp. Catalogue of opera librettos [in the Library of Congress] printed before 1800. In 2 vols. Washington: Gov. Pr. Off.

Vol. 1. Title catalogue. 1172 p.
Vol. 11. Author list, composer list, and aria index. 1674 p.

ORIENT

Catalogue of books relating to the Far East and Australasia. London, W. C.: George Salby. 24 p. (No. 4. 472 items.)

PLOTINUS

Select works of Plotinus; tr. by Thomas Taylor; ed. by G. R. S. Mead. Macmillan. bibl. 35 c. n. (Bohn's popular library.)

POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Munro, Wm. B. List of references on police administration. (In *American City*, Ap., 1914. 10:362-364.)

An annotated list arranged under the following headings: General histories; Histories of police in later American cities; Police organization in America; Police organization in Europe; State supervision of police; General problems; Police statistics; Police appointments and promotions; Police equipment and records.

RELIGION

Galloway, George, D.D. The philosophy of religion. Scribner. 3 p. bibl. \$2.50 n. (International theological library.)

REPRESENTATION

Bibliography of proportional representation in Tasmania. (In *Papers and proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania*, 1913.)

ROME

Barker, Eitel Ross. Rome of the pilgrims and martyrs; a study in the martyrologies, itineraries, sylloges and other contemporary documents. Doran, 1913. 17 p. bibl. \$3.50 n.

RURAL SCHOOLS

Books on rural schools. (In *Stockton [Cal.] F. P. L. Bull.*, May, 1914. p. 17-18.)

SCOTLAND

List of works in the New York Public Library relating to Scotland. Parts III, IV. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Ap., May, 1914. p. 359-403; p. 441-517.)

SOCIOLOGY

Bridgeport (Ct.) Public Library. A selected list of books on social science. 5 p.

Selected list of books on social subjects, published in 1913. (In *Bull. of Russell Sage Found.*, L., Ap., 1914. 3 p.)

SOILS

Formation and nature of soils. (In *Stockton [Cal.] F. P. L. Bull.*, F., 1914. p. 19.)

STERILIZATION OF CRIMINALS

Meyer, H. H. B. List of references on sterilization of criminals and defectives. (In *Spec. Libr.*, F., 1914. p. 23-32.)

SUNDAY, WILLIAM ASHLEY

Frankenberg, Theodore Thomas. Spectacular career of Rev. Billy Sunday, famous baseball evangelist. Columbus, O.: McClelland & Co. 3 p. bibl. \$1.

TAXATION—UNITED STATES

Smith, Harry Edwin. The United States federal internal tax history from 1861 to 1871. Houghton Mifflin. 9 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Hart, Schaffner & Marx prize essays.)

VERMEER, JAN

Hale, Philip Leslie. Jan Vermeer of Delft; with reproductions of all of Vermeer's known paintings, and examples of the work of certain of his contemporaries. Small, Maynard & Co., 1913. 6 p. bibl. \$10 n.

VIKINGS

Vikings, privateers, and pirates. (In *Quar. Bull. of New Orleans P. L.*, Ja.-Mr., 1914. p. 20-21.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Books on vocations. (In *Bull. Medford [Mass.] P. L.*, Jl.-D., 1913. p. 30-31.)

Special list on vocational guidance. (In *Bull. of the Osterhout F. L.*, Ap., 1914. p. 6-8.)

WELSH LANGUAGE

Fynes-Clinton, O. H. The Welsh vocabulary of the Bangor district. Oxford Univ., 1913. 4 p. bibl. \$8.40 n.

WOMAN

Woman and her home. (In *Quar. Bull. of New Orleans P. L.*, Ja.-Mr., 1914. p. 17-19.)

Communications

QUERY

THE editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL has received the following query: For what authors, poets or others, does there exist the greatest demand, from reference librarians or others, of suitable concordances? The LIBRARY JOURNAL would be glad to receive and forward any suggestions from librarians interested.

A BAD PRECEDENT

July 13, 1914.

To the Editor of the Library Journal:

Since the members of the American Library Association in convention assembled are restricted in their introduction of new business to the offering of votes of thanks, and to presenting matters bearing on local arrangements, it becomes my duty to appeal to the Council and urge them to note the unhappy example set by the National Educational Association at their recent meeting at St. Paul, where, in addition to many pertinent resolutions, were also adopted resolutions favoring woman's suffrage, the teaching of sex hygiene, deformed spelling, and favoring the Mexican policy of President Wilson. Why nothing was said about Mr. Hobson and national prohibition, anti-vaccination, anti-vivisection, and dress reform is remarkable! It may be, after all, as well that in our Association the introduction of revolutionary topics should be restricted to the Council, if it shall be the means of defending the Association from the consideration of every fad, fancy, or whim which may be presented to a deliberative body.

The National Educational Association stands for the highest ideals and the best methods of conducting the school system of the United States; its career is honorable, and it has made history. By the introduction of sociological questions, passed in a large assembly on the motion of a Committee on Resolutions, it has committed itself to a precedent, which, to my mind, seems fraught with mischief. We all know that resolutions, usually presented in the closing hours of a session when the delegates are wearied, are often passed against the better judgment of many members who would be glad to discuss the subject and show the demerits, if proper time were given the discussion. Again, there seems to be a sort of sacro-sanctity attached to resolutions presented by presumably leading members of an organization.

The American Library Association should stand for high ideals, and methods best adapted to provide, according to its primary motto, the best books to the most people, with the least trouble. It should studiously avoid everything of a sectarian, religious, or political bias. As every library should have upon its shelves books on both sides of every mooted question, so librarians as a class should not put themselves on record as favoring one side or the other of controverted social questions. Individually, they should feel as free as air to prance with the Pankhursts, or hobnob with the Hobsons, if they like—to take sides emphatically on any question of sociological importance. But where opinions differ strongly as they do, on matters entirely unrelated to library affairs, there should absolutely be no resolutions passed which would cause the organization, as a whole, to take sides on any subject which does not belong properly to literature and its appraisal, or to library management, ideals, and administration.

GEORGE H. TRIPP.

New Bedford, Mass.

Library Calendar

- Aug. 31-Sept. 4. Library Association (English). Annual meeting, Oxford.
- Sept. —. Lake Superior Library Association, Ashland, Wis.
- Sept. 3-5. Pacific Northwest Library Association. Annual meeting, Spokane.
- Sept. 6-13. New York Library Association, Cornell University, Ithaca.
- Oct. 15-17. Keystone State Library Association. Annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS:

	PAGE
INDEX TO DATES OF CURRENT EVENTS IN 1913 - -	1-162
THE YEAR IN BOOKS - - - - -	163-194
SPECIAL LIBRARIES - - - - -	195-199
BIBLIOGRAPHIES PUBLISHED IN 1913 - - - -	201-218
PERIODICALS - - - - -	219-228
ORGANIZATIONS - - - - -	229-244
LIBRARY SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES - - -	245
SELECT LISTS OF LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA - - - - -	247-289
LEADING LIBRARIES OF THE WORLD - - - -	291-302
PRIVATE BOOK COLLECTORS (2,100 names) - - -	303-339
DIRECTORY OF PUBLISHERS (2,500 names) - - -	341-392
DIRECTORY OF BOOKSELLERS (3,200 names) - . .	393-484

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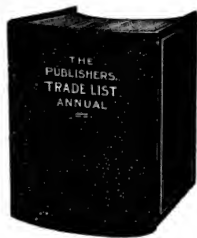
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Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
THE CHILDREN'S CORNER, A. L. A. EXHIBIT, LEIPZIG EXPOSITION	<i>Frontispiece</i>	THOMAS J. KIERNAN.— <i>W. C. L.</i>	691
EDITORIALS.	656	LIBRARY SERVICE IN SCHOOLS AND QUALIFICATIONS OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS	692
The shock of the European war		NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION—LIBRARY DEPARTMENT	692
Librarians trapped in Europe		STANDARD FOUNDATION LIBRARY FOR A RURAL SCHOOL	694
Increasing co-operation between libraries and schools		NATIONAL COUNCIL OF TEACHERS OF ENGLISH—CHICAGO MEETING	696
The true position of the school library		A LIBRARY INSTITUTE FOR DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.— <i>F. K. Walter.</i>	696
Libraries and the use of motion pictures		THE END OF THE EXPOSITION AT LEIPZIG	697
THE ADMINISTRATION OF HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES AS BRANCHES OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.— <i>Harriet A. Wood</i>	659	OXFORD CONFERENCE POSTPONED	697
LIBRARY WORK IN VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.— <i>Samuel H. Ranck</i>	662	CARNEGIE CORPORATION GIFTS—JULY, 1914.	697
LIBRARIES AND MOTION PICTURES—AN IGNORED EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.— <i>Orrin G. Cocks</i>	666	AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION	699
SELECTION AND COST OF EDITIONS.— <i>LeRoy Jeffers</i>	669	LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS	699
HIGH SCHOOL BRANCHES IN KANSAS CITY.— <i>Purd B. Wright</i>	673	California Library Association	
HOW THE LIBRARY OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION MAY SERVE THE SCHOOLS.— <i>John D. Wolcott</i>	676	LIBRARY SCHOOLS	709
THE MOVEMENT FOR BETTER RURAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES.— <i>Martha Wilson</i>	677	New York State Library School	
A PLEA FOR THE CATALOGUE.— <i>Agnes Van Valkenburgh</i>	679	University of Illinois Library School	
BOOKS AS A SOURCE OF DISEASE.	681	New Jersey Library Commission—Summer School	
THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF CHRISTIANIA.	684	University of California Summer School	
THE POSTAL LIBRARY IN CANADA	686	REVIEWS	702
AN AMERICAN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN PEKING	688	LIBRARIANS.	703
WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A LIBRARY ABOLISHES THE RENEWAL OF BOOKS.	690	LIBRARY WORLD.	707
		LIBRARY WORK.	722
		BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.	731
		COMMUNICATIONS.	736
		LIBRARY CALENDAR.	736

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	PAGE		PAGE
American Book Co.	4	McClurg (A. C.) & Co.	11
American Library Association.	16	Malkan (Hy.)	<i>4th cover page</i>
American News Company.	10	New York Book Co.	6
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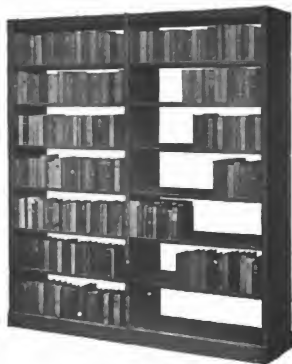
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THAT the civilized world, close linked in scholarship and art, no less than in commerce and finance, should within a month be in the grip of a merciless war would have seemed utterly incredible when the last issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL went to press. But as the frenzied expostulations of international business were powerless to check the torrent, so the restraining influences of the arts of peace proved equally futile in the crisis which within the month has overwhelmed the European world. What thought could armed camps take of scientific congresses and bibliothecal expositions? If civilization itself, as represented by the men who are truly bearing its torch onward, stands in the way of "mobilization," then civilization, it appears, is to be brushed aside. At first glance, as so many editorial writers have already pointed out, the prospect is a disheartening one. We have not heard that the Leipzig Book Exhibit has closed, but, in any event, the war must prove disastrous to it. The Oxford Conference, which promised so much of vital interest, has been "indefinitely postponed." Every journal bears word of similar "postponements" in scores of lines of scientific thought. M. Otlet, from Brussels, has sent out an earnest plea for the preservation of the enormous bibliographic and scientific collections gathered there in his charge; and his fears are but earnest of the irremediable damage of war, of destruction from which mankind and the race are permanent sufferers. It is monstrous to suppose that the librarians of France are in any sense the "enemies" of their fellow librarians in Germany. War is but a tragic interlude between events which really count. It raises no feelings with us but horrified bewilderment, for our own professional friendships are as sincere north of the Rhine as south of it. The world will always be the debtor

of German thoroughness in scientific research as it is the debtor of French brilliancy in analysis and English sanity in things political. Our sympathy is with each and all of the contestants, our only hope an early return of peace.

Meanwhile the war has caught many American members of the library profession abroad and brought many of them without doubt the annoyance and possible danger that has proved the unexpected lot of the European tourist this summer. The double magnet of the Leipzig Exhibit and the Oxford Conference drew an unusual number from this side, and the whereabouts of many are still unknown as the LIBRARY JOURNAL goes to press. Mr. Hill, of the Brooklyn Public Library, was caught abroad but was fortunate enough to be among the first to get out of the trouble zone. Mr. R. R. Bowker and Mrs. Bowker were, by last accounts, in Switzerland. Among others of the library profession now abroad are: Mr. Asa Wynkoop, Miss Adelaide Hasse, Mr. W. N. C. Carlton, Miss Josephine A. Rathbone, Miss Helene L. Dickey, of Chicago Normal College, Miss M. E. Ahern, of *Public Libraries*, Miss Jessica Hopkins, of Paducah, Ky., Miss Mary L. Titcomb, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. M. Hanson, Miss Cora E. Hinkins, of Chicago Public Library, Miss Grace E. Babbitt of Public Library of the District of Columbia; also, we believe, Dr. George H. Locke, of Toronto, Mr. C. F. D. Belden of the Massachusetts State Library, Miss Mary F. Isom of Portland, Ore., and Mr. Samuel S. Green of Worcester.

THE continued emphasis laid upon library work with schools and in schools is reflected in this school number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. It is reflected also in the increasing attention given the subject

in the programs of regular meetings of both educational and library organizations. This year, for the first time unless the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* is mistaken, the Library Section of the National Educational Association held a full-fledged conference of its own. The meetings of this Library Section at St. Paul, July 8, 9, 10, were enthusiastic and inspiring. To Miss Martha Wilson of the Department of Education of the State of Minnesota, especial credit is due for her unceasing efforts to make the meetings count both locally and nationally. A notable feature was the eagerness of some of the other departments of the N. E. A. to co-operate. The first session was a joint meeting with the National Council of Teachers of English at which both teachers and librarians discussed the "Cultural possibilities of libraries." The second session at the University Farm attracted 300 country teachers. Emphasis was placed upon the importance of equipping teachers for intelligent library work before sending them into the schools. Finally, to emphasize this spirit of practical co-operation, the chairman of the committee of the High School Section charged with the preparation of a library list for history, asked the Library Section for the appointment of a librarian to work with the American Historical Association.

An admirable statement of the true position of the school library, which we reprint in this school number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, was brought before the Council of the American Library Association, and received unanimous endorsement. Nowhere more than in the work of schools is the real value of the library as a factor in education more manifest, and it should go without saying that the school librarian should be a person picked for the work, ranked fairly, and paid properly. The too frequent practice of retiring incompetent teachers by giving them charge of the school library is a remnant of the dark ages in library work which should no longer be possible. The time

will soon come when every well equipped school that is to hold its rank in our educational system must provide for a school library, not only well selected but well administered, and this will mean the development of the post of school librarian—a connecting link between the two great functions.

THE *LIBRARY JOURNAL* is able to print elsewhere in this issue an authoritative statement of the present situation in a phase of educational extension work in which many librarians are interested and few have as yet been able for various reasons to do much, namely, motion picture exhibits. The difficulties facing the librarian are various. He faces a highly commercialized and powerfully entrenched industry which cannot be expected to be overfriendly to him unless, in the vernacular phrase, "he means business." Motion pictures are unquestionably coming to be an educational agency of stupendous value. The librarian cannot afford to ignore it. Oftentimes, unfortunately, he can hardly see how he can afford to use it. Nevertheless, as Mr. Cocks points out, dabbling with it, playing with it, is as unsatisfactory to the librarian as it is to the film manufacturer. Strange as it may seem, we are told by the film people themselves that there has been only a scattered demand for the finest type of film on the part of libraries. They also, we are told, and this is more easily explicable, "have been unwilling to pay the prices necessary to obtain films which cost much to produce." We believe it to be the function of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* to develop so far as possible a demand for such films, for just as the demand increases, the supply will appear. Apart from the educational departments of some of the larger motion picture manufacturers, the work of handling the exchange end of educational pictures is being developed by at least three companies with a larger or smaller amount of capital and experienced ability in this field.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES AS BRANCHES OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES*

By HARRIET A. WOOD, *Supervisor of High School Branches, Library Association, Portland, Oregon*

THIS rather formidable heading might well be changed to "The supreme opportunity of the public library." Long have public libraries hoped for popular recognition as educational institutions, but fulfillment has been slow because of the lack of a teaching force. Women's club leaders and university extension lecturers have helped and public school teachers have responded nobly as individuals, but we librarians must acknowledge that our point of view has been very little understood by educators. The fact that no officer of the National Educational Association took any part in the discussion of the Library Section at the Salt Lake City meeting or, so far as known, attended its sessions, is indicative of the insignificant place that libraries hold in elementary and secondary education. If we librarians are to be welcomed into the councils of educators as co-workers we must have first-hand knowledge of school conditions. This can be gained by reading educational books and magazines and by observing intelligently and sympathetically the work of teachers and pupils in the schoolroom. The term "teacher" should be taken in its widest sense to include all leaders of study groups whether public or private. When teachers and librarians depend upon each other for inspiration there will be an exchange of ideas upon educational movements and upon book values that will affect the school and library tremendously. The stream of influence must flow from the school into the library just as steadily as from the library into the school, if educational isolation is to be made a thing of the past. If this ideal is faithfully followed a body of intelligent book lovers will be developed. Training the young people of the rising generation to work out their own salvation in the laboratory

of books means to lead them from the textbooks and selected libraries of the school to the larger resources of the local branch and central libraries, the state library, the special libraries, and the great national library at Washington, as well as to inspire them to accumulate for themselves those books that represent their own tastes and personal developments. The joint work of teacher and librarian is to remove all handicaps in this intellectual race. Days in school are few compared with days after school, and the present tendency in education is to acquaint young people with the environment in which they are to live. What library system will serve best in the solution of this problem? Every community must face this question, for no school worthy of the name can exist without its laboratory of books, the only laboratory that every pupil may use throughout life.

One of the most recent solutions offered is the cooperation of the school boards and library boards in the support and management of school libraries. The elementary school seems to be best served by the small class room library in charge of the teacher, together with a very carefully selected building library of the most vital reference books. The high schools, however, need larger collections and the service of special librarians.

The following cities among others are known to be trying the plan of public library administration of high school libraries: Cleveland, Ohio; Madison, Wis.; Newark and Passaic, N. J.; Portland and Salem, Ore.; Somerville, Mass. Tacoma, Wash., and Gary, Ind., have decided upon this course, and Manchester, N. H., expects to do so next year. Before discussing the merits of the system let us glance at the practical adjustments that these cities have made. There seems to be a great variety, due doubtless to the condi-

*Paper to be read at the meeting of the Pacific Northwest Library Association in Spokane, Sept. 4, 1914.

tion of the treasury, the method of taxation, and to the pioneer stage of the work. In every case the room, furniture, fixtures, and janitor service seem to be provided by the school board.

Books and periodicals with binding and cataloging are as a rule supplied by the library board. In Portland the school board appropriated \$10,000 for two successive years, 1910 and 1911, for the purchase of books for grade and high schools. From 1912 on, the book fund for school libraries has been a part of the public library budget. The public library has cared for the books from the beginning. In Cleveland the school board buys most of the reference books and magazines. In Madison the school board provides teachers' magazines, but all other books and magazines are furnished by the library board.

The question of who shall furnish supplies does not seem to be easily determined in libraries chiefly reference with records made at the central library. In Cleveland and Portland the public library board provides them for the most part. In Madison in 1912 the expense was equally divided and in 1913 chiefly borne by the school board.

Salaries at present are paid in various ways. In Newark the entire salary is paid by the school board, in Portland for three schools entirely by the library board, and in Tacoma three-fourths by the school board and one-fourth by the library board. Salaries at present range from \$570 to \$1200, the latter being the salary offered by Tacoma for the first year of the Stadium High School Library under joint library and school control. In so new a work salaries are not so high as they are likely to be when the position of high school librarian is on a firmer footing. It is to be expected that good work in this line will be rewarded by financial recognition. The chief endeavor should be to do a work that will provide lasting results.

Advocates of the organization of high school libraries as branches of public libraries recognize the splendid work that is being done in libraries under school management, realizing that spirit and equip-

ment are larger factors in the success of a library than any scheme of organization. In this discussion, however, it is assumed that an organization presenting the fewest handicaps is being constantly sought by educators who hold themselves open to conviction. Mutual confidence must form the basis for any such union of forces, and complete sympathy with the work and ideals of both institutions will surely result from the close alliance. The public library wishing to have the great privilege of entering the school must inspire the school authorities with faith in its ability to carry on the work satisfactorily and with belief in its readiness to enter into the life of the school.

The community at large will profit by the close coordination of its two greatest educational forces. Undoubtedly this coming together of school and library is a manifestation of the modern movement toward economy and efficiency. While educational effectiveness cannot be measured by comparative statistics of cost because of the intangible quality of its product, nevertheless the first argument for this plan that will occur to the taxpayer is the economy in using the machinery of the library for the school and that of the school for the library.

Any one conversant with book-buying realizes that the order department of a library is obliged to keep constantly on the alert. The buying of books at right prices and in suitable editions is a business in which long experience and practice are essential to success. The order clerk must be an expert if the purchasing capacity of a library is to be kept at its maximum. The handling of the book-buying through the library gives to the school the advantage of frequent purchases at the best discounts. This is particularly important in cities far removed from book centers, for book bargains are difficult to secure even with the utmost promptness. Nor are the teachers and high school librarians ignored in the selections, for the order originates in the school. The high school librarian watches the new books at the public library and borrows for trial at the school those especially suitable. In some cases the copy at the central library will



EAST HIGH SCHOOL BRANCH LIBRARY



TWO BRANCH LIBRARIES IN SCHOOL BUILDINGS AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

be sufficient to supply the occasional demand at the school. Thus unwise purchases and unnecessary duplications are avoided.

A book that ceases to be of service in the high school may be transferred permanently or temporarily to another part of the system. Changes in the course of study and even in the faculty often cause excellent books to be set aside. The librarian of the board of education in one of our large cities testifies that numbers of books are thus put out of service. Whether the books were purchased with school or library funds, the school should always be consulted in their disposition.

The cataloging of books, so vital to their usefulness, is as expensive as it is important. Every high school library should be fully cataloged, as nearly as possible like the public library, without the use of short cuts, in order to enable the pupils to make the most of the school and public libraries, and to furnish an object lesson in system and order. If this cataloging is done by the catalog department of the public library, not only is there a saving in expense, but also a uniformity in method that greatly aids the young student in his use of public libraries. There should be harmony in the catalogs from the juvenile department up.

At first thought it might seem as if the high school library should be modified to fit the college library, but the vast majority of high school students will not go to college; their only universities will be public libraries. College students with their advanced training will adjust themselves to modification. In every way the librarian will emphasize the use of the library in the school as a laboratory where students may secure not only the information needed for the next recitation but the means of unlocking all of the gates of knowledge.

The high school library should be carefully selected to set right standards before young people. For this reason some school librarians hesitate to open the high school library to the general public. The problem becomes complicated with a varied constituency. Other librarians with Mr. Dana encourage the immediate com-

munity to use the library for reference, contending that "the presence of adult fellow-workers is stimulating to the pupils and it is well to have intimate knowledge of school conditions widespread among adults." Tacoma is to open its high school library for circulation three evenings a week as well as during the day, so that the merits of this plan will soon be well tested.

The high school librarian, freed from the exacting work of cataloging, can give her individual attention to personal work with students and teachers. A certain amount of bibliographical and analytical work is very profitable, but no high school librarian can be fresh for work with her public who is absorbed in record work during school hours or who stays overtime to do it. School librarians who attempt to do personal work in addition to the cataloging certainly violate the eight-hour law. One writes: "I have such busy days at the high school from 8 a. m. to 6 or 7 p. m. that I cannot write a line and have to bring all my mail home to answer." Another states: "I work regularly ten hours a day and do all my reading besides."

The high school librarian studies with the teacher the best methods of bringing books and readers together, and of making books not a necessary evil through which to make credits and escape from school, but a means of pleasure and the enlargement of life.

The high school librarian is the go-between whose attendance upon the meetings of school faculty and staff acquaints the worker in each field with the interests and activities of the other.

The general school librarian is indebted to the high school librarian in the selection of books for the upper grammar grades and they in turn are glad of the light thrown upon the high school work by familiarity with the work of the grades. The increasing popularity of the junior high school, which includes the two upper grammar grades and the first year of high school, is bringing about a clearer understanding between the teachers of the older and younger pupils, to the great advantage of the pupils.

The gulf that has existed between the

grades and the high school is thus being bridged and librarians should not be slow in noting the significance of the movement.

Close touch with the reference librarian prevents duplication in bibliographical work, especially relating to debates, and brings much helpful pamphlet material to the attention of the high school faculty. While important numbers of the magazines should be found on the high school shelves, the accumulation of pamphlet files of periodicals is superfluous if students are trained to the use of the reference room.

The high school librarian holds a unique position in the school. The students are brought into intimate contact with her every day during their entire course, and the faculty hold her in constant review. It is not surprising therefore that a wise superintendent recently asked, "What about the misfit in the high school library?" Great care should be exercised in selecting a librarian who seems equipped for this peculiarly difficult

and important position. The general requirements are a college degree, library school training, and previous experience in school and library work, as well as a personality that appeals to young people. In case of an error in selection, the situation can be more easily adjusted in a public library system calling for librarians possessed of a variety of talents than in a public school system where library positions are not so diversified.

Granted that the right librarian has been secured and provided that her hands are not tied with technical details, there is no one in the schools with so wonderful an opportunity to mold the lives of the students and to assist them in finding themselves in their life work. Through the very atmosphere created by the personality presiding over the library are the students receiving impressions that are preparing them for that self-mastery that is the true basis of self-government, not only in the school but in the world after school.

LIBRARY WORK IN VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE*

BY SAMUEL H. RANCK, *Librarian, Grand Rapids Public Library*

VOCATIONAL guidance, as we know it to-day, is closely related to the movement for vocational and industrial education; but vocational education, it should be clearly understood, is much broader than industrial education. It includes the latter. Furthermore, vocational guidance is not vocational education, though it is sometimes so spoken of. Industrial education is largely encouraged by the employers of labor who find that the schools do not send them boys and girls immediately fitted for the work they are to do as producers. This movement on the part of employers is due to a strong conviction that many of the things taught children in school are of no use to them as wage earners. The difficulty of the problem of our schools fitting children for industry is increased by the fact that most children are "motor-minded or thing-minded," while most teachers (especially women) are "word- or symbol-minded."

*Read before the joint meeting of the Michigan and Wisconsin Library Associations, Menominee-Marquette, Aug. 29-31, 1914.

Time was when the expense of the training of young people for industry was borne by the industry itself, through the apprentice system. Most of the industries cannot, or will not, take the time or trouble to train men and women for those industries, but wish the boys and girls to come to them fairly well prepared—preferably at the expense of someone else. The use of machinery where each individual makes only a fractional part of the finished product makes the old fashioned apprentice system impossible. In such industries many of the workers are operators of machines, not skilled workmen, and they enter these industries not from choice or by reason of preparation, but because of the first opportunity to earn wages.

Vocational guidance is the effort to guide young people into useful occupations for which they are best suited. This applies to every kind of occupation or work, to professional as well as to industrial and technical work. Vocational guidance is

simply an attempt to introduce organized knowledge into a field long left to blind chance.

Vocational guidance has been defined as the science of self-discovery, as an organized conscious effort of helping people to find themselves, developing in each person genuine manhood and womanhood. It has to do with problems educational and social, as well as occupational, for one's occupation is only a portion of a normal human life. Let me quote here the advice of one of the great engineers of modern times: "Make a *man* of yourself first, and afterwards an engineer." To help a person to find himself is a very big undertaking. On the results of it depend largely the usefulness and happiness of the individual, and ultimately of society. It is not only a problem of the schools and of the library, but it is a problem of society, and fundamentally it is a problem of democracy, for no one can be as good a citizen as a democracy requires unless he is engaged in useful work, in the doing of which he can find full self-expression, which alone can spell happiness. All this means that he must be temperamentally, intellectually, and physically adapted for his work, and that he has a noble conception of the ends and aims of life and of what constitutes genuine success. It is the very great privilege of the librarian to place in the hands of readers the books of the wisest men of all ages, whose words and thoughts still live and help others to live, by helping them find themselves.

Along with this self-discovery goes the necessity of "preserving to the individual his ambition to aspire to make of himself what he will"—the most glorious prerogative of a human being. A democratic society ought not to tolerate for one minute the thought that our boys and girls before they leave school, or a few years thereafter, can be shunted into a line of work which they are expected to follow the rest of their lives. In that direction lies a society based on the idea of caste. No person, however great his knowledge of occupations, or vast his experience in life, can ever tell with exactness what any given individual is best fitted to do. He can only suggest the opportunity that certain occupations offer and discuss with the person his possible adapta-

bility for them. With this knowledge and help each person must work out his own salvation.

The work of the vocational director or guide is not only to help a person to find himself and to realize the most of his possibilities, but it is just as important for the guide to steer young people away from a vocation as into it, by pointing out the limitations that are a part of particular lines of work. He must systematically instill in the thought of serious-minded young people the challenge, What has this occupation to offer me?

Perhaps I can best illustrate this point by citing two instances that came under my observation recently. Some time ago I had the privilege and pleasure of going through a factory in Detroit that employs some 3,000 persons. It is an institution that has an international reputation. The work is high grade and the wages and factory conditions excellent, but the thing that most impressed itself on my mind was the fact that the workers were nearly all young men. On asking about this the superintendent who was my guide stated that in that particular factory forty years was the dead line, that when a man reached that age, with rare exceptions, it was the policy of the institution to let him out. The only thought in the management of this factory was the quality and quantity of the product turned out, the most possible in a given length of time. By the time the young men who go into that factory reach the age of forty they are nervously incapacitated for keeping up the pace and the institution drops them, and they are then thrown on the world to begin anew their struggle for life. Such a factory may be a great commercial and financial success, but I cannot help believing that an institution that deliberately scrapes men by the time they are forty is a curse to the social life of its community, and to the men who must work in it. It is the business of those who are giving vocational guidance to know the limitations that go with an institution of that kind. It is most decidedly *not* the chief business of the public with its taxes to train workers for an institution that expects to scrap them at the age of forty.

Last June I visited a factory for the

manufacture of men's clothing, in Cleveland, where about 1,000 persons are employed, two-thirds of them women. The sanitary and other appointments of this factory are all that could be desired; in fact they are very much better than the working conditions in the average public library. By the way the people moved, however, one could not help but realize that everyone was working at tremendous pressure and speed, for nearly everything was done on a piece-work basis. One of the impressive sights was a man with a tablet before him and two stop watches, analyzing and recording the motions of a worker at her machine. In a group of workers who were perhaps making button-holes, or another group who were simply sewing in pockets, or perhaps making the bands for the belt to hold up trousers, before machines going at tremendous speed, the stop watch man was watching a new girl, analyzing her motions, finding out where her lost time occurred, for the purpose of coaching her in the effort to increase her speed of production three or four times; in other words, the driving of the individual, and the regulation of the routine of the individual, were all directed to the purpose of getting the largest possible amount of product with the least amount of expenditure of time and energy as well as space. I was told that for this work the average American was not well adapted, that it required persons from families of a foreign race of the first or second generation, who were able to withstand the nervous strain of work under such conditions.

Now I find no fault with economic and industrial efficiency, and the methods of scientific management to help us arrive at such efficiency. We need much more of this sort of efficiency in all our occupations, libraries included. But I do insist that such efficiency shall not be at the expense of the vitality of the worker and his efficiency as a factor in human society. It is the business of the vocational guide to understand and know working conditions and their effect on the worker; for vocational guidance operates not only for economic efficiency, but for social efficiency.

In its early stages vocational guidance concerned itself largely with that of finding

a job for the boy or girl. At the present time where vocational guidance is organized through the public school system the emphasis has been largely transformed into the effort to keep boys and girls out of industries as long as possible, by convincing them and their parents that the best thing they can do at the school age is to continue in school. This means that those who endeavor to act as vocational guides must know the facts (as they have been brought out in a number of investigations) of the great economic value to the child of his continuance in our schools with all their present faults, real or imaginary. There are others who believe that the persons most in need of vocational guidance are the teachers and parents, rather than the boys and girls themselves.

A vocational guide or vocational counselor, in addition to knowing the industries, must also know the individual boys and girls. This view is based on the idea that it is because of the failure of teachers and parents to understand life and the problems of the child, and because of the lack of proper teaching in the schools, that children go into industry so soon and so poorly prepared. The facts back of this view are those studies that claim to show that nearly three-fourths of the children who leave school when the law allows, do so not because of direct economic pressure in the home, but because the school has lost its grip upon them.

At the recent national conference in Grand Rapids the present trend of vocational guidance was summarized as follows:

"(1) The work began originally with the attention given to various types of misfits in the social settlements. It was based on what might be characterized as a 'niche' theory of society, which states the problem as that of finding the particular place or station (niche) in life which exists somewhere for each individual. (2) In the second stage it was held to be the duty of society to tinker with, and in some way to patch up, individuals that are defective. (3) The idea was conceived of working through the public schools to prevent individuals from being spoiled in the making. (4) Next came a shift in emphasis to the necessity of vocational training. (5) And

finally we have come to a recognition of the necessity for an educational survey of the community in order to determine and to make known the facilities and opportunities that are already available, and for a survey of the industries in order to determine what the real needs are. The present tendency undoubtedly is to seek to utilize the public school system as the agency for the prosecution of the work, looking toward the solution of these great problems."

Where does the library and the librarian come in in all this vocational guidance scheme, particularly for the boys and girls who have left school and are earning wages, most likely a blind alley job? First of all the librarian must know and thoroughly understand the vocational opportunities of his own community. This means working conditions, wages, hours of labor, chances for personal improvement, chances for advancement in wages, etc., as well as the hazard to life and limb and health. In short, the business of the librarian who attempts to give vocational advice is to know the full social significance of the industries and occupations of his community. This is a very big job, a bigger job than most of us have time to undertake. The smaller the community, however, the easier it is for the librarian to master it.

Next, the librarian must know the literature that relates to these occupations in his community, so that he may help the boys and girls at work in them to find themselves and improve themselves in the work they are daily doing. In this direction the librarian has the greatest opportunity once you get such persons into your library. To get a young person interested in reading and studying about his work is an achievement that will mean much to him, to his employer, and to society at large. It is the kind of vocational guidance, a kind of vocational enlightenment, that makes for the highest efficiency. And here the average librarian can do more than in any other way. By a better understanding of his job, such as one can get from library books, the worker learns to see his work whole, and that will dignify it and give him a self respect and an interest that is of the utmost value to himself and to society.

Third, the librarian must know something about the opportunities of occupations and the literature relating to them in other communities, so that he may know what to place in the hands of particular boys and girls who wish to seek such opportunities elsewhere, especially in a community where the outlook is limited.

And finally the librarian must personally know the boys and girls. This is absolutely necessary for worth-while work in this direction. Nothing can take the place of this personal knowledge. And it is this that is most difficult for the librarian in a large city to get. A certain amount of general work with worth-while books the library is doing all the time; but to deal with a particular case the guidance offered, or indirectly suggested, can only be given intelligently on the basis of personal knowledge.

In Grand Rapids the library and the schools have been coöperating in the work of vocational guidance for a number of years. The more I see of it the more I am convinced of the difficulties of the problems and the more I am convinced that vocational guidance attempted with a lack of comprehensive knowledge may easily do as much harm as good. In all this work, however, I am convinced most thoroughly that we should emphasize all along the line the fact that the most important vocation for which we are training our boys and girls is that of citizenship, and therefore, that we must emphasize the moral and social elements of life as over against the mere industrial or productive elements: in other words, that we are dealing with human beings with hearts and souls rather than with mere units of human energy who may be used for the production of things—and dollars. For after all is said and done the chief business of life is not the getting of a living, great in importance as that is, but to *live*, and to realize the full possibilities of human personality. To use the words of Dr. Saleeby, "The soul of all improvement is the improvement of the soul."

If the crowns of all the kingdoms of the empire were laid down at my feet in exchange for my books and my love of reading, I would spurn them all.—FENELON.

LIBRARIES AND MOTION PICTURES—AN IGNORED EDUCATIONAL AGENCY

By ORRIN G. COCKS, *Advisory Secretary, National Board of Censorship*

THE libraries of the United States have failed to see the educational value of motion pictures during their period of growth in the last 15 years. These have now become overwhelmingly commercial and are supplied daily to over 17,000 motion picture houses. The libraries propose entering the field by exhibiting films which are peculiarly suitable for instruction and enlightenment. They must pay the price for their earlier indifference!

For years, the National Board of Censorship has been urging the development of the use of educational films. It has found many difficulties in the way, including an inertia on the part of schools, colleges, libraries, and churches. It is necessary to state these facts if librarians throughout the country are to realize the obstacles in the way of securing satisfactory programs.

There is no question but that splendid films are in existence. The manufacturers abroad and in the United States have scoured the world for scientific, literary, historical, artistic, scenic, and nature films. These manufacturers hold the sample copies of possibly 15,000 subjects, a part of which can be bought outright if desired. The trouble is not with the film supply, but with the ability of occasional renters to obtain from exchanges what they want, when they want it and at a satisfactory price.

In order to explain this technical situation, some facts should be given. There are a number of elements entering into the production, distribution, and exhibition of motion pictures. The raw stock of celluloid from which films are made has a certain life. The film base is usually inflammable. Before pictures are manufactured or exhibited, it is necessary to obtain splendid cameras, studios, staging, and highly paid actors and actresses, or to search diligently for proper out-door settings for subjects. The proper use of the camera is an art in itself. The skilful direction of people and scenes to obtain illusions is also a highly technical

business; even the production of travel, scenic, and scientific pictures with a minimum waste of film requires a high grade of artistic ability. When once the picture has been constructed, prepared with subjects and sub-titles, and has been submitted to the National Board of Censorship, it must be advertised, circulated among exchanges throughout the states of the Union, and await its demand by the exhibitors. In most cases, the man directing an exchange orders only a partial list of the films manufactured by the group of producers with whom he has affiliation. He rents the films to the exhibitors in circuits immediately around his city. The price for a day's use varies with the number of times it has run, the demand for the picture, its original cost, and the number of reels or parts.

All this process has been built up because of the regular daily demand of the people for entertainment and enlightenment. Let me emphasize the fact that the demand is regular. The manufacturers also know the percentage of film subjects demanded, whether it be thrilling, tragic, humorous, artistic, or educational.

The libraries which desire motion picture films are scattered. They make demands upon the exchanges only occasionally. They insist that films having comparatively little popularity in the commercial houses shall be furnished them. It is only natural that these exchange men who obtain their living from the regular demand of the commercial exhibitor are little interested in meeting the occasional request of the libraries for service.

The manufacturers and exchange managers realize that the increasing use of motion pictures in libraries, colleges, schools, and churches will, necessarily, draw away somewhat from commercial houses. They have cast their interest in with the commercial exhibitor and are loyal to him.

Another fact which should be stated is that librarians sometimes demand a conces-

sion in price. This has been the case many times in and around New York. They also have not always been business-like in the return of films.

The following firms of manufacturers announce that they have libraries of educational films which can be obtained:

The General Film Company, 71 West 23d St., New York City;

The Pathé Frères, 1 Congress St., Jersey City, N. J.;

The Eclair Film Company, 126 West 46th St., New York City;

Thomas A. Edison Company, 239 Lakeside Ave., Orange, N. J.;

The Gaumont Company, 110 West 40th St., New York City;

The Hepworth American Film Corporation, 110 West 40th St., New York City;

George Kleine Company, 166 North State St., Chicago, Ill.

There may be others, but these are the larger manufacturers. It is possible to obtain their books of educational films upon request. It does not follow that the films noted in these books can be obtained upon demand. Correspondence with the companies will undoubtedly make clear the conditions. A further fact is also important. The manufacturers of films withdraw from circulation most of their film subjects after they have been in circulation from 3 to 6 months. This gives them the opportunity to construct new films and to increase the profit of a lucrative business. Unless films are purchased outright, as time goes on it becomes increasingly difficult to obtain some of those which have been most beautiful and inspiring.

I desire to speak of solutions for these difficulties later. In the meantime, let us consider motion picture projecting machines and booths. Since the celluloid films are inflammable—though many of them are slow burning—it is necessary to protect audiences. Hence the fire-proof booth. Since pictures tend to flicker as they pass by upon the screen, it is important that a good grade of projection machine be obtained for regular exhibition. This minimizes the eye strain. Since most films are of standard size with standard perforations for exhibition, it is economical to obtain machines which will permit the display of the regu-

lation film. The ordinary machine costs about \$225 and a fire-proof booth about \$100. Many companies are experimenting to produce satisfactory small machines that cost in the region of \$100. This has been accomplished for small rooms and limited uses. Advertisements can be found in the motion picture trade papers.

A word about the psychology of audiences. Exhibitors everywhere testify that their patrons cannot be held with programs which are exclusively educational or consciously inspiring. The so-called educational picture has been used in many theatres as, in the motion picture slang, "a chaser." When these appear, the crowd leaves, making way for a new audience. An increasing number of exhibitors, however, recognize the appeal of the rest of these technical pictures and hold their audiences with them. A warning should be given to librarians against an attempt to furnish instruction at the expense of entertainment. A well-balanced program will produce a far more satisfactory result than a program which excludes laughter and thrills.

It ought to be clear by this time that it is no easy work to provide a regular program of a high grade. It cannot be done by a librarian who looks over a stock booklet and quickly makes two or three selections from likely subjects. This business should be left to someone who makes it a large part of his or her duty. He can obtain the films if the library is within striking distance of an exchange centre for films, but time, ability, patience, and money must be expended.

A final statement should be made about obtaining films. From the standpoint of the library or the school, the present system is unsatisfactory. The commercial companies with large stocks of films are not particularly interested in the occasional trade of institutions for education and enlightenment. Several organizations are in process of development which aim to cater to the forces of enlightenment in the community. It must be said that this demands large capital for the purchase of films and keen business ability to maintain a circulation which will be profitable. The organizations which have been launched are based

largely upon the plan of circulating a set program in 52 circuits composed of 7 members each. This will enable such a company to furnish 360 institutions with a five-reel program once a week at the initial expense for 230 reels of film. It makes it difficult, however, to obtain a varied program or to have it more often than once a week. The weekly rental for such a service will probably range from \$10 to \$25.

Another solution which would be more satisfactory for schools and libraries is the annual appropriation by the state of a sufficient sum to allow the purchase of a number of the best films each year by the state libraries or the state department of education. This increasing library of films could be held for circulation throughout the state at a nominal rental for libraries and schools. A committee skilled in the demands of these institutions for certain classes of films could make the selection. Such a plan pre-supposes, however, a far more general demand than there is at present for such purposes. The only other solution which has occurred to thinkers on this subject is the purchase at a large initial cost of a supply of films for rental and exhibition by some philanthropists or philanthropic foundation. Even this plan would have the disadvantage of being located in one section of the country and unable quickly and economically to supply the demands in various parts of the country. It would appear that either these social service film exchanges must develop rapidly and satisfactorily or public demand must cause the creation of state film libraries. In the meantime, libraries must make the best use possible of the commercial film exchanges or co-operate far more than they are at present doing with the motion picture exhibitor who is in their vicinity. Both librarians and teachers will be surprised to find a willingness on the part of many such men to furnish entirely satisfactory programs if audiences of library patrons, school children and their parents will be guaranteed.

To supplement Mr. Cocks' article the JOURNAL on its own responsibility prints below a selected and, it believes, an authoritative list of manufacturers of inex-

pensive machines and of companies which furnish educational motion pictures, in the hope that librarians who are interested in the use of motion pictures in the library may find the information of value.

Machines which can be furnished for a price around \$100 are as follows:

Pathéscope, Pathé Frères, 115 East 23d St., New York City;
Kineclair, Eclair Film Co., 126 West 46th St., New York City;
Phantoscope Mfg. Co., Bond Bldg., Washington, D. C.;
The Animatograph, Victor Animatograph Co., Davenport, Iowa;
Edison Home Kinetoscope, Thos. A. Edison, Inc., Orange, N. J.;
Nicholas Power Co., 90 Gold St., New York City.

These machines operate under different mechanical devices, with various forms of lighting, projection, protection of film, etc. Some of them advertise that the fire hazard is reduced to a minimum, and we believe all but one use the standard size of film. Screens, tickets, equipment, etc., may be obtained from the American Theatre Supply Co., 218 West 42d St., New York City. Any one of the companies mentioned will be glad to send complete information concerning their machines in response to inquiries.

There are at least three bureaus which have declared themselves ready to furnish film service of the kind desired in libraries, though no guarantee can be made at present that service can be obtained except within, possibly, 200 miles of New York. There is little doubt about the satisfactory character of the films they furnish. These bureaus are:

The Community Service & Film Bureau.
Rev. Charles Stelzle, managing director, 200 Fifth Ave., New York City;
The Church and School Social Service Bureau, Rev. Wm. Carter, president, 18 East 41st St., New York City;
The Motion Picture Bureau, Edward W. Robinson, Singer Bldg., New York City.

Besides these, the following large companies have educational departments:

The General Film Co., Educational Dept., 71 West 23d St., New York City;

Gaumont Co., Congress St., Flushing, L.I.;
Pathé Frères, 1 Congress St., Jersey
City, N. J.

Large commercial exchanges of the great film producing companies have many educational subjects on their shelves, and libraries and schools in different parts of the country desiring to obtain programs should

make a more serious effort to discover what these subjects are. Any motion picture exhibitor will tell the names of these exchanges, and an examination of their resources will show the investigator the great possibilities already existing for arranging programs well suited to production either in library or school.

SELECTION AND COST OF EDITIONS*

BY LEROY JEFFERS, *Of the New York Public Library*

ONE of the most important factors in the purchase of books for a new library, or in adding to a collection already established, is that of editions and their cost. No library large or small can afford to overlook the great possibilities of extending the purchasing power of the book fund.

As you all know, the day of the net book is fairly here. It is only a short time ago that Doubleday, encouraged by the success of all publishers in issuing their new books at net prices, decided to make their entire list net. Other publishers watched with interest, and as nothing unpleasant happened, Macmillan decided to try it. Libraries still continued to buy, and Appleton, Dodd, and Houghton have just come in for the feast by making their entire catalogs net. Putnam, Lippincott, and Little will do so in July, and before we realize it practically all publishers will do likewise. Let us consider briefly the result to a library.

Fiction was \$1.50 regular, less 33 1/3 per cent., or \$1.00 a copy for the first year; now it is often \$1.35 net, less 10 per cent., or \$1.22. After the first year of protection it was formerly subject to as much as 40 per cent. discount, which was 90 cents a copy on thousands of titles. Now there are very few libraries that secure over 25 per cent., or \$1.01 a copy. A greater discrepancy is evident with juvenile fiction over a year old, which is now 25 per cent., as compared with a former 40 to 44 per cent. In non-fiction the increased cost is even more noticeable, as thousands of titles are published at several dollars each. A \$5.00 book could formerly be purchased at 40 per cent. discount for \$3.00; now it costs \$3.75.

The immediate result is a flood of rumors from all over the country to the effect that libraries are securing better discounts than 10 per cent. on net books during the year of protection, from certain booksellers. Although the courts have ruled that the Publishers' Association cannot maintain prices, the bills of individual publishers rendered to booksellers and jobbers specify that their books are not to be sold at less than this rate. I think the fair and honorable way for libraries is to respect the wishes of the publisher and the needs of the bookseller, and to pay this increased cost, and not to enter into secret dealings for additional discounts. The mutual confidence of the publisher and the librarian is of greater value, and it is possible that eventually a better discount may be legitimately arranged for libraries.

When these facts of increased cost are considered it will be apparent to all that there is financial necessity for considering the various editions in which a book is published, and for frequently selecting one of lower price than the original.

In order to purchase books intelligently for a library, it is necessary to build up a card record file of popular titles that are published in different editions. Using the ordinary catalog card, the author and title are shown, below which a separate line is devoted to each edition. The publisher is recorded on the left; the number of volumes, if more than one to the title, is placed between the red vertical lines; after which the published price is given. If the book is a classic appearing in several editions, note is made of the illustrator, followed by data on the type and paper. Symbols are used to indicate which is the best edi-

*Remarks at the New York Library Association Institutes, spring of 1914.

tion to purchase in publishers' covers, and which one to have bound from the sheets in strong binding. When a similar edition to the one entered is published abroad, record of the publisher and shilling price is made on the next line, and the two publishers are joined by brackets to indicate the relation.

This card record file may be gradually built up from the *Publishers' Trade List Annual*, and from current entries in the *Publishers' Weekly* and *Cumulative Index*. English editions may be secured from the *Whitaker Catalog*, and kept up to date from the *Bookseller* and *Publishers' Circular*. As various editions are seen at bookstores or at other libraries, or are purchased or secured on approval, note is made on these cards, so that in time they become invaluable for intelligent book purchasing.

In the selection of suitable editions for a public library many factors are involved. In comparison of different editions, some of the most essential points whereby poor editions may be eliminated and the best discovered are:

1. Eliminate if unauthorized and abridged text with no statement of abridgement or editorship on the title page. Such editions are usually pirated. Be careful to purchase only latest editions of all titles except fiction. This is important in the purchase of reference books, which are occasionally revised; likewise new or revised matter is frequently added to books of travel and biography. In purchasing editions of the standard poets beware of "Poems of," "Poems by," and "Poems," as they are usually only such portion of the complete poetical works as the publisher was able to secure legitimately, or which he could safely steal on account of the expiration of the copyright. It is always wise to consider the general reputation and standing of the publisher when selecting editions.

2. Select whenever possible, when readable type can be obtained, one volume editions in place of those published in several volumes. The first volume of a set is usually worn out before the remainder is ready to be discarded, and readers who lose one volume are forced to pay for the entire set, as publishers will rarely sell the volumes separately. To illustrate: Hugo's "Les misérables" is published by Little in

five volumes at \$5.00 net, but it is obtainable in one volume published by Scott at 3s. 6d. regular. It should be ordered in strong binding, and can be secured for a small fraction of the cost of the five volume set. Dumas, "Three musketeers," 1 volume, Scott at 3s. 6d. instead of Little, 2 volumes, \$2 net. Tolstoi, "Anna Karenina," Scott 3s. 6d. instead of Crowell, 2 volumes, \$2.50.

3. Reject the edition if the type shows through the paper so that there is confusion to the eye in reading. It is surprising how many otherwise good editions are rendered worthless on account of a more or less transparent paper. India paper is unsuitable for library use, yet it is occasionally used by reputable publishers.

4. Note whether the inner margin is too narrow to read the page with ease. Often a good edition becomes a poor one for this reason alone. If the book is one likely to need rebinding soon, or is to be placed in strong binding from the sheets, note whether the margin is wide enough to stand the sewing.

5. Is the type too large for practical use, or, as is far more frequently the case, too small to read comfortably? Very heavy face type is undesirable.

6. What are the wearing qualities of the paper? Is it too thin or too thick; of glazed, or of spongy surface? Form a general impression of its durability based on experience with books of similar character.

7. If illustrated, is its appearance enhanced by a competent illustrator, one in sympathy with the spirit of the author; or do the illustrations discourage the interest of the reader? Classic characters dressed in modern costume are hardly in keeping with real literature.

8. Binding: Is the cover design cheap, or is it attractive? What is the quality of the cloth? Has the book strength in its joint, usually the weakest point of a library book? If it has a paper label, avoid it.

9. Price: What is the actual cost to the library in comparison with other acceptable editions? If you were to purchase it personally would you be satisfied to select the most expensive edition?

10. Is it ordinarily a better investment to purchase it in publishers' binding, or to

have it strongly bound from the sheets? Books with undesirable publishers' covers can be made serviceable through strong binding. Most English editions of fiction are poorly sewn, so that they soon need re-binding. It is better to purchase them in strong binding, importing them free of duty for library use.

In general, fiction by American authors should nearly always be purchased in American editions, while English authors are frequently obtainable in better editions for the money through importation.

We do not recommend pirated editions, but every librarian should become acquainted with the lower priced fiction brought out by the original publishers, such as the 50 cent series of Doran, Lane, and Moffat, and the excellent Macmillan 50 cent net reprints, all of which sell at a liberal discount. The success of the Grosset & Dunlap copyright fiction has led many leading publishers to discontinue their reprint series and to market these editions through Grosset. Copies in publishers' covers, and the sheet stock of the regular edition, are frequently turned over to the lower price publishers, so that the regular edition is obtainable at the lower price until such time as the supply is exhausted and the book is reprinted. This is usually done from a set of plates which are sold by the original publishers and are identical with those of the regular edition. The Burt copyright fiction titles are worth while considering individually. The Crowell Astor fiction has a fair type on many titles, and is published at 60 cents selling at a large discount.

Every librarian should be familiar with the Cambridge Classics of Houghton, published at 90 cents net, which are of the same good workmanship as the \$1.50 net edition. As an example, Stowe's "Uncle Tom's cabin" can be purchased for considerably less than a dollar in the Cambridge Classics, but costs more than a dollar in the regular edition. Emerson's essays, complete in one volume, can be bought in this series, instead of the regular edition of 2 volumes, first and second series, published at \$1.75 net each. The Houghton Autograph Poets series, published at 90 cents net, can often be used to advantage for circulation

instead of the \$2.00 net and \$3.00 net Cambridge editions which are desirable for reference collections. Many titles of the Oxford edition of the standard poets are excellent at 3s. 6d. or 2s. regular.

Contrary to general impression, it has been found by actual record that the lower price editions will give fair service both before and after they are rebound. In the manufacture of low price books, the machine sewing is the same as that used on the regular editions, and the paper is often of fair quality. Both the Grosset and the Burt books are frequently manufactured at the plant of the original publisher, where they are printed from the same plates as the regular editions. Generally speaking, the paper is somewhat inferior, the cloth used on the cover is of a cheaper grade, and gold is omitted from the lettering. Count has been made of the number of issues obtained from the low price, and from the regular editions, before being rebound, and it has been found that the reprint editions average 18 issues in comparison with 19 of the regular edition. After rebinding, the cheaper edition circulates an average of 48 issues and the more expensive one 52 issues, making a total circulation of 66 for the low price book, and 71 for the regular edition. As one can purchase three copies of the lower price book for about the same money as one copy of the regular edition, it is evident that far more circulations may be obtained by use of the lower price book; but we do not recommend its purchase when it is of distinctly inferior appearance. It has been said that it is immoral to circulate a badly soiled book. Perhaps one copy of an expensive edition, retained in circulation until it is filthy, does more damage to a library than would three copies of a little less artistic edition, if they are discarded before they become actively immoral.

In selecting editions of juvenile books, it is necessary to consider the uses for which they are intended. If they are for reading-room collections, it is usually desirable to get the best and most attractive editions. Book covers have an educational value in inducing children to read good literature. It is far easier to teach the child respect and care in the handling of books, if at-

tractive editions are supplied, than if they present a cheap appearance.

However, for ordinary circulation it is worth considering titles in such series as the Every Child Should Know reprints of Doubleday published at 50 cents; the American Fights and Fighters series, Doubleday, 75 cents; the 50 cents Macmillan juvenile reprints; and the Every Boy's Library (Boy Scout edition) of Grosset & Dunlap. The Riverside Literature series of Houghton is desirable for text book or school use. Many English series, as the Black 6s. juveniles, are now published at 3s. 6d. regular. The Jack, 6s. net, published here by Lippincott at \$2.50, are now issued at 3s. 6d. net, as, Scott's "Ivanhoe," "Kenilworth," and "Talisman," and many excellently illustrated juveniles are published by Dent at 5s. net, and are handled here by Dutton at \$2.50.

There are many English editions of books by English authors, which are first published at 6s. regular, and are then brought out in 2s. net, or 3s. 6d. regular editions from the same plates. This effects a great saving over the corresponding regular edition published here. Fiction published below two shillings regular is seldom desirable for library purposes. Very reasonable rates on the shilling on these English books bound in permanent binding from the sheets may be obtained from Cedric Chivers, Bath, England, and libraries may import them free of duty.

Illustrations of the 3s. 6d. regular editions published abroad as compared with the \$1.50 regular or net editions here, are Crawford's novels: Macmillan, 3s. 6d. abroad and \$1.50 net here; Thomas Hardy: Macmillan, 3s. 6d. abroad, and Harper, \$1.50 here; W. W. Jacobs: Methuen, 3s. 6d. abroad, and Scribner, \$1.50 here; A. C. Doyle: Smith, Elder, Longmans, and Cassell at 3s. 6d. abroad, instead of various American publishers at higher rates.

Examples of 2s. net books in place of \$1.50 here are Maurice Hewlett's works: Macmillan, 2s. net abroad, and other publishers here at \$1.50. Methuen, Hodder & Stoughton, Ward Lock, and other English publishers issue 2s. net popular fiction. The Macmillan Standard Novels are a good series with excellent illustrations at 2s. 6d. regular abroad, and \$1.00 net here.

It is far more economical to import the English items from such houses at Putnam, or Baker & Taylor, or from Chivers if in strong binding, at a fixed rate per shilling with no extra charges, than it is to import direct from England, which involves extra charges for boxing, freight, brokerage fees, and cartage.

American publishers who represent English houses bring out many important English titles without copyrighting them in America. Such books when published net are not subject to the 10 per cent. discount during the first year of publication, but such discount as is given on net books after the year of protection may be immediately secured. In some instances the American published price less this discount is cheaper to a library, and in other cases the English published price in shillings billed at the rate at which the library secures the shilling will prove the cheaper method of purchase. If the library purchase is large, arrangements may be made with the dealer or with the publisher to protect the library in the matter of price, and to bill each item at the American or the English price, according to which will be least expensive to the library. In this connection it should be noted that it is not necessary to wait five or six weeks for importation of the books of many publishers, as Scribner handles many titles of Murray, Batsford, Unwin, Jack and Chatto. Macmillan handles Macmillan London, Bell, Black, and some of Methuen, and Whitaker. Longmans has Longmans London, Arnold, and a few of Allen, and Murray. Putnam has Cambridge Univ. Press; and Dutton carries Routledge, Dent, and a selection from Murray, Constable, and Nister.

In the purchase of foreign books do not allow them to be billed at arbitrary American prices less the apparently liberal discount. Insist that the original published price of each book be shown in the money of the country in which it is published; and have the agreed rate specified on the bill, as so much for each mark, franc, lire, peseta, crown, etc.

Where a public library is least wanted it is generally most needed.—H. G. WELLS, in "An Englishman looks at the world."



THE READING ROOM, WITH A GLIMPSE OF THE SHELF ARRANGEMENT



CORNER VIEW OF THE NORTHEAST HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING IN KANSAS CITY, MO., SHOWING
ENTRANCE TO THE NORTHEAST BRANCH LIBRARY

HIGH SCHOOL BRANCHES IN
KANSAS CITY*

If there has been a failure in the proper development of the branch library in connection with the high school, as is often charged, it has been brought about by a misunderstanding on the part of the librarian of the actual needs of the teacher, lack of sympathy on the part of the teacher for the work the library is trying to do, or, perhaps, failure on the part of one or the other to co-operate in the work. This is placing the blame where it belongs—on the individual, rather than on the idea.

This does not mean that serious efforts have not been, or are not being, made by both teacher and librarian to solve the perplexing question of how best to reach the desired end. So long as there is an earnest attempt on the part of any considerable number of teachers and library workers who are interested in bettering the condition, there is no reason for discouragement. School work of all kinds is undergoing a radical change at this time, and this should encourage librarians to take advantage of every opportunity offered to establish the library on a proper footing.

The public library is one of the youngest of the great educational aids, but it is developing rapidly, and in no direction is it accomplishing more than in the establishing of branch libraries. Some of these are in close proximity to high and grade schools; some are conducted by separate boards under joint agreement as to support and maintenance, while here one may be supported by the library for school use, and there an effort may be made to serve both school and public in a limited way.

All of which shows that the use of the book is making its way. Strange as it may seem, however, its progress is all too slow. How many will recognize the following as applying to-day as well as when written in the *School Review* for February, 1906: "There is no problem relating to the equipment of the high school which is more pressing than that of the library. School authorities have agitated the question of better buildings, better heating and ventila-

tion until conditions in larger communities are generally very good. To those of us who went to school in the old barracks, the modern structures seem almost palatial. Laboratories for physics, chemistry, botany, and zoology are being rapidly supplied. In many schools in the cities they are far better than those in the colleges of a score of years ago, or even better than those in all but a few select colleges now.

"But the library problem has scarcely been touched. Few books, few current periodicals, absolutely no bound files of the periodicals, and few of the accessories of a good library, is the library story in practically all schools in small towns and in most larger ones. I have visited a great many schools in various states, and the superintendents, in piloting me about, usually take me to the laboratories, the cabinets of fossils, the pickled frogs, the manual training and writing and drawing exhibits. I am glad to see them and have examined some splendid equipment and results of work. But seldom am I taken to a real library. Often, when I inquire, I am conducted to a close, stuffy room, almost windowless, the books piled in confusion, at which I am not surprised, for frequently most of them are musty, abandoned, dog-eared, out-of-date text-books. Intentionally planned and adequately equipped rooms are as scarce as suitable laboratories were a quarter of a century ago."

There is an improvement over this occasionally, for here and there over the country school and library authorities are striving to better conditions. The work in Cleveland, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Newark, Brooklyn, Utica, and some other cities, show a decided advance over the situation indicated by the editorial from the *Review*.

One of the greatest difficulties to overcome has been that of different management—the schools under one body and the library under another. This is not always a source of trouble, but frequently is a cause for disagreement, if not real dissension.

At the risk of being accused of talking on personal matters, I shall attempt to outline in as short a time as possible the plan just put into operation in Kansas City. In Kansas City the public library is supported

*Paper read before the Library Department of the National Educational Association at St. Paul, July 10, 1914.

by and under the control of the Board of Education. For the purpose of the experiment, this makes for ideal conditions. In planning the high school buildings, in addition to the study halls and school reference library, provisions were made for distinct branch libraries. The Northeast branch library quarters have just been completed at a cost, based on the cubic contents of space occupied with equipment, of approximately \$15,500. They have an actual shelf capacity of 16,000 volumes, fully supplied with modern library equipment, susceptible of enlargement. The library is situated in the corner of the building, with a main outside entrance, distinct from the school entrance, but with a door leading to a main hall of the school proper. For all intents and purposes, it is a complete branch library, while at the same time it will answer every purpose of the special school library. It was planned and will be operated to meet the requirements voiced by Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girl's High School, Brooklyn, in the report of the committee on high school libraries, made to this section two years ago, which I cannot refrain from quoting in part:

"Aside from a very general use of the public library for debating material and other reference work, reports show that high schools are far behind elementary schools in the matter of co-operation with the public library. High school principals and teachers are not yet as a body making the use of the public library privileges which ought to be made. Many rarely visit the public library or know its resources. Reports indicate that at most not more than 75 per cent. of our high-school students have cards in the public library—50 per cent. is the estimate given by some librarians. The most important work school librarians have to do is to reach the 25 per cent. or more who do not use a library and help them to realize what a means of self-education and enjoyment the public library may be. The highest point yet reached in this movement for co-operation between high school and public library is in the establishment of branch libraries in high-school buildings. . . . Next to the introduction of the trained librarian (and largely as a result of that), the most im-

portant feature of the modern high-school library is the definite and systematic instruction of students in the use of a library. This means the saving of much time formerly wasted in using reference books, because of ignorance of how to get at information quickly and intelligently. The lectures given by librarians and teachers include what every educated person ought to know—use of various kinds of indexes to books and periodicals, special points in the use of encyclopedias, dictionaries, atlases, card catalogs, etc."

This branch was opened Aug. 8, without functions of any kind. The daily issue for the week averages 150 books. Formal openings will not occur until after the middle of September.

The building is to be used as a neighborhood center, and the swimming pool is now open daily, with special hours for women, children and men. This attracts many persons to the building. Bulletins in the natatorium and in neighborhood stores, with newspaper notices, comprise all the advertising done. An effective bulletin in the natatorium reads:

AFTER THE SWIM

You are invited to visit the
NORTHEAST BRANCH LIBRARY
Entrance at n.w. corner of
this building.

Books, Magazines and Newspapers.

The use of the library as a working adjunct of the high school has not of course been tried, but a hearty spirit of co-operation on the part of the principals, teachers and students promises well. It is proposed during schooltime to use the reading-room for student use from 8:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. in periods of 45 minutes, by classes of 50 pupils each, classes or pupils being assigned by the heads of the school departments. Thus 250 pupils will use the library daily, doing the work required, as well as acquiring a knowledge of how to use a library. And as to the importance of this, let me quote the reflections of that eminent teacher-librarian, the late Dr. Canfield: "Instruction in the most efficient use of a library should form as important a part of the curriculum as instruction in language or in history. It will exert more in-

fluence on the pupils' career than any two subjects in the course of study. The library, rather than the school, makes possible and probable a continuation of intellectual activity and progress after school life is finished." (N. E. A. Proc., 1906.)

This specific school service will in no way interfere with the use of the library by the general public. Special tables will be reserved for the usual library patrons, but little use will be made of these. An investigation of branch use in a number of cities shows that small demand is made for books by the general public in the morning hours.

Within easy walking distance of this building are located three large grade schools, and it is the intention to give regular library service to the pupils.

In every other respect this branch will render the same service to adult patrons as does the general library, specializing in the actual needs of the community.

Aside from rendering the cultural service required in the high-school work, with trained library workers in charge, it is the fervent hope and belief that still another good will come from the close cooperation—that of increasing the number of pupils attending the high school after graduating from the grades, through familiarity with it from a frequent use of the library.

No fear is felt of lack of patronage of the branch library by adults, as is often the case where libraries are located in school buildings, for the reason that the auditorium of the building is also being used as a social center. As a broad result, the building is likely to become one of the most-used institutions in the city. No fear is felt on the part of those connected with the library but that results on broad lines will prove all that could be wished.

On the score of economy and efficiency, much is hoped for the new branch. The pupils in the high school have at their service a much larger collection of books than would otherwise be possible. Many titles are available that would hardly be found on the shelves of a high-school library, because of their limited use—books which a general community use will demand. Any high-school teacher or librarian can tell of

many titles which are seriously needed in some studies for a week or two, the recommendation for purchase of which is withheld from the school authorities for fear of the charge of extravagance. Naturally, many books of this sort will be found on the shelves of the progressive branch.

Another value to the high school of this sort of a branch library, which should not be lost sight of, is the broad, general interest of the public in its work brought about by contact with its various activities. In this instance, it is hoped and believed that the old saying will be reversed, that "familiarity will breed" support and enlarged use.

All this may sound prosaic or an overdevelopment of the utilitarian side of the work-a-day world. But it is the most progressive age the world has ever known. The cultural side must keep in step, grasping at every chance offered, or there will be cause for grief over lost opportunities.

A point which should receive passing consideration is the fact that two or three such branch library buildings may be erected at the cost of one separate and distinct average branch building; that the cost of operation and service shows nearly the same economy. All of which means more and better books, more competent service, therefore more satisfactory results and more lasting good.

So surely is the department of education of this city of this belief, that a second high-school building now under course of erection contains just such a branch library as is herein briefly described. In addition, the plan is carried still further, and three large grade school buildings, to be completed within the year, provide for similar branches. One of these, in a district peopled largely by foreigners, a 30-room building, contains a swimming pool, auditorium, and roof garden. And, of course, the library has a good corner, and will have a share in the development of a new brand of citizenship.

You will have noticed by this time I have avoided touching too closely upon the technical working and details of management of the high-school library. As someone else has truly said, "There's a reason"—indeed, many of them. All patent. These are to be

found in the proceedings of this section, a number of years, in the Proceedings of the A. L. A., the columns of *Public Libraries*, and the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. For a most readable article and a comprehensive bibliography of the subject, those interested are referred to an able paper in the last-named *JOURNAL* of April, 1913, by Edward D. Greenman, of the U. S. Bureau of Education Library, Washington.

In conclusion, let it be borne in mind constantly by both librarians and teachers that their work is mutual, and only by getting this viewpoint of each other, understanding the end sought by each, can satisfactory results be obtained.

PURD B. WRIGHT.

HOW THE LIBRARY OF THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION MAY SERVE THE SCHOOLS*

THE policy of the Bureau of Education favors the widest possible facilities for the use of the collections in its large pedagogical library, which wishes to make itself, so far as practicable, a central reference and circulating library in the field of education for the whole United States.

The library offers to teachers, school officials, and students of education throughout the United States the use of its material under three plans—the inter-library loan system, the package library, and personal loans. Books are forwarded from Washington by mail under frank and may be returned in the same manner, the Bureau thus meeting the expense of transportation in both directions. Volumes may be retained for four weeks, if desired. Under the inter-library loan system, the Bureau of Education serves all classes of libraries using educational literature—university and college, normal school, pedagogical, and public libraries—and desires to extend its usefulness in this connection. The library of the Bureau has two main classes of literature to offer, the first being that adapted for research in educational subjects, namely, official documents, college and school publications, periodicals, pamphlets, and the like, in which it is doubtless the strongest col-

lection in the country. Selections of source material may be sent to any part of the United States for the use of the educational investigator in normal school, college, or elsewhere. When the applicant is properly introduced to the Bureau, this material may also be sent as a personal loan. The second class of literature possessed by the library comprises those standard educational works and manuals which are regularly found in every complete reference collection for teachers. The Bureau has an extensive assortment of this material, to which the best current publications are constantly added soon after their appearance. These books it is ready to loan to teachers who lack ready access to local collections containing them. The Bureau expects, however, this standard professional literature to be secured from a home library, if there available, for the office aims merely to supplement and co-operate with agencies already in the field, not to compete with them.

The Bureau sends, on request, package libraries to superintendents of schools for the use of their teachers. These package libraries contain from two to twenty-five or more volumes, and consist of books designated by the borrower or selected by the library staff to represent some one or more topics. During the past year there has been a large and steady demand for these small collections, and they have been sent to nearly every state in the Union, for use chiefly in the smaller cities and towns and in the open country.

Every possible facility and working accommodations are also afforded to visitors who may desire to use the collections in the library itself at Washington, D. C.

The Bureau has little material to offer for the use of high school students. It can help them with loans only when some subject like compulsory education or student self-government is up for debate or as an essay topic, for the Bureau possesses no collection of young people's literature or of books for collateral reading from which to make loans.

The library makes a specialty of supplying bibliographical information on educational subjects to inquirers of every sort all over the country. In this way it answers many letters from both libraries and indi-

* Paper read at the A. L. A. Conference in Washington, May 20, 1914.

viduals. It maintains a card index to educational articles in current periodicals and reports, and in this way keeps in constant touch with the newest literature. It has on file typewritten reference lists on nearly a thousand subjects, and has others in printed leaflet and multigraph form, and these resources are used in answering the numerous inquiries which are constantly arriving. New reference lists are compiled as occasion demands, and the older lists are revised and kept up to date. The library division of the Bureau of Education also compiles special bibliographies and the annual *Bibliography of Education* for issue as bulletins; likewise the *Monthly Record of Current Educational Publications*, which is a classified survey of current educational literature. While the Bureau library cannot supply the books for a school library, it can assist the school librarian in her choice of them by the provision of book lists and by indicating where additional aids of the same sort may be secured. Aid may also be afforded librarians in the way of professional advice as to methods of organization, classifying, cataloging, etc. The library also will give information regarding government publications suitable for use in schools.

The Library of the Bureau of Education co-operates with the Library of Congress in the production of printed catalog cards for educational books. These cards are of service in many educational libraries, and in order to facilitate their use, the Bureau will gladly give information regarding its cataloging methods, choice of subject headings, etc.

The Bureau of Education has a large collection of text-books, both American and foreign, which it expects to organize and make of service to teachers, librarians, and others interested. This collection includes both the newer and earlier literature, and should be of service in illustrating historic development as well as results of present progress.

The school library exhibit, prepared under the auspices of the Bureau of Education for the A. L. A. conference, indicates another way in which the office may serve the interests of the school libraries of the country. It is planned that this exhibit shall be made permanent and displayed at

various educational meetings throughout the country. Another possible service which might be rendered would be the collection and preparation of a model school library, but no definite steps toward the accomplishment of this plan have yet been undertaken.

JOHN D. WOLCOTT,
Librarian, Bureau of Education.

THE MOVEMENT FOR BETTER RURAL SCHOOL LIBRARIES

THE interest in better libraries for the country school is a part of the library idea that every man, woman and child in the state who wishes to read a book should find one provided for him, and that the child should be so trained that he will wish to read.

It is also a part of the new educational doctrine that it is right, necessary and entirely feasible to have in the country a school equal in every respect to the town school. This involves a modern building, with carefully chosen equipment and a teacher well trained professionally for country school service. To fit into such a scheme the country school library must have new consideration, it must become an equipment, selected and arranged with care and used efficiently.

The problem is almost universal, as every state has now some school library system in operation or in prospect, and many have large collections scattered through the schools. The large majority of the states give some state aid in the purchase of books (see *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, v. 37, p. 310), thus giving substantial recognition of the library as an essential part of the school. Such appropriations are accompanied by requirements in the way of equal expenditure on the part of the school district and some provision for the care of the books. In Minnesota, the rules governing the consolidated school building stipulate that a library room must be provided.

With the giving of aid came the need for guidance in the selection of books, that the purpose of the grant might be fulfilled. Lists of books were compiled and schools required to use them as buying guides. The older lists were comprehensive in scope, many of them of such compass as to make

the selection of a \$10 addition to the library a formidable task. The titles included were mainly suited to older boys and girls, if not for grown people, and there was small provision for reading for little children.

As a necessary step toward better school libraries, the improvement of school library lists has been undertaken by various state agencies, state universities, normal schools, library commissions, and departments of education. There is now a marked tendency toward standardization in school library lists, basing the selection of titles on the same principles of worth in the books and suitability to children's tastes and interests as are used in the selection of books for the best children's collections in public libraries. The needs, tasks, and activities of the country school and country living are taken into consideration, and books are included for all the children from the lowest grade to the highest. Lists have also been improved in arrangement. All now show the grade for which the book is most useful, some lists are annotated, some are classified, and all are indexed.

Results are shown in the improved collections in the schools, and many small libraries whose book funds require careful purchasing are using state school lists as guides in buying good books in inexpensive editions.

Practically all state lists give some instruction in the care and management of school libraries, the classified lists are planned as guides to arrangement, and one state list gives instruction in cataloging the books listed. Brief selected lists, such as \$10 orders, and lists of books for first purchase, reprinted from the larger lists, have helped in applying the efficiency test to old collections and in establishing useful new ones. The League of Library Commissions authorized a list of "200 books for a rural school library" for the National Educational Association meeting in Salt Lake City in 1913, and a briefer list was presented tentatively at the library section of the National Educational Association in St. Paul, 1914, by the Rural School Library Committee of the Library Department. The committee was continued for final report at Oakland in 1915.

Coöperation among states in the compila-

tion and publication of lists is an evidence of the value of the standardized list, and of progress in work. The books that have been used successfully in one state have been found to have equal value in others and by common use of a list much duplication of time, expense and effort may be saved.

Providing a good list is only the first step in bettering the school library. The teachers must be given opportunity to know books and trained to use them. Exhibits at district, state and national educational meetings are being employed as a means of bringing lists, books, pictures, reference material in pamphlet forms, and all school library aids to the teachers' attention. The splendid library exhibit now loaned by the national Bureau of Education is a great stimulus to the movement for better school libraries of every kind.

Interest thus aroused must be further impressed by instruction. Normal schools have for years given some work in the use of books and libraries, but few of the teachers penetrated to the country school. The normal schools are gradually extending their library courses, and with the new sentiment for country school teaching, more trained teachers go to the country.

A more direct line of influence is through the teachers' training departments in high schools, such as are now maintained in twelve states. Here country girls are trained to teach in country schools and whatever acquaintance with books may be acquired at this time will be put to practical use. Many of the girls come to these departments with no knowledge of good children's books. In Minnesota, eighty-seven training departments report some children's books read and country school library matters discussed as a part of the regular work in the year 1913-14. This instruction is sometimes given by the teacher of the training department, or by the librarian of the public library. In the latter case the talks have been given in the library, and the country teachers gain a knowledge of local library resources and have later been a help in promoting county extension from the central library.

Library instruction is becoming more and more a feature of the summer training

schools for teachers in the various states, and library topics are found on programs of country teachers' meetings. One whole session of the meeting of the library department of the National Educational Association meeting in St. Paul in July, 1914, was devoted to rural school library matters. It was, moreover, attended by about three hundred country school teachers. The response from the country teachers and their interest is one of the greatest indications of progress.

The social center idea brings an additional reason and demand for a better school library. Beside its use for the school it may serve as a source of information for the farmers' club, the debating society, and the country women's club. This development is still in the stage of promise rather than fulfillment, but may be expected soon.

State supervision of school libraries has not become general as yet, and is carried on differently in the states. In a state where state aid to school libraries is begun as a part of the library work of the state, and with all library activities centered in the state library as in Oregon, the ideal of efficiency and economy in administration is presented.

The movement for better school libraries is dependent on state encouragement, standard lists, and teachers trained to know and use books. Some state direction is desirable to develop these factors into greatest service.

MARTHA WILSON.

A PLEA FOR THE CATALOGER

It seems the fashion of late to say derogatory or mirth-provoking things of the catalog and cataloger, and it is but fitting that some one should say a few words on the other side, since explanation is all the defence needed.

The "Librarian" in the *Boston Transcript* not only jeers at us for practices which a few words of inquiry would have told him were no longer taught in the best library schools, but also shows a surprising lack of comprehension of the worth of the work. The head of a library school said in public recently, and the remark was received with applause, that she had cut down her course in cataloging to make place for more im-

portant things. This is in reality killing the goose which laid the golden eggs, for how is she to give the information to the people she wishes us to "go out to" unless she has a key to the books? Has anyone ever found a library school graduate *too* well qualified for even the simplest cataloging position?

A prominent librarian has recently published a much praised paper on "Socialized bibliography" in which she says: "It [the library] employs countless tireless women to erect that curious structure, the catalog. * * * Socialized bibliography will reduce orthodox cataloging to a minimum by centralization and will then equip each library with a card directory of every man, woman and institution, club and organization in the city and its environs interested in a special subject or subjects. * * * It will be the business of their colleagues on the inside to have on file a definitive index of information. * * * It will be somebody's business to keep this index constantly up to date." Now, who on earth is going to do this work except the "countless tireless women" above referred to, and the result of their work must be some kind of a catalog, in order to furnish this information. The changing of the name to "index" does not at all alter the fact. Even index-makers must have training to be able to produce satisfactory results. The definition of a catalog taught in at least one library school is, "A catalog is the means of placing the contents of a library at the disposal of the users in the simplest and easiest way," and that is the end toward which all the teaching tends. In this article I am not speaking of the cataloging of incunabula or special collections, but the kind which most of us need to do and know about. Suppose that you were appointed to teach cataloging in a library school, what would be your method of procedure? If you were teaching people who would probably use many Library of Congress cards, as most public libraries do now, the *form* used on those cards would probably be adopted for the sake of uniformity; with the careful explanation that it was not the only form and quite probably not the best for all libraries. The A. L. A. rules for cataloging would probably be adopted, as setting forth the various kinds

of entry as far as they go, and it would be necessary to supplement them with the Cutter rules for subject entry and a few additional points. The fact that it is necessary to have some rules for guidance in any kind of work will be granted, I am sure. The knowledge that cataloging is not an exact science but depends largely upon judgment, and that accuracy and uniformity are essential for any satisfactory result, are carefully instilled at every step. The typewriter has done away with the scrupulous measuring of centimeters, and underscoring in various colored inks is as extinct as the dodo. Students now know that every rule has some reason which it is their business to understand.

The next question for consideration is: what may be omitted from a library card and what must be included, and the explanation must follow that this depends largely on the library under consideration; that it is quite as possible to simplify to a point which defeats the usefulness as to go to the other extreme and include too much. To arrive at a mean for purposes of instruction I could think of no more satisfactory method than to consult reference librarians and scholars who use our product more than anyone else. This procedure gave me some rather curious results, as, for example, in one library whose head is well known as an advocate of the utmost simplicity in cataloging, the reference librarian confessed almost with tears that if a little more could have been included on the catalog cards it would have saved hours of her time in going to the shelves, telephoning or sending to the order department.

Having obtained in this way a consensus of opinion as to what should be included on the cards and using the *form* adopted by the Library of Congress, the next question arises as to what cards shall be made. The instruction as to this is, make no unnecessary cards, put your information where it will be looked for, be generous as to cross references, and keep the users of the catalog always in mind. The making of analyticals is carefully taught and their usefulness is emphasized. No library can be well administered without some key to its contents, and if a catalog made on the plan

outlined above is not such a key our judgment is at fault.

The derogatory things said of catalogs and catalogers are having one very unfortunate effect, the heads of libraries and cataloging departments are coming to us in despair on all sides telling us that it is impossible for them to get any trained people to do their work. The young library worker of to-day in his altruistic zeal feels that helpfulness can be attained only by direct contact with the public, quite forgetting that the result of the labor of a cataloger makes for real and permanent helpfulness.

A few words as to the actual duties of catalogers may not be out of place here. It is not to sit forever in a dusty office, mechanically writing catalog cards for dull and uninteresting books. It is to deal with all knowledge and to act as a link connecting the seeker and the thing sought. A man once said to me after I had responded to the common request to tell him what I do, "How inspiring your work is, since all the interesting things in the world sooner or later come across your desk." A little planning on the part of the head of the department can give sufficient variety so that the work is not monotonous, and with all knowledge as our field our daily task is a constant education.

Nor need anyone feel that cataloging work is unworthy of his powers or without its adequate recognition. Dr. Talcott Williams in his memorial address on Dr. John S. Billings says: "When his name was brought up for membership in the National Academy of Sciences, membership in which is limited to fifty and is granted only to those who have made some original scientific discovery, there was strong opposition on the ground that although Dr. Billings was eminent in hospital organization and planning and had written on a variety of scientific subjects, he had made no discoveries. His election, however, was based on his organization and cataloging of the Surgeon-General's Library, an action that definitely established notable library work as ranking with more purely scientific achievements." Sir William Osler, speaking also of Dr. Billings, says: "There is no better float through posterity than to be

the author of a good bibliography. Years after the iniquity of oblivion has covered Dr. Billings' work in the army, as an organizer in connection with hospitals and even his relation to the great Library, the great Index will remain an enduring monument to his fame."

While many of the heads of cataloging departments are highly educated, and are familiar with many languages and literatures, a more modest class of people can hardly be found. They have no desire to display their erudition to dazzle and confound the world. But one spirit animates the cataloging profession as far as my rather extended observation goes, and that is the desire to make a tool which shall be usable and helpful to all those who may consult the results of their labors, and they should in this effort receive the hearty co-operation and approval of the library profession rather than their somewhat scornful criticism.

AGNES VAN VALKENBURGH.

BOOKS AS A SOURCE OF DISEASE

The following extracts from an article by William R. Reinick, which originally appeared in the January number of the *American Journal of Pharmacy*, are here reprinted as being the latest contribution to a subject of vital interest to all librarians:

"I do not for a moment want anyone to think that I am endeavoring to prove that books, as fomites, are so dangerous that they should be shunned like the plague, but simply to show that books, especially when greasy or moist fingers are placed upon the pages and covers, are excellent hiding grounds for bacteria, both pathogenic and non-pathogenic, and that the same care should be used as in handling other objects of like character.

"As far as our exact knowledge of books and papers as a source of danger is concerned, we, at the present time, have very little evidence, but what we have proves, beyond question, that disease may be contracted by this means. On the other hand, there are many reputable physicians who claim that transmission by this means is an impossibility, due to the fact that the

organisms could not exist for any length of time under such adverse conditions. A statement of this character is generally made by one who only has a superficial knowledge of the subject, especially in its biological aspect. The apparatus needed to properly conduct experiments upon bacteria is quite expensive, and, generally, the young physician who has just graduated has the time and possesses the enthusiasm to undertake these researches, but not the capital, and then when he has the means, he has so many patients that he cannot spare the time.

"Another trouble is the extreme difficulty which arises when one is prepared to study this subject. On account of the great surface covered by the pages of the books, it means a long and tedious series of experiments, and even then, on account of their being invisible to the eye, one is not sure that he has obtained every speck of life that may be on the paper.

"The knowledge that we are now acquiring as to the great resistance of these small forms of life to adverse conditions of climate and atmosphere, their resistance to degrees of heat, their wonderful adaptability to rapid changes of environment, food, and their power to remain dormant for a period more or less unknown at the present day, their ability to form a protective coat, which prevents penetration when placed in material that would otherwise destroy them, all these points indicate that we may be on the wrong track in using the present means of eradication. And furthermore, in making our laboratory tests we are forced to isolate the colonies, giving conditions foreign to their natural state of existence, and also difficulty in separating them into distinct species.

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"Very little information of value, to help in deciding whether or not books act as carriers, was received from the various boards of health of the United States. A circular letter requesting a list of cases, the source of which was traced to books and papers, was sent to the boards of health of each state and forty-one cities. Answers were received from only ten states and nineteen cities, about 30 per cent. of the total number of letters sent.

"With these replies no cases were given, although some of the officials stated it to be their belief that diseases were contracted through contact with books, while others ridiculed such a possibility. Quite a number of physicians have sent me histories of cases, which they have observed during their practice.

"Dr. J. Allen Palmer, of Erie, Kansas, notes a case of scarlatina developing in a girl, living in a town where there had been no cases of the disease for months, nor had she been exposed to personal contact. Investigation showed that the patient had received a letter a few days previous to the appearance of the rash, from a child living some sixty miles from her, who was just recovering from scarlatina. Another case of transmission was traced by Dr. Howard W. Lyon, of Chicago. In this instance a little girl living in Chicago contracted scarlatina from being allowed to handle a letter just received from a home in Minneapolis, where one of the family had the disease.

"Dr. A. Maverick, of San Antonio, Texas, sent the following case: A boy convalescent from scarlet fever read a book from the public library and used as book-marks strips of skin peeled from his hands and feet. Unknown to the physician, the book was returned to the library by a servant of the household with no attempt at sterilization or even removing the pieces of skin. During the next month, two boys in different families who borrowed the book from the library, caught scarlet fever and one died from the disease.

"Dr. Robert Britton, of Downsville, New York, writes of two cases in 1902, one of the patients dying, and as there were no cases of the disease in the neighborhood, the question arose where had the children contracted the infection. Questioning revealed, that on account of the weather and conditions of the road they did not attend school on March 27, but played in a house having a garret, in which were stored some old school books which had been taken from an old farmhouse on this farm—in which in 1860 had occurred six cases of diphtheria, four of which were fatal in forty-eight hours.

"Dr. P. A. Jordan, of San Jose, California, states the following: A man, a great reader, continuously used books from a circulating library located in a neighboring town in which there was an epidemic of smallpox, and later developed a severe form of smallpox.

"Dr. Emericus Karacson, while making a translation of a Turkish manuscript, in one of the mosques in Turkey, had his fingers soiled with some of the mould which covered the old musty tomes, and accidentally touched a cut on his face; a few weeks later his face swelled up, causing him intense pain. A quick operation relieved him of this and his face regained its normal size, and he soon resumed his work, apparently in perfect health. About a month later he was taken ill with fever and treated first for influenza, then for typhoid fever. His condition growing worse, a Hungarian physician was sent for, who diagnosed the case at once as blood-poisoning, caused no doubt by the fungi that had entered the patient's system through the abrasion on the face, and he died within a few days.

"A list of articles found to be carriers of the germs of gonorrhea, the one of the 'social evil' diseases most likely to be contracted through contact, would include every article of domestic and public use, and even the hands of the unclean and ignorant may transfer the germs to the articles. A number of cases have been traced to books.

"The bacillus of anthrax, which occurs in cattle, must certainly be found on the leather bindings, as it is frequently transmitted through abrasions of the hands in cases of those who have occasion to handle infected wools and hides.

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"Before considering the mode of overcoming bacteria, consideration should first be given to their power of resistance to disinfection, sterilization, etc.

"Bacteria exist in nature in three states:

"(1) As adult or fully-developed and active microorganisms, with all the characteristics of parasites.

"(2) As spores or reproductive cells endowed with latent life.

"(3) As desiccated germs, whose vital principle had been suspended but not destroyed; which, when placed in a moist and suitable environment, possess the power of resuscitation.

"The air germs," says Professor Tyndall, 'differ much among themselves in their tendency to development; there are some which are young and there are others which are old, some dry and some wet. The same water infected by those germs requires more or less time to develop bacterial activity. This explains the difference in the rapidity with which epidemic diseases act upon different persons. In certain cases the period of incubation, if it can be so called, is long, in others it is short; the difference is the result of the different degrees of preparedness of the contagious matter, and I personally believe that the health of the person infected has most to do with the appearance or non-appearance of a disease.'

"The number of bacteria that may be found on much-used books was investigated by Lion. A novel from a public library varied from 250 bacteria per 100 square centimetres on the middle of a clean page to 1,250, 1,875, and 3,350 on the dirty edges. A college atlas showed from 650 to 1,075 per 100 square centimetres; an anatomy book 2,275 to 3,700. The bindings were by far the richest in bacteria, yielding on an average of 7,550 per square centimetre.

"As to the pathogenic bacteria that may occur on books, the following investigations are of great interest. Krausz inoculated seven guinea pigs with dirty pieces of paper from much-used books and they all died of peritonitis. The eighteen inoculated with pieces from clean books remained healthy. Du Cazal and Catrin found *Staphylococcus pyogenes* on an old book in a hospital. Most striking of all are Mitelescu's experiments. He took 60 much-used books that had been in a public library from six months to two years; he cut out the dirtiest parts, soaked them in salt solution, centrifuged the liquid and inoculated guinea pigs with the sediment. Nineteen died of septicemia, and twelve of streptococcus infection. He repeated the experiment with thirty-seven books

from three to six years old. Fourteen of the guinea pigs died of septicemia, and fifteen contracted tuberculosis. The damp dirt on the older books was a good medium for tubercle bacilli.

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"Dr. Kuflewski states that 'after personal investigation and examination of three sets of books taken at random from the shelves of the Chicago Public Library I am prepared to state that I found bacteria in large numbers in all the samples and that each book was more or less infected. These bacteria were in large numbers and were both pathogenic and non-pathogenic—the word pathogenic meaning "disease-producing."'

"In many instances these bacteria do no harm, not even the pathogenic, because of the resistance of the tissue—being unimpaired—or because of the comparatively small numbers of bacteria which gain access to the tissues; but under favorable circumstances, such as a simple exposure to cold and especially to bronchitis, which is so prevalent in Chicago, a little wound or an abrasion of the surface of the body, a little scratch of the mucous membrane or of the skin, which as we all know is often treated as insignificant and is neglected, may be the means of introduction into the system of the most infectious disease germs. It is well known that a fresh wound absorbs bacteria and their toxins very rapidly.

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"Flies are now known to carry germs. In some cases as many as six million have been found on a single specimen. In very few cases are libraries protected by screens; the fly just from a patient suffering from a contagious disease, or off the waste matter in a nearby cesspool, has easy access to the interior of the library, where, alighting upon a binding or page of an open book it proceeds to eject a number of germs with its excreta, or by rubbing its body with its forelegs, shakes large numbers off, which find ready lodgement, especially if the spot where the rubbing takes place is greasy, as is generally the case where a book has been much used or circulated for quite a number of times.

"People do not seem able to overcome the vulgar habit of moistening the fingers in turning over the leaves of the books and again placing the finger on the lips each time to remoisten, never considering that each time he is, perhaps, transferring germs to fertile soil for propagation, resulting in sickness later on, or in case of a patient already suffering from disease, especially tuberculosis, helping to afflict another victim with the disease. And we all know that sick persons, especially in the convalescent stage, spend a great deal of their time in reading books and magazines.

"Disinfection in killing germs in books, although recommended, especially by those who have the disinfectants and the apparatus for sale, may be dismissed as of very little use, on account of the impossibility of the gases penetrating into the interior of the volumes, and in no case, even if the entire surface is reached, will they remove all of the spores.

"Both steam and hot air sterilization are of little value for books, because the first will cause the paper of the books to absorb the moisture, and thus to swell and deform the books. In the case of hot air sterilization, the heat would, by drying up all the moisture in the books, have the same effect, besides, in the case of books bound with leather, causing the leather to stretch and often break. The paper will also become dry and brittle, lessening the life of the volume. At present I do not believe that there is any method which may be depended upon to entirely eliminate the possibility of diseases being contracted through contact with fomites, such as books and the hundreds of other articles in daily use, constantly being transferred to a sick-room, returned and ready for another victim. I believe that some of the state boards of health are now beginning to recognize the futility of quarantining and disinfecting. Instead they are spending all their energies in improving sanitary conditions as to the necessity of cleanliness and the proper care of health. If a person using books or any other of the numerous articles named as conveying germs will use precautions as to the degree of cleanliness of the article they

handle, and will take the proper care of their health, they need have no fear of contracting any disease by means of a book or any other article.

"Suppose that a library did disinfect their books, what claim can they make that the book has no germs, after it has been placed on a shelf next to another book or been handled by a reader or one of the assistants. Dr. A. W. Doty, of New York City, states along the line of using disinfectants at intervals: 'I know of nothing in public sanitation which is more farcical than the general or periodical disinfection of books with gaseous disinfectants for the purpose of preventing infection. These agents have no penetration of any account, and I have little faith in them for this purpose. I believe that the careful dusting of the books and an abundance of fresh air and proper ventilation in a library is all that need be done under ordinary conditions.'

"A visit to almost any library will generally show, by placing the hands in back of the books upon the shelves, that there is a great deal of dust lying there. Very few libraries, even those recently erected, have had the vacuum system, which seems to be almost perfected, installed. Instead of making the reader wash his or her hands before using a book, it is very difficult for one to obtain access to the lavatory to wash his hands even if he so desires. In fact, there are some libraries which have no lavatories at all for the public.

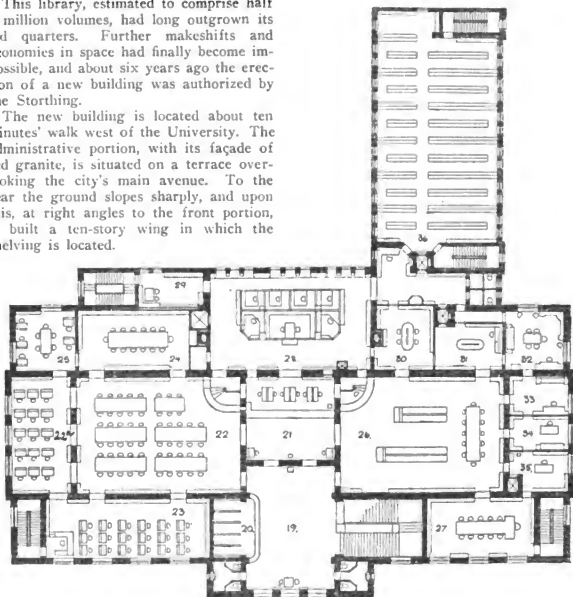
"Not disinfectant plants, but sunlight, fresh air, the elimination of dust, and the proper cleanliness on the part of the employees and readers, is the way, not only to prevent books from becoming fomites, but also the people from becoming carriers in this age of prevention."

THE ROYAL UNIVERSITY AT CHRISTIANIA.

In the March number of the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, W. Munthe furnishes a detailed description of the new building, recently completed, for the housing of the Royal University Library at Christiania.

This library, estimated to comprise half a million volumes, had long outgrown its old quarters. Further makeshifts and economies in space had finally become impossible, and about six years ago the erection of a new building was authorized by the Storting.

The new building is located about ten minutes' walk west of the University. The administrative portion, with its façade of red granite, is situated on a terrace overlooking the city's main avenue. To the rear the ground slopes sharply, and upon this, at right angles to the front portion, is built a ten-story wing in which the shelving is located.



UNIVERSITY OF CHRISTIANIA LIBRARY

The administrative section forms a rectangle, the interior of which consists of three connected halls. Beneath these halls are three almost dark floors used for the storage of newspapers. This arrangement makes the reading rooms brighter and permits of keeping the newspapers away from the injurious action of direct sunlight, so destructive to their pages.

Broad steps lead up the terrace to the main entrance. The ceiling of the lower vestibule is decorated with frescoes by E. Wigeland. To the right of the vestibule is

the entrance to the folklore collection, to the left that to the musical collection. In addition to the newspaper vaults, the ground floor contains the porter's living quarters, packing rooms, bookbindery and a small printing plant, all connecting with the rear stairway intended for the use of the staff. Above the ground floor is a low mezzanine floor.

The main stairway leads past the mezzanine directly to the main floor, where are found the large reading rooms and most of the administrative offices.

Doorways lead from a bright and roomy antechamber to the reading rooms, to the loan desk, the cataloging and exhibition rooms, all of which have overhead lighting and walls of bright color.

Right and left from the main reading room (22 and 22a on the plan) are a periodical room (23) and a newspaper room (24). Below the periodical room and on the mezzanine is a room for the storage of such publications. A corner room (25) is reserved for the professors of the University. The two reading rooms combined have a seating capacity of 122, 71 being in the larger room.

The cabinet library, 12,000 volumes, is arranged on one level. The periodical room has racks for almost 1000 current periodicals.

The large office for the officials (28) occupies the middle of the entire system of rooms. The "boxes," separated by glass walls, are located conveniently near to the loan desk, so that the officials may be called upon for assistance in case of pressure of work at the desk. The other administrative offices (30-35) open off the third large hall (26), which contains a new alphabetic card catalog, the systematic catalogs and the biographical supplements. It also contains cases for exhibitions and shelves for the classical Norwegian literature, the Eddas, Holberg, Ibsen, Björnson, etc.

The eight shelf floors in the wing each have an area of 26 x 12.30 meters. The present capacity is about one and one-half million octavo volumes. All the rooms are steam-heated, are well lighted by electricity, and are kept clean by a vacuum system driven by a six-horsepower motor. The other technical and sanitary installations are as perfect as possible.

Care has been taken to allow the greatest possibility of extension of capacity. The wing already built is only one portion of an H-shaped structure that will be connected at the front by the administrative section. When this is completed, the library's capacity will be about 4,000,000 volumes.

THE POSTAL LIBRARY IN CANADA

Joseph P. Tracy, president of Canada's Postal Library League, has prepared the

following statement of the purpose of the league and the possibilities of the postal library:

"There is a post office in every community in Canada. The most remote lumberjacks, fishermen, hunters, miners, homesteaders, ranchers, and frontiersmen in the country have a convenient office supplied by the government where mail, money, and parcels can be received and forwarded. There are about 16,000 post offices in Canada. Notwithstanding the many services performed and the immense spread of sparsely settled country covered, and the nominal fees charged, the postal service of Canada is conducted at a profit. Last year the postal department earned a surplus of \$1,310,000 over expenses.

"It is now proposed to provide an adequate library service for the people of Canada through the post office department. It is conceived that by an adequate library service the circulation of books among the people should be as easy and inexpensive as to receive or send ordinary mail.

"A library in every post office is the plan.

"The following table shows the comparative number of libraries and post offices in each province at the present time:

Province	Public Libraries	Post Offices
Alberta.....	2	1010
British Columbia.....	4	720
Manitoba.....	No report	720
New Brunswick.....	1	1560
Nova Scotia.....	4	1540
Ontario.....	357	5260
Prince Edward Island.....	1	480
Saskatchewan.....	8	1340
Quebec.....	No report	3120
Yukon.....	1	30

"There are three requirements in projecting a library: Books, Housing, and Service. Let us therefore consider these requirements in order as relative to the postal library.

"*Books.* Let us assume one volume per capita will be an adequate supply of books, that is as many books as there are men, women and children in the whole of the country. Again let us assume \$1.00 per volume as the average cost for a desirable collection of books. The population of Canada may be estimated at ten millions. On these bases of supply, cost, and quantity, \$10,000,000 is a sufficient amount to purchase all the books required for the

postal library for Canada. In purchasing so large a number of books the cost may prove to be much less than this amount. What a wonderful library this would be! It would include all reputable books for which there is a demand. It would include sufficient duplicates. It could include the literature of all languages spoken in Canada. It could in time standardize the size and binding of library books. The postal library of Canada would be the first complete library in the world.

"Housing. It is proposed to house the postal library in the post offices. Adhering to the per capita basis the supply of books will be distributed proportionately to all the post offices in the country. Each post office will receive as many books as there are people in the locality with a minimum of say 250 books for the smaller offices. It is estimated that most of the post offices can at once receive such a supply of books without requiring much if any additional room. When the system is once established the future leases and plans for post offices will of course be drawn with reference to the postal library, just as now for the other postal services. It is estimated an average of 50c. per volume will equip the post offices to receive and operate the library. The whole amount required for equipment would then be \$5,000,000. This is a comparatively small sum for the government of Canada to appropriate. One battleship would cost as much. By means of a bond issue at 4 per cent. annual interest, and allowing for amortization in twenty years, the annual cost of providing the library would be much less than the annual profits of the post office department at the present time.

"Service. The splendid postal service of Canada will administer the postal library. It will house the books and will deliver and collect the books just as mail and parcels are handled. The postmaster—generally the best-known man and the most capable executive in the community—will be at the head of the library. The nation-wide transportation system of the post office which covers all railways, steamships and stages in the country will facilitate the working of the library. The whole system will be related. In this way, when a book is called

for at a small office and it is not contained in the library at that point, the postmaster would requisition for the book on the nearest post office whose library has it cataloged. By such means all the literature of the world is made accessible to anyone anywhere. The staff of trained clerks, carriers, collectors, and inspectors of the department will conduct the library. When coupled with the mail, the money order, the savings bank, the annuities, and the parcel post departments, the postal library service will be most efficient and astonishingly inexpensive. What a convenience it will be when we can obtain any book anywhere, and can receive the same and return it just as we do letters and newspapers! It will not be necessary to go to the library. We will order the books by mail, paying the fee in postage. The service will extend with all its privileges to everyone, however remote.

"To provide such a library with such convenient service is a new idea. It has not yet been tried out. We can therefore only estimate the expense. It is believed a fee of two cents taxed on each loan of a book would be sufficient to support the postal library. At such a nominal charge and with such a supply of books and with such convenient service the postal library would surely commend itself to all. The privileges, pleasures and benefits from reading will become general.

"In the postal library lantern slides, music records, and other devices may be featured in addition to books.

"When the postal library is established the civil service will include a staff of expert librarians. The library service may then include a bureau of research and information covering practically all subjects. For reasonable charges anyone anywhere may be supplied with reliable and ready help in the study of any problem. The postal library may thus become the most notable and useful reference library and fountain of knowledge the world has ever known."

A pamphlet entitled "Questions and answers" is also being distributed by the league. Some points which the above does not cover are touched upon therein, as, for example, the following:

"Would the postal library include public reading rooms such as are now attached to public libraries in some Canadian cities?"

"Public reading rooms are not now in large demand and are expensive to maintain. Best results are had by reading at home or in private. The postal library scheme does not include public reading rooms. Instead the delivery and collection of books through the mail extends the library to every home, school, office, and individual. 'Going to the library' will hereafter be out of date, as the postal library will come to you.

"In what manner will books be secured from the postal library?"

"The method should be very simple. When a book is desired a postal card form prepared for that purpose would be filled up stamped to the amount of the required fee and dropped in the mail just the same as any other mail matter. In due time the book would be delivered in the same manner as other mail. The return of a book would be as simply done. A person might draw any number of books desired provided of course his guarantee was sufficient.

"What will become of such public libraries as now exist when the postal library is established?"

"The books of such libraries could be absorbed into the postal library at their actual value. The real estate can be converted to other uses without loss. As the postal library will supply all needs and will support itself, grants by cities, provinces, etc., to maintain such public libraries will no longer be necessary. Existing libraries desiring to continue on the old lines could of course do so."

AN AMERICAN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN PEKING

In his report to the trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, based on observations made in China and Japan during his visit there in 1912, Mr. Charles W. Eliot made certain recommendations concerning the establishment of a public library along American lines in the city of Peking. Mr. Eliot's proposal is so interesting that we reprint it in full.

"Not long after I arrived in Tientsin I had an interview with four gentlemen, three Chinese and one American, who were concerned with educational institutions there established, and had been encouraged by an imperfect report of a speech I made at Shanghai to offer me some suggestions as to useful work which the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace might undertake in China. From this interview and some subsequent conversations there resulted a memorial to the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, proposing that the Endowment establish at Peking a free public library on the American plan, to be built and carried on under the direction of the Endowment, but with the ultimate intention of transferring it in due time to the Chinese Government or to a board of trustees resident in China. It was proposed that this Library should maintain at Peking a free reading room open day and evening, and a good collection of books on such subjects as agriculture, mining, the fundamental trades, economics, geography, commerce, sanitation, public works, the applied sciences, government, public administration, international law, and the judicial settlement of disputes between nations. It should also permit any book which has been in the library one year and does not belong to the reference collection to be borrowed for home use during a period not exceeding twenty days, provided the borrower, if living outside of Peking, pay the postage. It should also through a special officer select, translate, edit, and circulate leaflets and booklets containing useful information on any or all of the subjects above mentioned, the distribution being made gratuitously, first, to Chinese newspapers and periodicals, secondly, to educational institutions, thirdly, to appropriate government officials, and fourthly, to private persons on request.

"The memorial urged that this free library be placed in Peking, where many office-holders and candidates for office will always be living, where several important educational institutions already exist, and more are likely to be created, and where the Legations and the headquarters of press correspondents are established. This

memorial was signed by many influential men, including three members of the Cabinet, a large group of Chinese graduates of American institutions, and Chinese gentlemen connected with the press and with the bureaus of the present government.

"The argument in favor of such action on the part of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace is strong. Here is a method of maintaining intercourse between the Western nations and the Chinese nation, by bringing to the knowledge of the educated Chinese the Western books, journals, and magazines relating to those subjects which the educated Chinese need to appropriate year after year and use for the benefit of their country. The influence of such a library would not be momentary, but enduring. It would take first effect on Chinese young men who had been educated abroad and had acquired some European language; but it would also provide a powerful means of influence on Chinese who had never studied out of China, and who knew no language but Chinese. It would provide an effectual means of intercourse between the East and the West; and it would enable the young men who had got to work in China after receiving a Western education to keep themselves well informed in the Western professional subjects through which they were earning their livelihood in China. It has often been observed that Chinese students returning from the Occident with a good knowledge of their respective subjects find it very difficult to keep themselves informed as to the advances later made among Western nations in the scientific, economic and governmental subjects. Such a library would have to be conducted for a generation by American librarians, to be appointed and paid by the Carnegie Endowment.

"It may be confidently assumed that the Chinese government would give an adequate lot of land as the site of the proposed building; for there are large areas of land in Peking which were formerly reserved for the Imperial family and clan, and will now revert to the government. The lot should be large enough to give plenty of light and air, and space for additions to the building.

"The building need not be large at present, but should be of brick and steel construction throughout, and should represent in all respects the best type of American fireproof library construction. A stack capacity of from two hundred thousand to three hundred thousand volumes would be ample, and a reading room for a hundred persons would be sufficient. A building designed to cost a hundred and fifty thousand dollars gold (\$150,000) in the United States, with heating apparatus, plumbing, and all furniture included in that cost, would be sufficient; for that sum would procure in China a building with fifty per cent more cubical contents than it would produce in the United States. Books to the value of about thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) should be bought at the outset; and thereafter the annual cost of carrying on the library would be from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars (\$25,000 to \$30,000). This estimate is based on present (1912) prices and costs of living in Peking. If this estimate of annual expenditure seems small, it should be noticed that the memorial does not request that the library be a complete representation of all branches of knowledge. The great subjects of languages, literature, history, theology, philosophy, fine arts, and music are not mentioned.

"The proposed library might well serve as a model for other Chinese provinces or cities. There is room in China for a dozen such institutions; and there is therefore a fair chance that the good work started in Peking by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace may before long spread and be multiplied. Its influence would all be directed to strengthening the grasp of the Chinese on the applied sciences and the inductive method, and so to building up China as a strong, unified power, capable of keeping order at home, repelling aggression from without, executing the needful works of conservancy and sanitation, and increasing the national wealth and the well-being of all the people."

You may be living in 1914, but you are not alive in the 20th century if you make no use of books.—WILLCOX.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A LIBRARY ABOLISHES THE RENEWAL OF BOOKS

THE following is from the annual report of Samuel H. Ranck, librarian of the Grand Rapids Public Library, for the year ending March 31, 1914:

"The most interesting feature of the year's work was the effect of the rule which went into operation on April 1, 1913, abolishing the renewal of books, and the issuance of all books on regular cards (except 7-day books) for a straight period of four weeks, before they become subject to fine, and raising the number of adult books (non-fiction) to be issued on a card at a time from two to four. The first thing we observed in connection with this rule was that the receipts from fines for April were cut in half. The number of books subject to fines was reduced from 19,493 last year to 13,317; the number of books circulated for each one subject to fine increased from 14 last year to 22 this year, and the average fine per book subject to fine increased from 5.6 cents to 6.3 cents. In other words, where three people paid fines last year only two paid such fines this year, but those who paid the fines were largely the more or less careless ones, paying larger fines.

"The following statement, showing the receipts from book fines at the Ryerson building and branches month by month for the last two years, tells its own story:

	Year ending Mar. 31, 1913.	Year ending Mar. 31, 1914.
April	\$107.58	\$55.79
May	100.08	70.15
June	85.49	63.84
July	88.76	59.72
August	71.51	62.58
September	73.15	60.89
October	81.12	69.58
November	96.79	71.08
December	107.27	78.80
January	97.45	86.77
February	83.87	79.19
March	103.25	77.37
Total	\$1,096.32	\$851.16

"It was estimated at the beginning of the year that the decrease in the receipts from fines would be about \$200. The results show, however, a decrease of \$245.16. Including other fines and collections at the library to be paid over to the city treasurer for the book fund, the total decrease for the year was \$238.64.

"There was also a decrease in the number of books issued at first, partly due to cutting out the count of renewals, and partly due to the fact that people do not feel obliged to come to the library so often to avoid an impending fine; for getting people into the building for any reason induces the circulation of books. Only a small proportion of persons (not over 30 per cent.) take four books at a time, so that the losses referred to above were not made up in this way. The issuing of four books on a regular card, however, reduced the demand for special cards and the number of books issued on such cards.

"Another splendid result of the new rule is that it has removed absolutely the cause of more misunderstanding in the circulation department than all other things combined. To receive a fine notice is likely at best to bring one to the discharging desk in anything but an amiable spirit, and especially when one supposed that the book causing it had been renewed. The abolishing of renewals incidentally cut out a lot of routine, "red tape" (both for the public and for the library staff), which gave no real additional service. It was simply going through the motions.

"The abolishing of renewals and the issuing of books for 28 days straight was widely noted a year ago in the newspapers, in the library bulletins, etc. It is a curious fact, nevertheless, after all this publicity, and a year's working under the new rule, that many persons do not yet know about it, for every day many persons still come to the desk and ask to have their books renewed, when they have had them two weeks or less, or offer money for fines for books which they have had more than two weeks but less than four.

"While there was only a small increase in the number of books issued to children, there was a considerable increase in the number of children becoming card holders. Under the old rule this larger number of card holders would have meant an increase of nine or ten thousand volumes issued for home use. This means that a larger number of children drew about the same number of books. The rule tends to decrease the practice of certain children racing through a lot of books without getting much

out of them. On the other hand, it also encourages the exchanging of books among children, the longer period enabling children to read not only the books taken on their own cards, but also those taken on the cards of their friends, before the four weeks expire. To a certain extent, therefore, the rule encourages a considerable circulation that does not get into the records. There was a decrease for the year of over one per cent. in the percentage of fiction issued. The new rule tends in this direction, but not to any marked extent.

"Another interesting fact in connection with this rule is the larger number of books that are out in circulation at one time. On March 31, 1913, the last day under the old rule, there were out in circulation from the Ryerson building 5,545 volumes. On March 31 of this year, under the new rule, there were out in circulation from the same building 7,393, an increase of 1,848 in the actual number of books out in service, although the actual increase in the number of books issued from the Ryerson building in the month of March over last year was only 26. Since less than half the circulation is from this building, this means that about 15,000 volumes were in the hands of readers at the end of March, about 4,000 more than would have been the case under the old rule. In short, the new rule reduces the count of books going into circulation, but greatly increases the actual number of books in circulation, and makes all round for a better and a more satisfactory service.

"A study of the records for the Ryerson building shows that there was a slight decrease in the number of 7-day books issued—new fiction. In spite of the wiping out of renewals—5,327 last year—the decrease of 1,708 in the number of children's books issued from the Ryerson building, there was still an increase of nearly a thousand in the home issues, or an increase over last year of nearly 8,000 volumes issued to adults, from that building. Taking the whole library, therefore, the decrease from not counting renewals was over 10,000. To have made up this loss and increased the home issues over 5,000, while at the same time increasing the number of books in the hands of users at a given time about 35 per cent., is, I believe, a splendid record. Alto-

gether, I am convinced that the present rule greatly increases the educational value of the library."

THOMAS J. KIERNAN

THOMAS J. KIERNAN, superintendent of circulation in the Harvard College Library, died at Arlington, Massachusetts, on July 31, after fifty-nine years of uninterrupted service. He was born July 27, 1837, and entered the library in 1855 at the age of seventeen, succeeding to his father, who had been janitor of the library since 1829, and who in addition to his duties as janitor, had been engaged, as Mr. Sibley says, in "distributing books and extending courtesies." The combined service of father and son covered a period of eighty-five years,—certainly a remarkable record.

Many generations of Harvard students and hundreds of scholars from other institutions have been indebted to Mr. Kiernan's remarkable familiarity with the library and to his unflinching readiness to help, and have come to regard him as a valued friend and as an essential part of the library itself. Receiving only an elementary education before he took up work in the library, he nevertheless had the ability to absorb knowledge from books as they passed through his hands. He also had a retentive memory, and by long practice had cultivated the faculty of comprehending sympathetically the trend of a reader's inquiry and was thus able to serve him efficiently. He had one advantage that will never be enjoyed by any one else—he grew up with the library. He knew it first as a small collection of some 60,000 volumes, and he saw it increase to over 600,000. He has watched the gradual introduction of modern library methods and the transformation of the library thereby, and though naturally conservative, he has welcomed every change that was directed toward making the library more accessible and more generally useful.

In 1877, when Mr. Winsor was made librarian, Mr. Kiernan was appointed superintendent of circulation, and in 1892 the college conferred on him the honorary degree of A. M. He married in 1875 Fannie Crossman of Taunton, who died in May,

1914, after a long and painful illness, which itself was a severe tax on Mr. Kiernan's own failing strength, and from the effects of which he never really recovered. One son survives him, William L. Kiernan, who for some years served the College Library in the third generation and is now assistant librarian of the Massachusetts State Library.

W. C. L.

LIBRARY SERVICE IN SCHOOLS AND QUALIFICATIONS OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

The following statement was adopted by the American Library Association, through its official Council, at Washington, D. C., on May 28, 1914:

In view of the rapid growth of the school library and the importance of its function in modern education, the American Library Association presents for the consideration and approval of educational and civic and state authorities the following statement:

First, Good service from school libraries is indispensable in modern educational work.

Second, The wise direction of a school library requires broad scholarship, executive ability, tact, and other high grade qualifications, together with special competency for the efficient direction of cultural reading, choice of books, and teaching of reference principles.

Third, Because much latent power is being recognized in the school library and is awaiting development, it is believed that so valuable a factor in education should be accorded a dignity worthy of the requisite qualifications. Further, it is believed that in schools and educational systems the director of the library should be competent in scholarship, talent, and teaching power, equally with the head of any other department of instruction in the same school; should be enabled, by having necessary equipment and assistants, to do progressive work; and should be recognized equally with the supervisors of other departments as an integral part of the educational system.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION—LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

The National Education Association held its fifty-second annual convention this year in St. Paul, Minn., from July 4 to July 11. The meetings of the library department were held July 8-10, and were accompanied by a showing of the school library exhibit prepared by the United States Bureau of Education, first exhibited at the A. L. A. conference in Washington in May, and by special library exhibits at the St. Paul Public Library.

FIRST SESSION

The department met in joint session with the National Council of English Teachers, in Elks Hall, St. Paul. The meeting was called to order by the president of the library department. In the absence of the secretary, Mary C. Richardson, librarian of the State Normal School, Castine, Maine, was appointed *secretary pro tempore*.

M. S. Dudgeon, secretary of the Wisconsin Library Commission, read an inspiring paper on "The library's debt to culture," and "The cultural possibilities of school and college libraries" was the subject of a paper given by William B. Owen, president of the Chicago Normal College, Chicago.

There were three papers on "Successful experience with home reading lists"; the first, by Helen M. Baker of the High School at Brownton, Minn., was followed by one by Minnie E. Porter, Emerson School, Gary, Indiana. The third paper on this subject, prepared by Franklin Mathews, librarian of the Boy Scouts of America, New York City, was read by Clara Baldwin, secretary of the Minnesota Library Commission.

This forenoon session closed with a discussion of how to get the best results from home reading. It was pointed out that the system of placing different credit values on different books results in artificial interest, and the child should be kept as free as possible from feeling that he must read certain books.

This subject was discussed by Mr. McComb of Indianapolis, Miss Andrews of St. Paul, Miss MacBride of Worthington,

Minn., Miss Webster of North Yakima, Wash., Miss Richie of West Texas Normal School, Mr. Rice of Madison, Wis., Miss Meyers of Sheboygan, Wis., Mr. Hibbensteel of Stevens Point Normal School, Mr. Barrett of Emporia, Kansas, and Miss Wilson of St. Paul.

SECOND SESSION

This session was in the hands of the committee on rural school library work, and was held at the University Farm, where the large assembly room was nearly filled. Miss Martha Wilson, chairman of this committee, presided.

Delia G. Ovitz, librarian of the State Normal School, Milwaukee, Wis., read a paper on "Training of rural school teachers in the use of books." "The country child in the rural school library" was the title of a paper given by Mrs. Josephine C. Preston, state superintendent of public instruction, Olympia, Washington, and Miss Mary C. Richardson of Castine, Me., talked on "Rural schools in Maine." The last paper was "Making the library earn its salt," by Willis H. Kerr, Emporia, Kansas.

A list of books, "A standard foundation library for a rural school," was distributed to those present, and is printed in full in this issue of the JOURNAL, following this report. It was prepared by a committee appointed for that purpose, consisting of Harriet A. Wood of Portland, Oregon, and Walter Barnes of the State Normal School, Glenville, W. Va.

THIRD SESSION

The department met in joint session with the Minnesota Library Association, Martha Wilson, president of that association, presiding. Miss Wilson spoke of the increase and improvements in library work in Minnesota since the N. E. A. last met in Minneapolis in 1902.

Mr. Utley, secretary of the A. L. A., gave a few words of greeting from that association. Mr. Purd B. Wright, Kansas City, spoke briefly on the importance of the librarian getting the teacher's point of view, and also of the teacher's understanding the librarian.

"The newspaper morgue, the library and the school," was the subject of a paper by

W. Dawson Johnston, librarian, Public Library, St. Paul, Minn., and he was followed by Mr. Willis H. Kerr of Emporia, Kansas, who spoke on "Libraries and schools: educational coöperation."

Miss Delia G. Ovitz read a second paper on "Normal school training in library methods." At the close she read a short paper given at the A. L. A. in Washington, by Lucy E. Fay, librarian of the University of Tennessee, on "Standardizing the course of study in library instruction in the normal schools," and recommended that a committee be appointed to coöperate with a similar committee from the A. L. A. to outline such a course.

A discussion, conducted by Willis H. Kerr, followed this paper. Mr. Rice spoke of the school library law in Wisconsin, where the state has a law for school library support; and soon will have a law making compulsory a ten weeks' course in library instruction in the normal school. A motion was carried to appoint a committee of three, as recommended by Miss Ovitz, and to make Mr. Kerr one of this committee.

The following committees were appointed by the president:

Resolutions: W. Dawson Johnston, St. Paul; Delia G. Ovitz, Milwaukee, and Alice N. Farr, Mankato, Minn.

Nominations: Martha Wilson, Minneapolis; Mary C. Richardson, Castine, Maine, and Marie A. Newberry, New York City.

A delegate from the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Mr. Dickerson, Winona Normal School, told of a committee of seven to standardize library work in connection with the teaching of history, and said he was commissioned to ask that one member from this department serve on that committee. Miss Florence M. Hopkins, Detroit, Michigan, was appointed.

Thursday afternoon the visiting librarians enjoyed a visit to the Minneapolis Public Library and one of its branches. In the evening they were the guests at dinner of the Minnesota Library Association. The dinner was given at the Country Club, and Dr. Johnston presided as toastmaster.

FOURTH SESSION

The meeting was called to order by the president. Miss Marie A. Newberry of the

reference department of the New York Public Library, read a paper on "A normal budget for a high school library." This was followed by a brief discussion on amounts spent for salaries and for books in various high school libraries. It was agreed that there ought to be more definite knowledge of what it costs to start and to run such a library of a given size. A motion was made and carried that the high school committee continue to investigate this question and report later.

"High school branches of public libraries" was the topic of a paper by Purd B. Wright, librarian of the Public Library of Kansas City, Mo. In the discussion which followed it was brought out that the grades above the sixth, and the high school pupils in Kansas City, have definite instruction in the use of the library. Also, that in St. Paul the library and board of education have recently been united under one commissioner.

The report of the committee on normal schools was read by Mary C. Richardson, Castine, Maine. A rising vote of thanks was unanimously carried, sending Ida M. Mendenhall the appreciation of this department for the library exhibit, now in the hands of the United States Bureau of Education.

The report on high schools was read by Willis H. Kerr, Emporia, Kansas. A motion to send thanks to Miss Hall and her committee was carried.

A committee submitted resolutions of appreciation and thanks to the A. L. A. Publishing Board for its encouragement of the school library movement, of endorsement of the statement adopted by the A. L. A. at Washington, and of thanks to the librarians of St. Paul and Minneapolis for their hospitality.

The committee on nominations reported as follows: President, Harriet A. Wood, Portland, Oregon; vice-president, W. Dawson Johnston, St. Paul, Minn.; secretary, Lucile Fargo, Spokane, Washington. The report was accepted and the officers declared elected.

The president appointed the following committee on standard course in library instruction for normal schools: James F. Hoscic, Chicago Normal College, chairman;

Martha Wilson, State Education Department of Minnesota; Willis H. Kerr, State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas.

A motion was made and carried that the newly-appointed officers be requested to give their careful consideration to getting a paper on the school library question before the superintendents' department of the N. E. A., and that they be given power to act.

A motion was carried that the newly-appointed officers be asked to try to get some paper on school library service before the Fourth International Conference on Home Education, which will meet in this country for the first time next year.

MARY C. RICHARDSON,
Secretary pro tempore.

STANDARD FOUNDATION LIBRARY FOR A RURAL SCHOOL

The rural school library committee for the library department of the National Educational Association has compiled this list of 120 titles because it seemed that a short list would be most helpful to the average country school teacher. If he has no library, he can start one with this list better than with a longer one, since only the choicest books are given. If he has a small library, this list will surely suggest additions. If he has a large library, he will need a longer list than the committee can compile as a foundation.

Of the 120 titles, about 60 are "literature" books and 40 "information" books for the children's reading; about 20 are reference books, most of them suitable for both pupil and teacher. The fear that the price would prevent the purchase of important titles has led to the reluctant selection in some cases of inexpensive editions.

The books are graded according to the reading interests of children: 1-3, primary; 4-6, intermediate; and 7-8, advanced. In general all of the children within a section will enjoy the same book. An exception to this rule is made in regard to the first grade pupils. The mechanical difficulties of learning to read make it necessary to select books for them that third grade pupils would consider too infantile. Younger pupils will listen with interest to older books if read aloud, and upper grade pu-

pils will find much of value in the simpler books.

HARRIET A. WOOD, *Portland, Ore.*
WALTER BARNES, *Glenville, W. Va.*

General

- Bryan—How to tell stories to children. Houghton. \$1.00.
Cabot—Ethics for children. Houghton. \$1.25.
Champlin—Young folks' cyclopedia of common things, 3d ed. Holt. \$3.00.
Champlin—Young folks' cyclopedia of literature and art. Holt. \$3.00.
Champlin—Young folks' cyclopedia of persons and places, 6th ed. Holt. \$3.00.
Evans and Duncan. Farm life readers. v. 4, 45 c.; v. 5, 50 c. Silver.
Everyman encyclopedia, 12 v. Dutton. \$6.00.
Schauffer—Arbor day. Moffat. \$1.00.
Schauffer—Christmas. Moffat. \$1.00.
Schauffer—Thanksgiving. Moffat. \$1.00.
Wallace—Uncle Henry's letters to the farm boy. Macmillan. 50 c.
World almanac (paper). Press Pub. Co. 25 c.

Books for First Grade

- Blaiadell—Boy Blue and his friends. Little. 40 c.
Bryce—Child-lore dramatic reader. Scribner. 30 c.
Tree and Treadwell—Reading-literature: primer. Row. 32 c.
Tree and Treadwell—Reading-literature: first reader. Row. 36 c.
Lucia—Peter and Polly in summer. Amer. Bk. Co. 35 c.

Fairy and Folk Tales, Fables, Myths and Legends
4-8 Aesop—Fables; selected by Jacobs. Macmillan. \$1.50.

- 4-8 Arabian nights. Stories from the Arabian nights. Houghton. 40 c.
4-6 Andersen—Stories. Houghton. 40 c.
4-6 Brown—In the days of giants. Houghton. 50 c.
4-6 Carroll—Alice's adventures in Wonderland, and Through the looking-glass. Grosset. 50 c.
4-6 Collodi—Pinocchio. Ginn. 40 c.
1-6 Grimm—German household tales. Houghton. 40 c.
7-8 Hawthorne—Wonder-book. Houghton. 40 c.
4-6 Jacobs—English fairy tales. Burt. \$1.00.
7-8 Kingale. The heroes. Ginn. 30 c.
4-6 Kingale. Water babies. Dutton. 50 c.
7-8 Lamb—Adventures of Ulysses. Heath. 25 c.
4-6 Lang—Blue fairy book. Burt. \$1.00.
4-6 Mulock—Little lame prince. Heath. 30 c.
1-3 Perrault—Tales of Mother Goose. Heath. 20 c.
4-6 Pyle—Some merry adventures of Robin Hood. Scribner. 50 c.
7-8 Ruskin—King of the Golden river. Heath. 20 c.
4-6 Stevens and Allen—King Arthur stories. Houghton. 40 c.
4-6 Swift—Gulliver's travels. Heath. 30 c.
4-6 Scudder—Book of legends. Houghton. 25 c.
1-3 Scudder—Book of fables and folk stories. Houghton. 45 c.

Poetry

- 7-8 Bryan—Poems of country life. Sturgis. \$1.00.
4-8 Chisholm—Golden staircase. School ed. Putnam. \$1.00.
1-3 Hazard—Three years with the poets. Houghton. 50 c.
4-6 Lear—Nonsense books. Little. \$2.00.
Ref. Longfellow—Complete poetical works. Autograph ed. Houghton. \$1.00.
1-3 Mother Goose—Mother Goose, il. by Kate Greenaway. Warne. 60 c.
7-8 Montgomery—Heroic ballads. Ginn. 50 c.
7-8 Shakespeare—Merchant of Venice. Ben Greet ed. Doubleday. 60 c.
1-3 Stevenson—Child's garden of verses. Rand. 50c.
1-3 Waterman—Graded memory selections. Educ. Pub. Co. 25 c.

Stories

- 7-8 Alcott—Little women. Little. \$1.35.
4-6 Aldrich—Story of a bad boy. Houghton. 50 c.
7-8 Andrews—Perfect tribute. Scribner. 50 c.

- 7-8 Blackmore—Lorna Doone. Crowell. \$1.50.
7-8 Bunyan—Pilgrim's progress. Ginn. 30 c.
7-8 Cooper—Last of the Mohicans, il. by Boyd Smith. Holt. \$1.35.
4-6 Defoe—Robinson Crusoe. Houghton. 60 c.
7-8 Dickens—Christmas carol and Cricket on the hearth. Macmillan. 25 c.
4-6 Dodge—Hans Brinker. Grosset. 50 c.
4-6 Eggleston—Hoosier school-boy. Scribner. 50 c.
4-6 Greene—Pickett's gap. Macmillan. 50 c.
7-8 Hale—Man without a country. Ginn. 25 c.
7-8 Hughes—Tom Brown's schooldays. Harper. \$1.50.
4-6 Page—Among the camps. Scribner. \$1.50.
7-8 Scott—Ivanhoe. Dutton. \$1.50.
4-6 Smith—Jolly good times. Little. \$1.25.
4-6 Spyri—Heidi. Ginn. 40 c.
7-8 Stevenson—Treasure island. Jacobs. \$1.00.
7-8 Twain—Prince and the pauper. Harper. \$1.75.
7-8 Twain—Tom Sawyer. Harper. \$1.75.
7-8 Wiggins—Rebecca of Sunnybrook farm. Grosset. 50 c.
4-6 Wyas—Swiss family Robinson. Dutton. 50 c.
4-6 Zollinger—Widow O'Callaghan's boys. McClurg. \$1.25.

Animal and Nature Stories

- 1-3 Brown—Plant baby. Silver. 48 c.
7-8 Brown—Rab and his friends. Heath. 20 c.
4-6 Eddy—Friends and helpers. Ginn. 60 c.
7-8 Harris—Nights with Uncle Remus. Houghton. \$1.40.
7-8 Kipling—Jungle book. Century. \$1.50.
4-6 Kipling—Just so stories. Doubleday. \$1.20.
4-6 Long—Wood folk at school. Ginn. 50 c.
1-3 Potter—Tale of Peter Rabbit. Warne. 50 c.
4-6 Seton—Lobo, Rag and Vixen. Scribner. 50 c.
4-6 Sewell—Black Beauty. Jacobs. 30 c.
4-6 Weed and Murtfeldt—Stories of insect life. v. 1, 25 c.; v. 2, 30 c. Ginn.

Arts and Sciences

- Ref. Bancroft—Games for the playground. Macmillan. \$1.50.
7-8 Barstow—Famous pictures. Century. 60 c.
1-3 Beard—Little folks' handy book. Scribner. 75 c.
4-6 Benton—Little cook-book for a little girl. Page. 75 c.
4-6 Fairbanks—Home geography for primary grades. Educ. Pub. Co. 60 c.
7-8 Forman—Stories of useful inventions. School ed. Century. 60 c.
Ref. Griffith—Essentials of woodworking. Manual Arts Press. \$1.00.
Ref. Holden—Real things in nature. Macmillan. 65c.
Ref. McGlauffin—Handicraft for girls. Manual Arts Press. \$1.00.
4-6 Miller—First book of birds. School ed. Houghton. 60 c.

Geography

- 4-8 Allen—Industrial studies: Europe. Ginn. 80 c.
4-8 Allen—Industrial studies: United States. Ginn. 60 c.
4-6 Carpenter—Asia. Amer. Bk. Co. 60 c.
4-6 Carpenter—Europe. Amer. Bk. Co. 60 c.
4-6 Carpenter—How the world is clothed. Amer. Bk. Co. 60 c.
4-6 Carpenter—How the world is fed. Amer. Bk. Co. 60 c.
4-6 Carpenter—How the world is housed. Amer. Bk. Co. 60 c.
4-6 Carpenter—North America. Amer. Bk. Co. 60 c.
4-6 Carpenter—South America. Amer. Bk. Co. 60 c.
4-6 Chamberlain—How we travel. Macmillan. 40 c.
4-6 Chamberlain—South America. Macmillan. 55 c.
4-6 Chamberlain—North America. Macmillan. 55 c.
7-8 Hall and Chester—Panama and the canal. School ed. Newcom. 60 c.
1-3 Shillig—Four wonders: cotton, wool, linen, silk. Rand. 50 c.

History and Biography

- 7-8 Austin—Promised land. Houghton. \$1.75.
7-8 Baldwin—Abraham Lincoln. Amer. Bk. Co. 60 c.
4-6 Baldwin—Fifty famous stories retold. Amer. Bk. Co. 35 c.
Ref. Brown—Epoch making papers in United States history. Macmillan. 25 c.

- 4-6 Eggleston—First book in American history. Amer. Bk. Co. 60 c.
 1-3 Eggleston—Stories of great Americans for little Americans. Amer. Bk. Co. 40c.
 Ref. Elson—History of United States. Macmillan. \$1.75.
 7-8 Franklin—Autobiography. Houghton. 40 c.
 Ref. Gulliver—Friendship of nations. Ginn. 60 c.
 Ref. Haskin—American government. School ed. Lip-pincott. 80 c.
 4-6 Humphrey—Pilgrim stories. Rand. 45 c.
 7-8 Tappan—Old world hero stories. Houghton. 70 c.
 7-8 Warren—Stories from English history. Heath. 65 c.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF TEACHERS OF ENGLISH—CHICAGO MEETING

School libraries will receive special attention at the next annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English, which will be held in Chicago, November 26 to 28. The library, high school, and normal school sections will combine in order to discuss such problems as how to secure the greatest efficiency by means of adequate equipment and of capable librarians, how English teachers can co-operate, the strength and weakness of the Home Reading List, and kindred topics.

Among the speakers will be Miss Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School in Brooklyn, V. C. Coulter, of the State Normal School at Warrensburg, Mo., and an experienced high school teacher. The chairmen of the three sections are: Miss Delia Ovitz, Milwaukee, of the library section, E. H. K. McComb, Indianapolis, of the high-school section, and Miss Sarah J. McNary, Trenton, of the normal school section.

An extensive exhibit of library aids and equipment is being arranged for by the Library Department of the N. E. A. and by the United States Bureau of Education. The librarians will have a section meeting for the discussion of library extension and also a banquet. Chicago is now the headquarters of the A. L. A. and hence a place of special interest to all librarians.

A LIBRARY INSTITUTE FOR DIS- TRICT SUPERINTENDENTS

THE School Libraries Division of the University of the State of New York and the New York State Library School co-operated in a library institute for district superintendents, July 6-10, the exercises being held in the library school rooms. The district superintendents are in direct charge

of all the public schools of the state, excluding cities of 5,000 population or over, and the entire purpose of the institute was to arouse an increased interest in better rural and elementary school libraries. The program was devoted exclusively to subjects directly related to the actual work of these rural and elementary schools, and a definite attempt was made to discuss questions of organization and management from the point of view of the one-room or the small village school with crowded program, few facilities and little or no leisure time on the part of the conscientious teacher in charge. An exhibit of books suitable for the first eight grades, typical book lists and sample traveling libraries available for schools was prepared and, in a number of cases, was used by those in attendance as a basis for library purchases and recommendations for the coming year.

In view of the many professional meetings at which attendance is practically required, the lack of any departmental pressure to attend a meeting devoted entirely to library matters, the recent growth of interest in school library concerns and the further fact that no specific provision was made (as is done in some other cases) for traveling expenses led those in charge to expect a rather small attendance. Contrary to the most hopeful forecast, 31 different superintendents, more than one-seventh of the entire number in the state, were in attendance one or more days. The discussions, even more than the attendance, showed the genuine interest of the superintendents in the matter. All of the four library divisions of the department, the inspection division and the vocational schools division were represented on the program. As an example of willingness to unite forces hitherto not closely related and to recognize in a definite way the part of the library in a state system of public education, the meeting had considerable significance, and it is hoped that it will be but the beginning of larger and better similar meetings in the future. Much of its success is due to the wide personal acquaintance of Dr. Sherman Williams, chief of the school libraries division, and his active interest in the preliminary plans. The program follows: Monday, July 6.—"School libraries," Dr.

Sherman Williams, chief, School Libraries Division; "The essential organization of a library," Mr. Frank K. Walter, vice-director, New York State Library School. Tuesday, July 7.—"The school library in agricultural education," Mr. Layton S. Hawkins, specialist in agriculture, Vocational Schools Division; "Traveling libraries," Miss Grace L. Betteridge, head, Traveling Libraries Section, Educational Extension Division; "The New York State Library and its purpose," Mr. James I. Wyer, Jr., director, New York State Library; "The catalog of the school library: its use and its limitations," by Mr. Frank K. Walter.

Wednesday, July 8.—"Some essentials of cataloging," Miss Jennie D. Fellows, chief classifier, New York State Library; "Desirable editions for school libraries," Mr. Frank K. Walter; "Some essentials of reference work," Mr. Frank K. Walter; "Selection of historical material for schools," Mr. Avery W. Skinner, inspector, University of the State of New York.

Thursday, July 9.—"What the school should expect from the public library," Miss Caroline Webster, library organizer; "Some essentials of cataloging," Miss Jennie D. Fellows; "The state library and its reference work with schools," Mr. Frank L. Tolman, reference librarian, New York State Library; "Classification of school libraries," Mr. Frank K. Walter.

Friday, July 10.—"What is education and who are educated people?" Dr. Sherman Williams; "The Educational Extension Division and its relation to the schools," Mr. William R. Watson, chief, Educational Extension Division.

F. K. WALTER.

THE END OF THE EXPOSITION AT LEIPZIG

WHILE the JOURNAL has had no definite announcement of the closing of the Leipzig Exposition, there is little doubt that it has come to an untimely end. In a letter written from Rotterdam on August 7th, Mr. Hendry, who had charge of the A. L. A. exhibit in Leipzig during July, says:

"I suppose that the exposition is closed by this time—Dr. Schramm told me that such would be the case should hostilities

commence. He said that President Volkmann, he, and pretty much all the people connected with the show, would have to go to the front at once, and that the only thing to do would be to close the buildings and put them under a strong guard. The things would be safe enough. . . . The exposition was about deserted during the last week of my stay."

OXFORD CONFERENCE POSTPONED

A cablegram from Mr. Henry Tedder, secretary of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, states that the pan-Anglican library conference, which was to be held at Oxford from August 31 to September 4, has been postponed till next year, owing to the war. The annual meeting, announced to be held on September 4 in Oxford, will be held in London on the same date. Local secretaries of the Association will do what they can during the week beginning Aug. 31 to help any librarians who may be in Oxford to see the libraries and colleges.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS—JULY, 1914

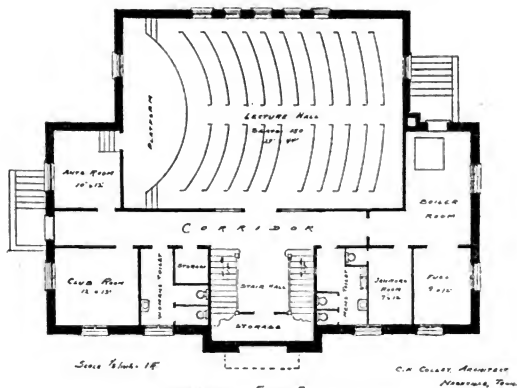
ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES	
Broken Bow, Nebraska.....	\$10,000
Dover, New Jersey.....	20,000
Hamburg, New York.....	5,000
Hamilton, Montana	9,000
Toulon, Illinois	5,000
Vicksburg, Mississippi	25,000
	<hr/> \$74,000

INCREASES, UNITED STATES	
East Orange, New Jersey.....	\$40,000
Oakland, California (for four branches)	140,000
Rockville Town and Adams Township, Indiana	2,500
	<hr/> \$182,500

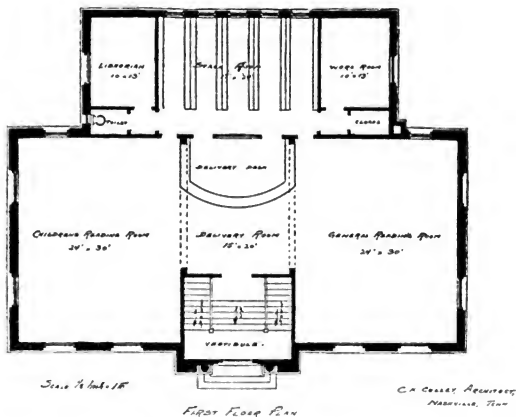
ORIGINAL GIFTS, CANADA	
Barrie, Ontario	\$15,000
Tilbury, Ontario	5,000
	<hr/> \$20,000

INCREASES, CANADA	
Berlin, Ontario	\$12,900
Markdale, Ontario	2,000
	<hr/> \$14,900

OTHER ORIGINAL GIFTS	
Marton, New Zealand.....	£1,250



BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN—NORTH BRANCH, NASHVILLE, TENN.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN—NORTH BRANCH, NASHVILLE, TENN.

American Library Association

Standing committees for the year 1914-1915 have been appointed as follows:

Finance—H. W. Craver, C. W. Andrews, F. O. Poole.

Publishing Board—Henry E. Legler, C. W. Andrews, A. E. Bostwick, Mrs. H. L. Elmen-dorf, H. C. Wellman.

Public documents—G. S. Godard, A. J. Small, Ernest Bruncken, John A. Lapp, M. S. Dudgeon, T. M. Owen, S. H. Ranck, Adelaide R. Hasse, C. F. D. Belden.

Co-operation with the N. E. A.—Mary E. Hall, Marie A. Newberry, Irene Warren, W. H. Kerr, Harriet A. Wood, W. O. Carson.

Library administration—George F. Bowerman, John S. Cleavinger, C. Seymour Thomp-son.

Library training—A. S. Root, Faith E. Smith, Alice S. Tyler, W. Dawson Johnston, A. L. Bailey, Chalmers Hadley, M. S. Dudgeon, George O. Carpenter.

Bookbuying—C. H. Brown, C. B. Roden, Anna G. Hubbard.

International relations—Herbert Putnam, E. C. Richardson, Frank P. Hill, C. W. An-drews, R. R. Bowker.

Bookbinding—A. L. Bailey, Rose G. Mur-ray, Joseph L. Wheeler.

Federal and state relations—B. C. Steiner, T. L. Montgomery, Demarchus Brown, Paul Blackwelder, C. F. D. Belden, Thomas M. Owen, W. P. Cutter.

Travel—F. W. Faxon, C. H. Brown, J. F. Phelan.

Co-ordination—C. H. Gould, J. L. Gillis, N. D. C. Hodges, W. C. Lane, Herbert Putnam, Henry E. Legler, J. C. Schwab.

Work with the blind—Lucille A. Goldthwaite, Laura M. Sawyer, Mrs. Emma N. Delfino, Mrs. Gertrude T. Rider, Julia A. Robinson, Ethel R. Sawyer.

Program—H. C. Wellman, George B. Utley, (third member to be appointed).

sity libraries, 2 normal school libraries and the State Library. The president, J. L. Gillis, called the meeting to order at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of June 15.

The president spoke of the great progress made in library service during the year, saying that it would be hard to duplicate anywhere the work of the library people of California. On behalf of the officers of the association, he thanked all those who had so generously helped in the year's work. Reports from the nine districts were presented by the district officers. Eight district meetings were held, one being a joint meeting of two districts. Two of the districts were unable to hold meetings, but they reported keen interest in library work.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed that the balance on June 3, 1913, was \$541.14; the receipts during the year were \$657.99; the expenditures were \$801.53, leaving a balance on June 12, 1914, of \$397.60. This report was verified by the auditing committee.

For the committee on library exhibits at the 1915 Exposition, Charles S. Greene reported that the committee found the authorities of the Panama-Pacific Exposition very exacting regarding exhibits, the rental very high, and the cost of a "live" exhibit prohibitive; but the committee would be glad of suggestions as to ways of securing the necessary funds.

The nominating committee presented the following ticket: President, J. L. Gillis; vice-president, Jennie Herrman; secretary-treasurer, Alice J. Haines. There were no other nominations, and the ticket was unanimously elected.

For the committee on county free library sign, L. W. Ripley reported that many drawings had been received in the contest, but only one was possible, and that only with some changes. He suggested that the committee, or the executive committee, return the sign for these changes. It was voted by the meeting that the committee be continued with power to settle the matter.

The resolutions committee presented resolutions, which were adopted, on the death of three members of the association; of appreciation for the hospitality shown and the speeches heard; of acknowledgment of invitations to meet in 1916 in Humboldt county; and of authorization of the executive committee to arrange for a joint meeting with the A. L. A. in 1915, if such action seems desirable.

The question of affiliation with the American Library Association was discussed, and it was voted that the California Library Association accept affiliation with the American Library Association under the provisions of the A. L. A. constitution and by-laws.

Library Organizations

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The nineteenth annual meeting of the California Library Association was held at Hotel del Coronado, Coronado, June 15 to 20, 1914, jointly with the fifth annual convention of the California County Librarians. The register showed an attendance of 198, representing 51 public libraries, 21 county libraries, 3 univer-

ADDRESSES AND DISCUSSIONS

Representing the State Railroad Commission, Max Thelen, one of the commissioners, made the opening address on the "Regulation of public utilities." He outlined the history of the commission, and told of the laws and commissions of other states. He described the methods of handling cases and complaints, emphasizing the fact that anyone in the state may present a complaint and it will be given attention.

The part of the university in university extension was presented by Miss Nadine Crump, of the University of California, while Miss Susan T. Smith, of the State Library, discussed the libraries' part in university extension.

"Some points on the county free library law" was the subject of a talk by Miss Harriet G. Eddy, county library organizer of the State Library. Mrs. Harriet C. Wadleigh, of Los Angeles, read a paper on "The relations of the county free libraries and the city libraries in California."

An illustrated lecture by Harry C. Peterson, director of the Stanford University Museum, traced the development of the moving picture from the first experiments at the Stanford farm to the present time. Dr. William E. Ritter, director of the Scripps Institution for Biological Research, spoke of the multiplication of scientific writings and suggested some ways of eliminating some of it. In "College credit for browsing," Dr. W. G. Carruth, of Stanford University, advocated provision for students to do general reading in literature, and the granting of credit for this reading.

In W. Irving Way's paper, "My friend's library," he sought to present the layman's point of view on some of the duties of a librarian. Special emphasis was laid on the value and importance of an intimate acquaintance with authoritative reference books, and an orderly system of keeping tab on minor as well as major current events. In the words of the late Henry Bradshaw, Mr. Way's friend finds what he believes to be a clear definition of the librarian's chief object in life: "My primary duty as librarian is, of course, rather to help scholars in their work to the best of my power than to pursue any favorite investigations of my own."

John S. McGroarty, author of the *Mission* play, told in a delightful way how the play came to be written and produced in spite of many discouragements. John Vance Cheney read a number of poems from his book, "At the silver gate."

There were a number of interesting discussions on library subjects, such as "Other ma-

terial than books in library service," which included the use of pictures, slides, the phonograph, and the moving picture; "Library service to schools," and "Uniform forms and blanks." Of particular importance to the libraries of the state is the proposed bond measure for additional state buildings in Sacramento, because it will provide adequate quarters for the State Library.

The trustees' section held a meeting on June 19, with the following program: "Who should buy the books, the librarian or the trustees?" by Samuel Leask; "The relation of the public library to the community," by Earl F. Drake, San Diego; "Building a library; the special collection as a reflection of local conditions," by H. L. Carnahan, Riverside; "The making and marketing of books," by Guy C. Miller, Palo Alto.

The following officers for the section were unanimously elected: President, Guy C. Miller; vice-president, Horace E. Hand. It was voted that the president be authorized at some subsequent date to select a suitable secretary.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Madame L. Haffkin-Hamburger, lecturer on library economy and secretary of the library course given at the Shaniawsky University of Moscow (the only courses of the kind given in Russia), spoke to the staff of the State Library and the students of the Summer School, July 15, on library conditions in Russia. Mme. Hamburger's talk demonstrated a surprising amount of progress among popular libraries despite adverse conditions. The talk was illustrated by a number of stereopticon views of Russian libraries. Mme. Hamburger has presented the slides to the school with the request that they be lent as occasion arises to other library schools which may desire to use them in their courses.

F. K. WALTER.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

SUMMER SESSION

The fourth summer session at the University of Illinois Library School opened on June 22 and ended on July 31. The general plan of the course was similar to that of previous years, and attendance was restricted to persons actually holding library positions. The principal instructors were Mr. Ernest J. Reece and Miss Ethel Bond, members of the regular Library School faculty. Miss Margaret Williams and Miss Nelle U. Branch, members

of the University Library staff, were revisers and assistants. The course in children's literature was given by Miss Effie L. Power, supervisor of work in the St. Louis Public Library, who visited the school in the week of July 20 and delivered five lectures. Miss Power presented the selection of children's reading and illustrated her talks by the use of type books. One lecture dealt with the administration of children's departments. Miss Anna May Price, organizer of the Illinois Library Extension Commission, visited the school on July 24 and 25, held personal conferences with the students, and gave two lectures presenting the work of the commission and the functions of the public library.

Thirty-three students enrolled for the course. Of these twenty-seven were from Illinois, two from Kansas, one from Iowa, one from Ohio, one from Arkansas, and one from Texas. Twenty-four came from public libraries, six from college and university libraries, and three from high school libraries. Eighteen are in charge as chief librarians and the remainder are assistants. Two have master's degrees, two others have bachelor's degrees, six others have had some college work or its equivalent, and eleven others are graduates of high schools. The average salary of those working thirty hours or more per week is \$50 per month.

Altogether each student had ninety-two lecture or class periods of fifty minutes each, nearly every period presupposing two hours of preparation on the part of the student. Cataloging was given twenty-three periods; classification, eleven; reference work, eleven; book selection, thirteen; children's work, five; administration (including extension), five; mending of books, twelve; loans, two; and to each of the following one period: order, accession, binding, bookkeeping, mechanical preparation of books, public documents, serials, shelf-list, trade bibliography, statistics and reports.

The course in book selection this year included discussions of the literature of particular subjects, as follows:

Books relating to nature study, Professor Vaughan MacCaughy, of the College of Honolulu.

Books on rural life and hygiene, Miss Florence R. Curtis.

Some books on religion, the Rev. J. C. Baker. The literature of sociology, Professor Ulysses G. Weatherly, of Indiana University.

Helpful biographies, Miss Emma Felsenthal.

Types of travel literature, Mr. Ernest J. Reece.

English fiction, Dr. Daniel K. Dodge.

The choice of books and other material relating to history, Miss Marian Leatherman.

Contemporary American novelists, Dr. Daniel K. Dodge.

The large class enrollment and the difficulty of giving the most effective class instruction to persons of unequal preparation led to a division of the class in cataloging, and it met in two sections.

No one claims that Urbana is an ideal summer resort, but in justice to the city it must be said that the weather during the session was, on the whole, very pleasant. This circumstance contributed very materially not only to the evident enjoyment of all, but also to the eagerness for work which was manifest.

LIST OF STUDENTS

In the following list of students "public library" and "Illinois" after the names of cities are omitted:

Anderson, Nita Jeannette, assistant librarian, Highland Park.

Blackwell, Mary, typist, University of Illinois Library.

Cline, Myra Diana, assistant librarian, Waverly.

Cossaart, Estella A., librarian, Chicago Heights.

Culter, Mrs. Lucy Jane, librarian, Wm. Moyer Library, Gibson City.

Fagan, Ellen, assistant, St. Charles.

Fletcher, Mabel E. B., librarian, High School, Decatur.

Forward, Mary Cornelia, librarian, Talcott Free Library, Rockton.

French, Ida Bertram, librarian, Illinois College, Jacksonville.

Gulick, Mrs. Jessie, assistant cataloger, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.

Hall, Mary Helen, first assistant, Carnegie Library, East Liverpool, Ohio.

Handley, Anna, librarian, Loda.

Hargrave, Kathleen, librarian, Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington.

Harrison, Alice Sinclair, librarian, High School, Austin, Texas.

Hatcher, Charlotte L., children's librarian, Clinton.

Hughes, Madeline, librarian, Downers Grove.

Inness, Lucy Mabel, general assistant, Galesburg.

Laquist, Ada M., branch librarian, Chicago.

Levin, Emma, branch library assistant, Chicago.

McGehee, Hester Elizabeth, catalog typist, University of Illinois, Urbana.

McKenzie, Annie Lawrie, librarian, Highland Park.

McLaughlin, Mayme, librarian, Auburn.

Matthews, Irene Estella, librarian, High School, Dubuque.

Meeker, Grace Ruth, assistant librarian, Carnegie, Ottawa, Kansas.

Richards, Alice Mary, assistant librarian, Greenville.

Richardson, Helen, desk assistant, Oak Park.

Scott, Leota, librarian, Mitchell Carnegie Library, Harrisburg.

Simmons, Guy Andrew, librarian, Hendrix College, Conway, Arkansas.

Smith, Irene, substitute, Maywood.

Vandaveer, Harriet, librarian, Greenfield.

Wandrack, Lura May, librarian, Woodstock.

Watt, Margaret Louise, librarian, Winchester.

Wedding, Mrs. Rose McNabb, librarian, Jerseyville.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director*.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY COMMISSION—SUMMER SCHOOL

The commission conducted the sixth session of its summer school in the Asbury Park Public Library, June 1 to July 3. The usual course in elementary library science was given, with special lectures by James I. Wyer, of Albany; H. W. Wilson, of White Plains; Miss Theresa Hitchler, of Brooklyn; Miss Rose Murray, of New York; John Cotton Dana, of Newark; and Miss Clara W. Hunt, of Brooklyn. Mr. Hughes, of Trenton, Miss Hinsdale and Miss Smith, of East Orange, and Miss Ball, of Newark, led a round-table discussion of administrative methods and loan-desk supplies; and Miss Maude McClelland and Mrs. Bowen, of Passaic, demonstrated the school library work of the Passaic Public Library. Dr. John Erskine, of Columbia University, talked very delightfully about "Learning to read," the last evening.

Twenty-eight students were enrolled for the entire course, fourteen more came for the week of Miss Hunt's lectures, and twenty-four others came for individual lectures. Adding to these the number of trustees, visiting librarians, and members of the commission, who came at different times, a total of ninety-four people interested in libraries visited the school during the five weeks it was in session.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SUMMER SCHOOL

The summer course in library methods of the University of California for 1914 was held from June 22 to August 1.

For three years the course has been recognized as a part of the regular summer session of the University. Credit not to exceed six units toward a university degree is given for the satisfactory completion of the entire course.

Twenty-seven students carried the full program and four took part of the work. As the class is limited, these were selected with due regard to their personal and educational qualifications and previous library experience, from a large number of applicants.

The course covered the following subjects, and included practice work and examinations: Bookbinding and mending (2 lectures); California library law (2 lectures); Cataloging and accessioning (17 lectures); Classification and shelf-listing (11 lectures); Loan systems (2 lectures); Library buildings (3 lectures); Reference work (11 lectures); Selecting and ordering books (8 lectures).

Instructors and lecturers were: Frank M. Bumstead, Edith M. Coulter, James L. Gillis, Nella J. Martin, James F. Mitchell, Mary E. Robbins.

MARY E. ROBBINS, *Director*.

Reviews

BOOKS FOR HIGH SCHOOLS. Compiled by Martha Wilson, supervisor of school libraries, Minnesota Department of Education. (Reprinted with adaptations from the list as published by the Minnesota Department of Education.) A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1914.

This book, as it comes to our hands, is practically identical with the one published for the high school libraries of the state of Minnesota, the "adaptation" consisting merely of the omission of matter in the introduction which applies to conditions obtaining in Minnesota alone. As indicated on the title page the original book was intended for state circulation but the American Library Association, by arrangement with the Department of Education of Minnesota and the compiler, has issued a special edition intended to reach a wider public. This act alone is sufficient to secure for the little volume in question acceptance by all high school librarians, and its welcome is sure to be a cordial one.

As its compiler says in her foreword: "The titles [of the books listed] have been chosen to supplement the teaching in the schools and to provide some interesting outside reading for the high school boys and girls. The books for recreative reading have been chosen with a view to interesting the boys and girls in reading, in owning books themselves and in the use of the public library."

Very definite explanations and instructions are given for the use of the list of books chosen. The suggestions for the equipment and care of the school library are most helpful and the plan for a reading circle is one worthy of imitation. A valuable feature of the book is the explanatory note following the listing of each title. In almost every case these notes are telling, and to the point.

The system of grouping related books by classes is to be commended; it is, indeed most helpful to high school pupils in their research work. It is with pleasure that we note here the inclusion of vocational and allied subjects. Classes 170—*Conduct of life, Ethics*; 607—*Vocational guidance*; 378—*College life*; 921—*Individual biography*; 650—*Business, Communication*; 700—*Art, Photography*; 736, 740—*Wood carving, Drawing*; 680—*Manual training*, are especially suggestive. We are, however, rather surprised, in view of present interest in the woman movement and the short story, to find no groupings under these heads. The books listed under the following classes are particularly suggestive and interesting: 612—*Physiology, Hygiene, Physical Training*; 630—*Agriculture*; 640—*Household economics*; 790—*Sports*; 808.5—*Debating, Public speaking*; and 813.9—*Historical fiction*. Class 973—*American history*, is especially rich and well-chosen, as is also class 973.9—*Biography for American history course*. These two offer a most valuable bibliography for the high school student of American history. Class 815—*Orations*, is incomplete even from the high school view point and class 793—*Indoor amusements, Amateur theatricals*, might well have been supplemented by comparison with the *Leaflets* issued by the Drama League of America. In fact under this rubric and also under class 812—*English and American drama*, a note might well have been made concerning the work of this organization and references given to its publications.

In any list of this kind each one of us will be sure to discover omissions of certain books which he considers especially fitted for inclusion, peculiarly adapted to the purpose in hand. And so we feel that we must express a little disappointment at not finding under class 170—*Conduct of life, Ethics*, Elbert Hubbard's "Message to Garcia"; under class 814—*Essays and prose miscellany*, Augustine Birrell's "Obiter Dicta," Gilbert K. Chesterton's "Varied types," and Arnold Bennett's "How to become an author." Again we note with regret the omission of De Morgan, Galsworthy, Hardy, and Arnold Bennett from class 813—*Fiction and humor*. Under class 812—*English and American drama*, while rejoicing to see

Percy MacKaye's "Jeanne d'Arc," Mrs. Peabody-Mark's "The piper," Charles Rann Kennedy's "The servant in the house," Stephen Phillips's "Ulysses" and Israel Zangwill's "Melting pot," listed, we are somewhat surprised to find such playwrights as William Vaughn Moody, Bernard Shaw, Arthur Wing Pinero, John Galsworthy and David Belasco unrepresented.

In the use of this book for home reading the teacher should always allow for a difference of taste in his pupils, remembering that,

"Talk as you will of taste, my friend, you'll find
Two of a face as soon as of a mind."

The majority of high school students will prefer fiction and adventure for their outside reading; but some boys will be more interested in the practical things of life—mechanical contrivances, inventions, business, while a very small minority occasionally will eagerly devour biography, autobiography, and such books as those listed under Class 170—*Conduct of life, Ethics*. Dr. Johnson speaks of Milton's "harsh diction, uncertain rhymes, and unpleasant numbers" while Macaulay grows enthusiastic over "the incomparable harmony" of this same poet's numbers. When the doctors disagree may we not pardon something to the high school student who "hates" the book which according to all the canons of taste he should delight in?

Let us, then, take account of native tastes in selecting our lists for outside reading, and let us by all means beware lest we ask too much of the pupils. Spontaneous reactions are what we want. A list of books, including selections from various classes, thus appealing to all tastes, may be given out. But the pupil should be allowed to choose his own books from such a list; for he balks at the prescribed in his home reading. At least fool him into believing he is having his own way here. Suggest that three or four read the same book so that material may be furnished for discussion and debate later on. A special reading club day when the teacher annihilates himself—though present in the flesh—when a pupil presides, and when discussion and debate become informal and conversational, will be far more productive than the ordinary report day on the outside reading. Each pupil may construct for himself a library shelf—he should build up at least four shelves for the home library while in the high school—he will joy in doing so if the matter of outside reading is handled in a tactful way.

The book before us is certainly adequate for the purposes its compiler had in mind when preparing it—"to supplement the teaching in

the schools and to provide some interesting outside reading for the high school boys and girls"—and will do much, we trust, in the hands of our teachers and librarians to develop a permanent interest in reading, to arouse enthusiasm for books, and to create a true library spirit in the youth of America.

SARAH E. SIMONS.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY. Staff manual, 1913. Oxford: Horace Hart, printer to the University. 150 p.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY. Rules and instructions for branch librarians and assistants. 1913. 40 p.

BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY. Rules for the guidance of the staff of the Brooklyn Public Library. 1913. 62 p.

QUEENS BOROUGH PUBLIC LIBRARY. Rules for the guidance of the staff. 1912. 33 p.

For years Mr. Nicholson's annual Bodleian Staff-Calendar passed as a professional pleasure in this country and served as the one oasis of mirth in a desert of super-serious library literature. Even the staid and sober LIBRARY JOURNAL (in the halcyon days before "The Librarian's Mother Goose" began her dubious bibliothecal utterances) vol. 29, p. 77, under the caption "Back-stairs and boys at the Bodleian" poked some delicious fun at the odd, fat little book with its gay pink cover, half its matter printed up-side-down and its meticulous and reiterated directions for doing the most trivial daily tasks. Even getting up and going to bed would take on hilarity were their every step set down in cold print with Pepsian particularity.

Mr. Nicholson's successor continues the Staff Manual, much the same in matter and style, and in this, the definitive edition (presumably distributed only within the guild) are bound the "Manual for readers" and the "Bodleian cataloguing rules" usually issued apart.

But we in America are now forever estopped from further fun at its expense for we have lately begun to do the same thing ourselves. The sincerest flattery of our imitations may not be taken lightly and there come to your reviewer this year with the familiar little pink book, similar publications from the three public libraries of Greater New York.

In these four titles the greatest university library in the world, the largest library enterprise in the world and two other considerable and highly organized public library systems confess to the wisdom, nay necessity for thus reducing to print the hundreds of petty rules for staff guidance. Mr. Nicholson and the Bodleian were right. The verdict of 300 years of experience was sound though much

of it had a queer sound when read from cold type between pink boards. Smooth and efficient library administration is the sum of countless details, often trifling in themselves, the correct doing of which can be ensured only by having them set down in black and white to be seen of the doers. If we in America have never before been thus particular in print it is because our library establishments are new, raw, unformed and groping—their customs and practices hardening slowly through much experiment and change. They can scarcely yet be called "fixed" in the sense that three centuries have fixed Bodleian practice, but in some American libraries, particularly municipal public library systems of such startling growth as those in New York City, the very rapidity of development has forced such administrative codes into existence. They will doubtless be revised frequently and substantially and the successive issues will mirror accurately and interestingly the progress of our most distinctive and notable library organism, the great city circulating system with its numerous branches.

Both the New York and Brooklyn Public Libraries find more than 300 distinct rules requisite for the guidance of their branch assistants while the smaller Queens Borough Library lists nearly 200—truly a formidable matter of memorizing and machinery which may well terrify or discourage the conscientious prospective apprentice.

J. I. W.

SEVERANCE, HENRY ORMAL. Guide to the current periodicals and serials of the United States and Canada. 3d ed. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Wahr, 1914 [1906, 1908]. 462 p. O.

The appearance of the third edition of any bibliography issued at private expense is in itself strong presumptive evidence of the intrinsic merits of the work. Those who have used the earlier editions of Mr. Severance's "Guide" are likely to find the latest one equally valuable. The compiler's claim to thorough revision seems supported by a comparison of the last with the preceding edition. The general plan of the work is unchanged, the first part being an alphabetical list of periodicals current at the date of compilation, and the second part a classified list. The headings in this second part are sensible and specific. One cannot help regretting the exigencies which obliged the compiler to leave the classification incomplete, for it is the indefinite title about which one usually needs to know rather than the one whose title is obvious. The limitations of scope which the compiler has set himself in this edition as compared with the attempt at relative com-

pleteness in the first edition (1906) shows the rapid growth of periodical material as well as the difficulty of assigning a great part of it to any definite class. Routine reports of corporations and institutions and public documents are generally excluded except those cases which fairly fall within the ordinary definition of periodical literature. In the case of the proceedings, bulletins, etc., of learned societies (of which only the larger and better known are included) there is no indication in most cases as to which are free, which included with membership in the society, and which have a regular subscription price. This information is so frequently useful that it is to be hoped that the compiler may include it in his next edition. Considering the high mortality among periodicals one is surprised, not that the author includes a few which have suspended publication (e.g.: *The Penn Germania*) or that the subscription prices are not always accurate (e.g.: *New York Libraries*, free only to libraries and to trustees in New York State, and 25 c. to others; or *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, now monthly, 60 c. a year) but that a list in which minute accuracy is so difficult has actually been so accurately done. Those who have found the earlier editions useful will need this revised one while practically any library with even a moderate number of periodicals regularly received will find it useful.

F. K. W.

ROBERTS, KATE LOUISE, *comp.* The club woman's handbook of programs and club management. N. Y., Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1914. 192 p. Nar. D. 75 c. net.

This little book gives in condensed form material necessary or suggestive in the formal work of women's clubs, as it has been gathered by Miss Roberts during her years of service on the staff of the Newark Free Public Library, in charge of club work. Its scope and purpose are clearly indicated in the title; but it should be also extremely useful as an aid to librarians in reference or advisory work with women's clubs. Lists of "suggested subjects" and "suggested outlines" for club programs occupy the first 20 pages, the former offering over 100 topics, the latter outlining more or less extended sub-topics under 28 study subjects. The section devoted to "programs" forms the bulk of the book, and is a piece of useful reference work, giving 16 elaborate program outlines, with detailed grouping and subdivision, and reference lists for each; the programs and reference lists on "American literature" and on "school systems" seem especially excellent, but all are creditable examples of developed topic work.

There follow brief suggestions on "How to form a club"; an alphabetic list of parliamentary definitions and terms used in club administration; compact information on "How and where to get help" with references to available booklists and other printed material; and an index to the subjects covered in the topics and bibliographical references.

H. E. H.

Librarians

BAILEY, Winnifred, of Milwaukee, has been engaged to succeed Katherine Barker as librarian of the T. B. Scott Free Library, of Merrill, Wis., and will assume her duties the first week in September. Miss Bailey has attended the library school at Madison, and for the past two years has been the librarian at Wauwatosa. Miss Barker goes to Astoria, Wash.

BLISS, Richard, librarian at the Redwood Library on Bellevue avenue, Newport, retired on Aug. 1 on half pay. Mr. Bliss will have the title of librarian emeritus, in recognition of his long and faithful service.

BRADFORD, Mrs. Frank, librarian at the Barrington (R. I.) Public Library, celebrated her twenty-fifth year as librarian on August 11. An informal reception in her honor was held at the library.

CLAYTON, H. V., law librarian at the State Library, Topeka, Kan., has prepared a useful index of the proceedings of the Kansas State Bar Association, 1886-1913. It is printed as an appendix to the 1913 proceedings, and also as a separate.

COBB, Gertrude, who for the last two years has been in charge of the library at Janesville, Wis., has resigned. Her place will be filled by Miss Mary Egan, of Green Bay, librarian at Marshfield for the last year.

CONNER, Elizabeth, of Two Harbors, Minn., has been appointed librarian of the Northern Normal and Industrial School at Aberdeen, S. D., in place of Miss Ruth King, resigned.

CONNORS, Miss L. E., has resigned her position as librarian of the Heermance Memorial Library in Coxsackie, N. Y., to accept a similar one at her home in Washington. Her place has been filled by Miss E. C. Johnson, of Boston, Mass.

COOK, Ella B., of Trenton, has been appointed branch librarian of the Trenton Free Public Library, as the successor to Miss Helen L. Diverty. Miss Cook stood first on the eligible list as the result of a recent civil service examination. She is a graduate of the

State Model and Normal Schools and of the Pratt Institute Library School, and has taken several university summer courses, besides having had considerable experience both in teaching and in library work.

COWLEY, Amy, of Ligonier, Indiana, a graduate of Northwestern University and of New York State Library School at Albany, has been elected librarian of the Hutchinson (Kan.) Public Library and began her work August 15.

DURKEE, Florence E., New York State Library School, '13-'14, has gone to the John Crerar Library, Chicago, as temporary assistant.

FLOWER, Gretchen, formerly head of the children's department in the State Normal School Library at Emporia, Kansas, has resigned to accept the librarianship of the College of Emporia, at Emporia, Kansas. She begins her new work in September, in the Anderson Memorial Library building, given to the college by Mr. Carnegie in memory of the help received by the young iron-worker from Colonel Anderson, in Mr. Carnegie's early Pittsburgh days. Later Colonel Anderson was a trustee of the College of Emporia.

HARTWELL, Dr. Edward M., secretary of the statistics department of the city of Boston, has been named as the head of the new business branch of the Boston Public Library, to be known as the City Hall branch and to be established in the room formerly occupied by the board of aldermen in the city hall.

HAWES, Clara S., N. Y. S. L. S. 1894, has been appointed cataloger in the Missionary Research Library, 13 W. 18th Street, New York City.

HEALY, Miss M., has been appointed chief of the catalog department of the San Francisco Public Library, and Miss Annette Windele has been made chief of the order department.

HYDE, Mary E., who has been in charge of the cataloging department of the San Francisco Public Library for the past five years, has resigned to accept a position as instructor in library science at Simmons College Library School.

JILLSON, William E., of Ripon, Wis., W. L. S. 1912, is at present reorganizing the Grafton Hall (Fond du Lac, Wis.) Junior College Library. Mr. Jillson arranged an exhibition of circulars and catalogs of the labor-saving devices shown in Washington, which he displayed both in Ripon and in Fond du Lac for the benefit of the business men.

KEMLER, Harry F., of Trenton, has been appointed assistant in charge of the new legislative reference department of the New Jersey State Library.

KING, Ruth, who has been for the past year the librarian of the Northern Normal and Industrial School at Aberdeen, S. D., has been appointed in charge of the children's department of the Butte (Mont.) Public Library.

LEWIS, Sarah Virginia, has resigned her position as librarian of the Allentown (Pa.) Public Library. Miss Lewis has accepted the position of librarian in a branch of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh.

MCGREGOR, Mary, has been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss Nellie Rutherford, who has been librarian of the Gouverneur Library of Watertown, N. Y., for four years. Miss Rutherford will continue library work but will remove to a larger field.

PORTER, Minnie, has been appointed to succeed Mrs. E. A. Call as librarian of the Pittsburgh (Me.) Public Library.

RANKIN, Mrs. C. C., librarian of the Newark (O.) Public Library, has resigned her position and will join her son in Evanston, Ill.

REESE, Mrs. Neva, who has been assistant librarian in the Newark (O.) Public Library, has been made librarian in place of Mrs. C. C. Rankin, resigned.

RICHARDSON, Mary C., N. Y. S. L. S. 1910-11, took a temporary position for July and August in the Minneapolis Public Library.

ROY, Myrtle I., for almost two years first assistant in the Free Public Library of Summit, N. J., has resigned that position to become librarian of the Davenport Memorial Library of Bath, N. Y.

SOMERVILLE, Evelyn, Drexel 1914, has accepted a position as assistant in the Public Library of Cleveland, O.

STEPTOE, Elizabeth W., Drexel 1914, has accepted a position as cataloger at the Wistar Institute, Philadelphia.

WARD, Annette Persis, who for five and a half years has been librarian of the Western Reserve Historical Society, and who reorganized the library during that time, resigned Sept. 1. Miss Ward expects to leave Cleveland, and before locating again plans to spend a few months in rest and travel. Her library has been given to the Granville (O.) Library as a memorial to her grandmother, Mrs. Persis Follett Parker, and her mother, Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Parker Ward. Letters may be sent to Miss Ward in care of her brother, Mr. H. P. Ward, 225 North Fourth street, Columbus, O.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

The *Library Association Record* for May contains an article by Ethel S. Fegan, librarian of the Ladies' College, Cheltenham, entitled "Some American libraries," in which she records her impressions of American libraries as seen in a tour lasting only a little over three weeks. The Library of Congress and the public libraries of New York, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Chicago receive special comment, and some interesting comparisons of American and English library methods are made.

New England

MAINE

Auburn P. L. Annie Prescott, lbn. (23d annual rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 1, 1914.) Accessions 927; total 18,748. New registration 687; total 7756. Circulation 54,999. Receipts \$3,552.20; expenditures \$3,136.69, including salaries \$1,486.20, books \$880.44, binding \$73.21, newspapers and periodicals \$83.40.

Bingham. The town of Bingham is a beneficiary of the will of the late Mrs. Lillian Washburn, widow of Henry Washburn, to the amount of \$1,000 toward a public library, provided that it is built within 15 years and costs not less than \$5,000.

Brunswick. *Bowdoin College* L. George T. Little, lbn. (31st annual rpt.—yr. ending May 1, 1914.) Accessions 3129 (books purchased averaged \$1.30 per volume); total number of volumes (including the Medical School Library), 108,518. Circulation for use outside the building 7511. Receipts \$6,861; expenditures \$6861, including \$2919 for books, \$605 for periodicals and serials, and \$406 for binding. The librarian's salary is not included in the budget. Among the gifts of the year were the complete works of Kate Douglas Wiggin, who received the doctorate of letters from Bowdoin in 1904. This collection of over eighty volumes contains copies of the various editions issued in this country and abroad, the numerous translations into French, German, Polish, Danish, Dutch, Swedish, Roumanian and Japanese, partly volumes in Braille prepared for the use of the blind, and the manuscript of "Daughters of Zion." Some of the rarer issues are now out of print and not available through the ordinary channels. It is proposed to place this collection in a case of its own in the alumni room.

Buxton. By the will of the late Andrew L. Berry, a lot of land has been bequeathed to the town for a library site, and he makes the request that it be called the "Berry Library." Under certain limitations he bequeaths the sum of \$5,000 for the Berry Library building, \$1,000 for books for the library and \$3,000 if so much be left of the estate, for the care of the building. Mr. Berry's estate is estimated at \$15,000.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Berlin F. P. L. Adria A. Hutchinsion, lbn. (21st annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions 320; total 8210. Circulation 25,217. Total registration 3,976. Receipts \$2,297.19; expenditures \$2,090.88, including salaries \$740.25, books and periodicals \$356.81.

Rochester P. L. Lillian E. Parsley, lbn. (20th rpt.—1913.) Accessions 522; total number of volumes 16,466. Circulation 56,114. New registration 440; total registration 5858. Receipts \$3,866.80; expenditures \$3,840.53.

MASSACHUSETTS

Amesbury P. L. Alice C. Follansbee, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 550; total 15,017. Circulation 45,566. Total registration 1931.

Attleborough P. L. Eugenia M. Henry, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 1267; total 16,534. Circulation 58,573. New registration 739; total 6494. Receipts \$7,204.70; expenditures \$7,149.18, including salaries \$3,351, books and periodicals \$1,800.04, binding \$264.09.

Beverly P. L. Martha P. Smith, lbn. (58th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions 1496; total 37,721. Circulation 98,433. Total registration 3202. Receipts \$8,736.91; expenditures \$8,735.01, including \$3,779.83 for salaries, \$1,790.38 for books and periodicals, and \$373.98 for printing and binding.

Boston. John Singer Sargent is completing the long awaited new set of mural paintings for the Boston Public Library at his studio in London. Two commissions cover the work which Mr. Sargent is doing for Boston. For the city's order he is completing some relatively unimportant panels for use at the end of the gallery opposite to that where the paintings of the Hebrew prophets are placed. The subjects at this opposite end of the gallery deal with the doctrine of the Trinity. The important part of Mr. Sargent's present work, however, is a series of large paintings to decorate the long western wall of this gallery.

The tentative sketches for these panels are reported to illustrate the important steps in the humanitarian development of mankind.

Northampton. Forbes L. Joseph L. Harrison, lbn. (19th annual rpt.—yr. ending Nov. 30, 1913.) Accessions of books 3258, pictures 89, music (including 6 graphophone records) 269; total number of books 122,229, pictures 100,445, music 10,537. New registration 826; total 6371. Circulation 86,842. Receipts, aid fund \$10,890.46, book fund 19,353.25, total \$30,243.71. Expenditures, salaries \$7,497.73, books, magazines, pictures, binding, etc., \$10,108.09.

Salem P. L. Gardner M. Jones, lbn. (25th annual rpt.—Dec. 1, 1912, to Dec. 31, 1913.) Accessions 2364; total number of volumes 60,315. Circulation 144,085; 76 per cent. fiction. New registration 2673. Receipts \$54,783.79; expenditures, \$27,300.49.

Shelburne Falls. The new Pratt Memorial Library, which is a gift to the town of Shelburne from Francis R. Pratt of Greenfield, is now completed and plans are being made for the dedication which is to take place in a few weeks. The building is located at the corner of Bridge and Main streets, the sides facing the streets being alike. The material is Roman brick, with limestone trimmings. The building is unusual in form, the idea having been worked out to fit the lot by W. H. and Henry McLean of Boston. The general shape is that of a quarter of a circle, with the entrance at the angle of the two streets. The angle swells out into a circular form, which serves as a delivery room, 20 feet in diameter. This portion of the building is surmounted by a dome which is copper covered. The rest of the roof is tiled. The building spreads out in fan shape, with a reading room for adults 30 by 16 on the Main street side and a children's room 20 by 16 feet and a librarian's room 10 by 9 feet on the Bridge street side. Between, in the fan-shaped space, is the stack room, with radiating stacks to accommodate 39,000 volumes. The inside finish of the principal rooms is mahogany. The stack room and librarian's room are in birch. There are fireplaces in the librarian's room and in the reading rooms. The basement provides ample storage facilities. The 12,000 volumes in the Arms Library will be moved into the new building immediately after the dedication.

Somerville P. L. Drew B. Hall, lbn. (41st annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions 8761; total number of volumes 109,236. Circulation 407,617. New registration 3662; total 11,175. Expenditures for books \$7,756.07 (also \$933.36 for income of special funds); music \$172.78;

periodicals \$1,310.77; binding \$1,641.36; salaries \$21,822.44.

The report contains pictures and plans of the new building and the report of the opening exercises at the latter, Dec. 17.

CONNECTICUT

Branford. Blackstone Memorial L. Charles N. Baxter, lbn. (18th rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1914.) Net accessions 1281; total number of volumes in library 31,708. Circulation 72,651. New registration 354, total 2588.

Bridgeport. To create two branches of the Bridgeport Public Library the Carnegie Corporation of New York offers to give \$50,000; to obtain this money the city must provide the sites for the two library branches, guarantee \$5,000 per year for their maintenance, and also submit the plans for the buildings for the approval of the members of the corporation before they are accepted. One of the conditions of the acceptance of the money from the Carnegie corporation is that Mr. Carnegie's name shall not appear on either of the buildings, nor be connected with them in any way.

New Britain Institute. Anna G. Rockwell, lbn. (60th annual rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1914.) Accessions 8867; total number of volumes, about 48,400. Circulation of books 175,012, and of mounted pictures 5824. New registration 1986. Receipts \$17,977.52; expenditures \$17,838.77, of which \$972.93 went for printing and binding, \$380.05 for newspapers and periodicals, \$6,598.80 for books, and \$5,234.67 for salaries.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Falconer. The new public library building was opened officially on August 1 with about 600 volumes.

New York City. A bronze tablet in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Sir Isaac Pitman and "in recognition of the important collection of shorthand literature in the New York Public Library" was unveiled in the public catalog room of the central building of the library on June 20. The tablet was presented by the Isaac Pitman Shorthand Writers' Association of New York.

New York City. The estate of William Augustus Spencer, who lost his life on the Titanic, is appraised at \$2,218,650. With the exception of a \$50,000 bequest, Mr. Spencer's widow has a life interest in the property, which at her death is to be equally divided between the New York Public Library and a

nephew of Mr. Spencer. Mr. Spencer's collection of fine books in modern French bindings has already been received and cataloged by the library.

New York City. The New York Public Library has received from the Central Park Observatory, a collection of 2390 volumes, 7241 pamphlets, 312 circulars, 734 maps, 10 letters, 165 charts and 2 blue prints. The material consists of books and scientific reports on meteorology and terrestrial magnetism. It includes a large number of books sent to Dr. Daniel Draper during his long and distinguished service as director of the Central Park Observatory, from 1868 to 1911. With this notable addition, the collection of material on meteorology in The New York Public Library becomes the second in this country, being exceeded in importance only by that in the Library of the United States Weather Bureau in Washington.

Rochester. A new branch of the Public Library will be opened early in September, occupying rooms that have been used by two stores. A feature of the branch will be the use of the display windows, to advertise the value of right reading and to bring to the attention of the book explorer the books that ought to be read.

Rochester P. L. William F. Yust, lbn. (2d annual rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1913.) Accessions 17,279; total number of volumes 38,321. Circulation 274,372. Receipts \$36,000; expenditures, books \$13,170.03, including \$267 for periodicals; salaries \$13,355.52.

Rochester has no central building as yet, but has started with a system of branch libraries and distributing stations. The year covered in the report is the first full year of its existence. Some of the most important results are here summarized.

The Exposition Park branch was kept open every day including Sundays and all holidays; the Genesee branch was opened to the public October 1 in rented quarters; a sub-branch was opened at School 9 in a portable building erected for the purpose; books are ready for a second sub-branch in the new building of School 24; 21 deposit stations were established in various sections of the city; organization of the work with schools which was begun last year was extended and the plan thoroughly tested; a prominent part was taken by the library in the child welfare exhibit; and a collection of public documents was started.

Rome. At a special meeting of the trustees of the Jervis Library a resolution was adopted accepting the \$1,500 left to the association

by the late Dr. C. C. Reid. The money was left to be used for the establishment of a picture gallery at the library.

Skaneateles P. L. Lydia A. Cobane, lbn. (37th annual rpt.—yr. ending Jan. 31, 1914.) Accessions 460; total 14,864. Circulation 13,753. Receipts \$1,972.18; expenditures \$1,906.19, including salaries \$862, books \$193.25, magazines and newspapers \$127.75, and binding \$24.80.

NEW JERSEY

During the last session of the legislature, the school library law was so amended that in the future the supervision of school libraries will be in the hands of the State Library Commission, and all warrants for state school library funds must be drawn on the order of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, instead of the Commissioner of Education as heretofore. A committee representing the State Board of Education and the Public Library Commission is now engaged in drawing up rules, regulations, and suggestions for the care and administration of school libraries. These will be printed in pamphlet form and a copy sent to each public library and each public school in the state.

Atlantic City P. L. Alvaretta P. Abbott, lbn. (12th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions 3051; total 28,398. Circulation of books, 156,858; of pictures from teachers' room 4622. New registration 2382. Receipts \$18,615.19; expenditures \$16,802.19, including books \$4,253.49, rebinding \$685.05, and salaries \$8,901.50.

Bayonne. The \$30,000 addition, for which Mr. Carnegie furnished the funds, will be ready for occupancy in October. Among the special features of the remodeled building is a lecture room equipped for "movies." A municipal room and a high school reference room are planned, as both the high school and the city hall are within two blocks of the library.

Dover. The Carnegie Corporation has offered the city \$20,000 for a Carnegie library, on the usual terms.

Dover F. P. L. Martha A. Burnet, lbn. (9th annual rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1913.) Accessions 495. Circulation 23,177. New registration 400; total 4383. Receipts \$4,705.76; expenditures \$2,332.41, including books \$481.20 and salaries \$1,117.

East Orange. Mayor Julian A. Gregory has received a letter from Secretary James Bertram of the Carnegie Corporation agreeing to give the city \$40,000 for the addition to the

free library. The only condition imposed is that written assurance be given that the city owns the site of the proposed addition without incumbrance and that the requisite ten per cent. of the gift shall be raised every year for the maintenance of the institution.

Hackensack. The headquarters of the Bergen County Farm Demonstration Bureau are in Hackensack. The librarian there has taken advantage of this opportunity to get in touch with the agricultural interests of the county. She has joined one of the granges, attends the meetings of the Board of Farm Demonstration, has placed in the office of the man in charge of the Demonstration Bureau lists of books that can be gotten from her library, has placed a collection of books there to bring to the attention of farmers who visit the bureau the resources of the library, and is in many ways trying to make known library resources in Bergen county.

Montclair. Work on the new branch building in Upper Montclair is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that the building will be completed some time in October. The approximate cost of the building is estimated at \$33,000.

New Brunswick F. P. L. Cornelia A. See, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 1040. Circulation 66,753. New registration 690. Receipts \$6,403.01; disbursements, \$6,206.22, including salaries \$3,183.33, books \$508.74, newspapers and periodicals \$296.56, and binding and covers \$271.36.

Plainfield P. L. Florence M. Bowman, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1914.) Accessions 1633; total 50,693. Circulation 90,627; adult 68,456, juvenile 22,171; 65+ per cent. adult fiction. Registration 4331. 3352 volumes circulated through sub-stations, 5169 through school libraries, 2387 music scores, 1518 from the scientific department, 137 from the department of Americana, 5777 from the duplicate-pay collection. Beginning in October, the library opened its adult circulating department on Sundays and holidays from 2 to 6 p. m., and 1413 volumes were circulated during the eight months. Receipts \$12,604.07; expenses \$3,358.12 (salaries \$4,739.48; books \$1,647.55; periodicals \$775.73, and binding \$356.75.)

The library has an endowed scientific department numbering 9238 volumes; an endowed department of Americana numbering 1076; 1916 music scores for circulation; and a law library numbering 1850 volumes.

PENNSYLVANIA

Braddock. Carnegie F. L. George H. Lamb, lbn. (25th annual rpt.—1913.) Acces-

sions 6839; total 62,986. Circulation 348,850. A re-registration of all the library's patrons was made during the year, showing a total of 9669. No financial report is given.

The report includes a summary of the year's work of the Carnegie Club, in which 3896 members paid \$4,003 in membership dues. In addition 10,907 non-members paid 25 cents each, for single baths. The number of baths given aggregated 68,133, being 1310 for each week, or 218 for each day the club was open. The club also maintained 549 gymnasium classes, with an aggregate attendance of 13,514. Besides these activities 19,000 games were played on the bowling alleys, and ten gala events and water meets were held in the swimming pool. In educational work, three classes in English, for men of different grades of proficiency, were conducted three evenings each week, making a total of 181 classes with an attendance of 3010. A new lounging room was constructed which was much appreciated. It is estimated that 151,000 people used the club during the year, an increase of about 17,000.

The report also includes "Twenty-five years of library history," a survey of library progress in all its phases since this library opened its doors; correspondence between the librarian and the librarian of the Carnegie Free Library of Allegheny, relative to the question as to which institution could rightly be called "the first Carnegie Library"; and some interesting tables, especially one showing relative amount of work done and cost of same in thirty-five large libraries of the United States.

Dowington. The new library building was opened to the public July 30.

Philadelphia. Teachers' Institute L. Anna E. Lindsay, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 531; total number of volumes 20,976. No record of registration or circulation is included in the report.

DELAWARE

Wilmington Institute F. L. Arthur L. Bailey, lbn. (20th annual rpt.—1913-14.) Accessions 1576; total 79,237. Circulation 249,178. New registration 274; total 15,541. Receipts \$26,365.06; expenditures \$24,460.74, which include \$3,788.84 for books, \$817.45 for periodicals, \$906.18 for binding, and \$11,998.21 for salaries.

The plan of delivering books by messenger at a charge of 5 cents a volume, inaugurated Jan. 1, has not been used as much as expected. On rainy days it pays for itself, but on other days its use is comparatively slight.

MARYLAND

Baltimore. Enoch Pratt F. L. Bernard C. Steiner, lbn. (28th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions total 307,540. Circulation 621,924. New registration 9802; total 40,604. Expenditures \$93,945.12, including books \$15,955.01, periodicals \$2,313.91, binding \$3,759.07, printing \$633.89, and salaries \$51,422.71.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. An examination for "Scientific assistant in library science" in the Department of Agriculture Library will be held by the Civil Service Commission on October 14, 1914. The subjects of the examination and the relative weights of the subjects on the scale of 100 are: Arithmetic, 10; Report writing, 10; Library science, 30; Thesis, 15; Education, training and experience, 35. The subject of library science consists of questions on library economy, including cataloging, classification, book ordering, loan systems, reference work and bibliography, especially bibliographies of sciences that pertain to agriculture. Qualified persons, are urged to enter this examination, as difficulty has been experienced in securing eligibles. The usual entrance salary ranges from \$840 to \$1,000 a year. When writing to the Civil Service Commission for further information and for the necessary forms to be filled out, applicants should state specifically that they wish to take the examination for "Scientific assistant in library science, Department of Agriculture."

The South

VIRGINIA

Virginia State L. H. R. McIlwaine, lbn. (10th annual rpt.—yr. ending Oct. 31, 1913.) Accessions 7694; total number of volumes 98,997. In addition about 700,000 manuscripts were deposited in the library by the auditor of public accounts, which were arranged for accessioning in 13,683 bundles. There were 28,871 visitors to the library; 22,005 books were used in the building and 7917 were issued for home use. The traveling library department contains 11,517 books, and circulated 12,670 volumes during the year. Receipts were \$5,227.84, and disbursements \$5,112.48. In the department of serials \$353.50 were spent on binding periodicals and \$234.40 in binding and repairing books.

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte. The sum of \$15,000 has been promised by the Carnegie Corporation for an addition to the Carnegie Library in this city.

GEORGIA

Milledgeville. A new library has been established at the prison farm here. A librarian has been appointed and donations of books are solicited.

KENTUCKY

The second biennial report of the Kentucky Library Commission, in addition to a summary of its own work, states concisely the library conditions of the state. There are now in the state 41 public libraries; 17 college and special libraries; and book collections, mostly inadequate, in 2638 of the 7588 grade common schools, and in 148 of the 176 city schools. Not one of the state prisons has an adequate library, and only one of the four state hospitals has a good library. The Kentucky School for the Deaf and the Kentucky Institute for the Blind have commendable libraries. Ninety-one counties have some kind of library, but 48 have only traveling libraries from the Library Commission. Of the 41 public libraries in the state 13 are free and are wholly or partly supported by taxation; 11 are free and are supported by clubs, associations, etc.; 17 are subscription libraries, one of which will soon be converted into a free public library supported by tax. The commission has been represented at various state and local meetings of women's clubs, farmers' institutes, teachers and school superintendents. Traveling libraries have been exhibited at state fairs, club meetings, institutes, and the Child Welfare Exhibit at Louisville. Circular letters have been sent out to places without library facilities, lists compiled, and pamphlets and leaflets issued. The traveling library office sent out 217 libraries totalling 11,874 volumes. The report includes sketches of all the public libraries in the state, with a statement of resources and the names of the librarians, and the text of the Kentucky library laws.

Louisville. Separate staff rooms for the assistants and pages in the main library building have recently been installed.

TENNESSEE

Knoxville. The court of civil appeals has rendered a decision in the friendly suit brought to test the legality of the transfer of the Lawson-McGhee Library to the city, and holds that the transfer is valid.

ALABAMA

Montgomery. On Monday, July 20, the Alabama Sunday School Association opened its new and enlarged library department with Miss Maude Shaw, of Montgomery, in charge.

This library of books on Sunday school work and methods is said to be the largest and most complete of its kind in America. It includes eleven departments, covering, respectively, the Bible, the Sunday school, the superintendent and his work, the teacher and his work, child study and psychology, the elementary division, the secondary division, the adult division, missions, temperance, and evangelism. A tentative beginning was made last fall but the demand for books from all sections of the state was so great that it was impossible to carry it on further without greatly increasing the size of the library and extending its ability, and the formal opening was therefore postponed. General Secretary Leon C. Palmer states that the facilities of the library now are fully adequate to meet all possible demands and Sunday school workers of all denominations throughout Alabama are invited to make free use of this library. Books will be loaned to any Sunday school workers upon request, free of charge. Library catalogs and full particulars may be obtained by addressing Leon C. Palmer, General Secretary, or Miss Maude Shaw, Librarian, Alabama Sunday School Association, 525-527 Bell Building, Montgomery, Ala.

Central West

MICHIGAN

Allegan P. L. Lenora E. Porter, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 9, 1914.) Accessions 507; total 6803. Circulation 17,123. New registration 295; total 1625. Receipts \$1,314.29; expenditures \$1,289.46, including salary \$500, books \$265.33, magazines \$59.

Grand Rapids P. L. Samuel H. Ranck, lbn. (42d annual rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1913.) Accessions 9332; total number of volumes 131,484. Circulation 280,771. Total number of readers in Ryerson building and branches, 291,586. New registration 1071; total 23,135. Total expenditures \$49,162.76, including librarians' salaries \$25,744.21, printing \$1,160.28, binding \$1,333.10, books \$9,340.87, and periodical subscriptions \$2,197.70.

Three new branches have been authorized for three new school buildings, and provision is made for more in plans of three other buildings. A bequest of \$1,000 established the Frederick P. Wilcox fund for the purchase of reference books, to be used in the social sciences. For several years the board has set aside \$400 each year for books on furniture, and a very fine collection is the result. Ninety lectures have been given in the Ryerson building and the branches, with a total

attendance of 17,433. Sixty-three reading lists of books on the subject of these lectures were prepared, and 63,000 copies printed. Most of the placards announcing the lectures were printed at the Truant School Press, the only cost to the library being for stock. With the inauguration of the printers' apprentice class at the Junior High School the library expects to have a large part of its printing done by this school, under a similar arrangement.

OHIO

Cincinnati. The Hotel Sinton has installed a library of 1,500 volumes in the reading room on the second floor of the hotel. The Sinton is the second hotel in this country to take such a progressive step, the first being the Touraine in Boston, Mass. It is planned to have a young woman in charge of the library. Cards such as are used in every library will contain the name, address and room number of the applicant guest. Upon signing the card the guest may take the book free of charge, and the only obligation placed upon him is that it be returned to the library. Handsome catalogs bearing the crest of the hotel in gold and red have been placed in each room of the hotel.

Cleveland. The Cleveland Public Library has opened two large branches in 1914: Alta branch, opened February 10, and Quincy branch, opened May 22. Quincy, the tenth Carnegie branch in the system, is located on the east side of East 79th street, a few blocks south of Euclid avenue. The building, 88 feet wide by 55 feet long, is constructed in the simplest style of rectangular, branch-library architecture—one story and basement, with circulating desk in an entrance corridor dividing the main floor space into adult reading and reference room and children's department. Quincy like most of the large and small branches of the system serves a mixed American and foreign public. As yet the American element predominates, but there are permanent German and Bohemian settlements and Hungarians are settling in the district in large numbers. The new library is distinguished perhaps for the convenience and homelikeness of its equipment and furnishings, only exceeding the other branches in this respect, however, because it happens to have been the latest opened and has profited by the experiments tried in the others, with additional improvements. The platform window settle for the little children, the little single-nook book cases, the special exhibit book racks with ledges and the slant-topped reading tables for two or three children, are the newest features. The last mentioned are specially planned to



NASHVILLE'S NEW NORTH BRANCH, WHICH WAS OPENED LAST SPRING



THE QUEEN ANNE BRANCH OF THE SEATTLE PUBLIC LIBRARY, OPENED IN JANUARY OF THIS YEAR

hold the child's book at a proper angle and prevent him from reading with the light directly in his eyes, but their additional and perhaps their chief recommendation in the eyes of the children's room staff is that the children greatly enjoy using them and they tend to break up the noisy, restless groups which gather around the larger tables.

Alta branch is located in what is known as "Little Italy," a teeming Italian quarter in a little pocket of land between the aristocratic Cleveland Heights on the south and Euclid avenue on the north. The Alta Settlement has a gymnasium and swimming pool in the large building and the library has the usual departments, suited somewhat in arrangement to the double uses of the building. Later in the year both agencies hope to co-operate in opening a basement reading room with newspapers, periodicals, and perhaps some Italian books for the use of the older men and boys, the purpose being both to relieve the strain on the library reading and children's rooms and to give a place where more sociability and freedom of action can be permitted to a large class who are restless and not studiously inclined.

INDIANA

Evansville P. L. Ethel F. McCollough, lbn. (1st annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions, 4408; total number of volumes, 9935. Registration, 5334. Circulation, 79,976. Receipts, \$20,398.78; expenditures, \$19,244.56, including books, \$6,790.09, and salaries, \$6413.

The library is housed in two buildings, one on the east side and one on the west side of the city. They were formally opened Jan. 1, 1913. Until the end of June the library was open only from 1 to 6 and 7 to 9 p. m., and from 2 to 6 on Sundays and holidays. Since July 1, Sunday and holiday hours are the same, but on other days the library has been open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Three deposit stations have been opened in schools. Considerable reference work, considering the smallness of the book collections, has been done, and many reading lists have been compiled both for clubs and for individuals. The lecture rooms have been frequently used, and several exhibits held. On Dec. 29 Library Day was celebrated, with the hope of making it an annual occurrence. The children registered number 2823, and the need of a trained children's librarian is felt.

ILLINOIS

Aledo. At a meeting of the board of directors of the Mercer Township Free Public Library, a site was selected for the location of the library building. The site is on the corner of College avenue and Eighth

street, and is only to be purchased in case it meets with the approval of the Carnegie Corporation in New York.

Chicago. John Crerar L. Clement W. Andrews, lbn. (19th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions, 14,699 volumes and 11,426 pamphlets; total number of volumes, 322,049, and pamphlets 105,280. Total number of visitors was 154,834. Calls for books numbered 142,262, and for periodicals 17,784, while 4,018 persons were admitted to the stacks. Of the expenditures \$59,094.75 went for salaries, \$6,145.31 for printing, \$10,834.35 for binding, \$23,670.50 for books, and \$10,662.23 for periodicals.

A fire in the supply room in November caused a loss of some \$6000, and by the destruction of binding and other records seriously hindered routine work. Of the printed cards prepared by the library, 211,560 have been distributed to depository libraries and also as gifts, sales, or exchanges. The experiment of using printed cards from the Royal Library of Berlin was found unsatisfactory. While the selection at Berlin was made with care it was found that differences in headings made some cards of no use, while others came too long after the books had been received. In addition to its usual map accessions, the library bought the collection of nearly 6000 maps made by the late Emile Levasseur. The library joined with others in securing the services of Dr. Lichtenstein, librarian of Northwestern University, in buying books in South America, and some large collections were purchased.

Decatur F. P. L. Alice G. Evans, lbn. (39th annual rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1914.) Accessions, net, 723; total number of volumes, 34,728. Circulation, 110,298.

The North West

MINNESOTA

St. Paul. As a result of the competitive examination, June 11, five were admitted to the apprentice class recently established. The class has now completed the summer library course at the State University and has begun its work in the library.

St. Paul. The gift of \$75,000 by the Carnegie Corporation for the erection of three branch library buildings in St. Paul has been accepted by the city council. A branch library has been established in Hamline Park, in conjunction with the Post Office sub-station. The rooms are provided by the Hamline Mothers' Club. The post office attendant is in charge of the branch. The library numbers 942 volumes.

IOWA

Waterloo P. L. Fanny Duren, lbn. (10th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions, 1341; total number of volumes, 22,052. Circulation, 97,962. New registration, 1394; total, 8226. Receipts, \$12,874.90; expenditures, \$10,737.39, including books, \$1771.49; periodicals, \$388.44; binding, \$460.96, and salaries of staff, \$4984.93.

MONTANA

Butte. The newly organized juvenile department of the Butte Free Public Library, under the direction of Miss Ruth King, has held weekly story hours in Columbia Gardens during the summer.

NEBRASKA

Omaha. A collection of about 600 volumes, including many books on history and engineering, the property of the late Charles Turner, of this city, has been given to the Public Library.

The South West

MISSOURI

St. Louis. A St. Louis woman, whose name is withheld, has offered to contribute \$1,000 to the Catholic Free Library, provided it has 1,000 members by January. There are now 350 members. The \$1,000 would go toward a reading-room and the purchase of more books.

St. Louis. The *Monthly Bulletin* of the Public Library for June contained a list of 105 organizations that meet regularly in library buildings in the city. Many other organizations not included in the list meet irregularly in library buildings, and there are many meetings held for some temporary purpose by unorganized bodies. The list of those holding regular meetings includes organizations civic and patriotic, educational and literary, industrial, military, musical, outdoor, political, religious, social, and those devoted to social service. The date of organization, membership, and general purpose of each group is given, together with a list of officers.

St. Louis P. L. Arthur E. Bostwick, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Apr. 30, 1914.) Accessions, 33,582 (net increase, 9421); total number of volumes, 385,146. Circulation, 1,535,170. New registration, 21,827; re-registration 11,929; total number of cards in force, 95,351. Receipts, \$255,582.65; expenditures for maintenance, \$224,094.57, including \$136,474.89 for salaries and \$51,198.94 for books, periodicals and binding.

The staff this year, including members of the training class, now numbers 242 persons (94 men and 148 women). Since Feb. 1, afternoon

tea has been served members of the central staff between 3.30 and 4.30, each member being allowed ten minutes for this refreshment.

The library bindery was started in January, 1913. Actual work of binding began late in the month with two men and two women at work. There are now fifteen on the force. The total cost of equipment for the bindery was \$587.40. The present output exceeds 200 volumes per month, and soon the library bindery expects to be able to handle all the work.

Former methods of publishing have been continued in the holding of a holiday exhibit of books at Christmas, and of other exhibits on special subjects throughout the year; in the monthly "visitors' nights"; in the co-operative preparation of a poster calling attention to the Public Library, City Art Museum, and Missouri Botanical Garden, under the heading, "Places of interest"; and in the contribution of \$300, together with pictures, charts, etc., to the A. L. A. exhibit at Leipzig.

For the first time the *Monthly Bulletin* has been issued regularly, and new editions of "Books I like," "Information for those desirous of entering the library staff," and "Information for readers," have appeared.

The various buildings have 15 rooms suitable for meetings, and in these 3282 gatherings were held during the year. The use of school buildings has now been extended to all legitimate organizations, and the effect of this on the use of library rooms will be interesting to follow.

A training class of 16 was graduated on June 13, 1913, and in September another class of 17 was enrolled, of whom 15 completed the course in June, 1914.

The recorded use of reference rooms was 195,390, a gain of 33,517. A collection of postal cards of American localities has been begun, and already includes 5,000 views. The art department has been making its strongest effort toward attracting those people who "don't know anything about art." By an arrangement with the City Art Museum a small collection of pictures by contemporary American artists is borrowed and displayed in the library. In addition, nineteen special exhibitions have been held.

The applied science department made special effort to interest the public in its resources, and as a result an increase of 10,000 in the number of books consulted was noted. In the open shelf room it is estimated that from 75 to 85 per cent. of the users were men, and sociology, history, and philosophy are most in demand. A collection of 1534 volumes of music, both vocal and instrumental, is kept in this room, and its circulation was 2685.

A full illustrated account of the children's department (also printed in separate form) runs from page 59 to 107, and describes in detail the various phases of the work.

The six branch libraries circulated 757,479 volumes, or 49.35 per cent. of the library's total circulation. The report contains a very interesting pair of maps of the city. The first shows the population of the city by wards, with the number of aliens of different nationalities in each; and the second, which may be superposed on the first, shows the city divided by its principal avenues, and gives the location of central building, branches, and all delivery and deposit stations.

KANSAS

The Kansas Library Association will hold its annual meeting at Topeka in October.

The July *Craftsman* contains a story by Jessie Wright Whitcomb, based on the work of the Kansas State Traveling Libraries Commission, and entitled "A prairie sod house and the Kansas traveling library."

Arkansas City. During its fifth year the Arkansas City Public Library added 429 books, making a total of 4644 volumes. Its circulation for the year was 18,275, an average of four calls per year for every book on the shelves. Total expenditures were \$2784, of which \$820 was book fund. Mrs. A. B. Ranney is librarian.

Atchison. Efforts toward a new library building at the Western Theological Seminary are being made. It is planned to remodel the brick building west of the main hall for library purposes. When the seminary property was the home of the John J. Ingalls family the brick building was occupied by servants. For several thousand dollars it is claimed it can be converted into a very creditable library.

Junction City. The George Smith Public Library at Junction City has its quarters on the upper floors of the George Smith memorial library building, the rentals from the street floor being used for the maintenance of the library. The expenditures last year were \$4330; and its 9399 volumes were circulated 29,437 times. The reading rooms attracted ten less than 20,000 visitors. The librarian is Miss Garnette Heaton.

Kansas City. Sara Judd Greenman, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1914.) Net accession 1439; total 23,519. Circulation 133,442. New registration 4747; total 10,100.

Leavenworth. During 1913 it cost the city \$6101 to maintain its public library of 21,658 books and circulate them more than three times

each among 4652 borrowers. One person in four of Leavenworth's population is a library borrower, and many more are reference users. Irving R. Bundy is librarian.

Manhattan. The high school library of 4000 volumes is being systematically classified and organized by Miss Sarah Hougham, of Manhattan. The library will have quarters in the new high school building.

Nortonville. The Crobarger Public Library is being classified and organized by Miss Marguerite Haynes, of Emporia, preparatory to its opening.

Topeka. The Topeka Public Library circulated 86,212 books during the last year, and 22,000 persons visited the reading room. The receipts of the year were \$9507, of which a little more than \$3000 went into books.

TEXAS

Dallas P. L. Rosa M. Leeper, lbn. (13th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions 4582; total 41,664. Circulation 102,123. New registration 3755; total 15,321. Receipts \$17,712.77; expenditures \$16,986.75, including \$3332.53 for books, \$353.15 for periodicals, \$810.63 for binding, and \$6107.76 for salaries.

Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON

Bellingham P. L. Grace E. Switzer, lbn. (9th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions 2917; total 18,246. Circulation 93,517, 71 per cent. fiction, 58.1 per cent. being juvenile. New registration 2372; total 14,573, half the population. Receipts \$9270.98; expenditures \$11,227.79, including salaries \$3698.19, and books, binding, and periodicals \$4450. The average cost of circulating each book was 12 cents.

Olympia. It is expected that work on the new library building will be finished by the first of September.

Seattle. The Seattle Bar Association is working for the establishment of a public law library in the new courthouse. It will endeavor to secure legislation so that the state can help support such an institution.

Spokane. The cornerstone of the new branch library at Montgomery Street was laid June 30.

CALIFORNIA

Long Beach. Back files of many magazines are being sent from the library to men in isolated districts. The cause of the "clean-up" is the conversion of the library magazine stor-

age room into a meeting room. Workmen are at present engaged in making shelves for the storing of all magazines which much be kept and for turning the room over to its new use. The room will be turned over to the public for use as a committee, club or organization meeting place. Under the new arrangement, entrance to the art gallery will be from the reading room.

Oakland. A spirited contest is already under way in several sections of the city for the four branch libraries to be built under the \$140,000 Carnegie gift announced by Mayor Mott on Aug. 5. West Oakland and the annexed district will put in claims, and Allendale, Diamond, Rock Ridge and the Santa Fe districts are also clamoring for the libraries. Improvement clubs are preparing petitions. No action will be taken by the city council until after a conference with the library board. The money for the sites for the buildings, which the city must furnish, will probably be appropriated in next year's budget.

Pomona P. L. S. M. Jacobus, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1914.) Accessions 2750; total volumes 25,615. Circulation 105,337; fiction 65 per cent. Registration 4162. Total receipts \$11,581.16 (exclusive of balance carried forward, \$5331.54). Total disbursements \$10,284.93; of this, for salaries was spent \$5668.29, books, magazines, and binding \$2820.78.

Circulation per capita was 8.1, and live membership was 32 per cent. of population. Cost per book circulation was .09, and expenditures per capita .79. The library is collecting local history material, including in this personal narratives, photographs, and printed material. Some literary evenings have been held for adults, and a story hour for the children has been established. Advertisements of the library have been carried in the local street car system, but this form of advertising does not seem to pay. Already established activities have been continued, but the business depression has made it seem wise to begin very little new work, since this would incur new expense. In spite of the fact that less money was spent than the year before, the use of the library has increased, both as to circulation and as to reference use.

San Francisco, Mechanics' Institute L. Francis B. Graves, lbn. (50th annual rpt.—yr. ending Feb. 28, 1914.) Accessions 6240; total 50,776. Circulation 125,650; fiction 72.4 per cent. Membership 3341. Receipts \$16,849.45, of which \$8420.71 was spent for books.

San Francisco. At the last meeting of the board of trustees of the Mechanics' Institute

action was taken toward establishing in this city the most complete technical library west of Chicago. A division of technology will be created within the Mechanics' Mercantile Library, and a graduate of the engineering school of Cornell University, thoroughly familiar with books on technology, has been chosen to organize the department and act as its chief. He has held positions in the libraries of this country, Germany and Switzerland and is at present employed in the Library of Congress.

UTAH

Ogden, Carnegie F. L. Grace W. Harris, lbn. (11th annual rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1914.) Accessions 1923; total number of volumes 9660 (exclusive of 2938 bound government documents). Circulation 60,440, as compared with 13,924 last year. New registration (net gain) 299; total 8209. Receipts \$7152.45; disbursements \$6632.21, including salaries \$3094.75, and periodicals, books, and binding \$2584.25.

Philippine Islands

Manila. Gifts and exchanges have recently brought to the Philippine Library some interesting documents bearing on Philippine history. The first is a parchment manuscript map of the island of Negros, dated 1572. Surrounding islands and some of the present towns can be identified. Accompanying the map is a description of the island and its inhabitants, covering 17 pages of parchment, prepared by the same person, one Diego Lope Povedano.

Manila. At the close of its year's study of art, the Fortnightly Club, composed of American women in Manila, arranged an art exhibit in the Public Library which was visited by about 900 people in the week it was open. The exhibition included a number of Curtis photographs of Indians, modern French and Spanish etchings, large photographic copies of famous paintings, and several painting proofs. Various art publications belonging to the library were also shown, and some artistic bindings from the Filipiniana division. An art exhibition is not easy to arrange in the Philippines, and the success of this one reflects great credit on the library.

Manila. Four bronze tablets that have a peculiar historical interest in the Philippine Islands have just been placed on the walls of the Rizal reading room in the Philippine Library. These tablets read as follows:

1. Magellan—Discoverer—March 16, 1521.
2. Legaspi—Colonizer—May 8, 1565.
3. Pinpin—Printer—1602.

4. Rizal—Thinker, Author, Liberator—December 30, 1896.

The dates commemorate events as follows:

1. The date on which the first circumnavigator sighted the first islands of the Philippine Archipelago.
2. The date on which Legazpi, the first European to effect a settlement in the Philippines, broke ground for the Spanish fort at Cebu.
3. The first known Filipino printer and the date on which the first book was printed in the Philippines with movable types.
4. The date of the execution of the greatest Filipino of all time, who deservedly holds the high place that has been accorded him.

These tablets were made possible by the personal gifts of members of the Philippine legislature.

Canada

SASKATCHEWAN

A committee of the officers of the newly-formed Saskatchewan Library Association recently had an interview with Premier Scott. The purpose of the organization was outlined and the work accomplished by the Ontario Association was reviewed. The co-operation of the association in the proposed establishment of traveling libraries by the government was promised. J. R. C. Honeyman, the secretary, in presenting the resolutions adopted by the newly-formed association, explained that the first one touching on the formation of a traveling library scheme had already been acted upon by the government. Another important resolution, however, asked for the amending of the School Grants Act, so that where public libraries were formed in rural districts, the boards of the same might have power to take over school libraries, if the latter so requested, and administer their affairs. Another important change which Mr. Honeyman urged upon the government, outlined by resolution passed by the association, was the simplification of the returns asked for by the government. At present the cost of getting out the lengthy report which the government requires is about as much as the government grant. A general report dealing with the work of the library could be prepared at much less cost and with considerably less labor, which would serve the purpose just as well. The association has also passed a resolution praying the government that the Libraries Act and all acts governing libraries be brought under the Department of Education. President A. W. Cameron informed

Premier Scott that the Library Association had in view the holding of library institute meetings throughout the province commencing with next year, and he wondered if the government would be favorable to making an appropriation for that purpose. Premier Scott asked the representatives of the Library Association to tabulate their suggestions in the form of a memorandum so that they might be placed before the members in concrete form, and he was sure they would receive the careful consideration of his government.

Regina. Arrangements have been made to open a music lending section of the library. The use of the collection is free to all, but a special card must be obtained, as music will not be charged on the regular card used for books and magazines. The collection includes songs, oratorios and operas in vocal score, piano arrangements of overtures and symphonies, and the works of the best composers for the piano.

Regina. At the Regina Exhibition held at the fair grounds the week of July 27, the Public Library had an attractive booth, designed by J. R. C. Honeyman, the chief librarian. The exhibit showed every phase of library administration and equipment, card systems used and samples of the different classes of books on the shelves of the library. On one wall of the booth was exhibited a plan of a model library building to cost about \$10,000, holding about 7,000 volumes, suitable for a small town, and beside it a specification and estimate of equipment for same. Another drawing showed a library suitable for a village, calling for about \$3,000 for the building and \$800 for equipment. Views of the leading libraries of the United States and Canada were also shown, together with literature and photographs illustrative of the traveling library system in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the social work of the Chicago Public Library.

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

An account of the library of the Medical Society of London, relating mainly to its founding and early history, is published in the *Library Association Record* for May. The account is written by George Bethell, registrar and librarian of the society. The library at present contains about 23,000 volumes and a unique collection of printed tracts on medical and allied subjects, together with about 500 manuscripts.

In the *Library Association Record* for May (p. 239-263) is a memoir of the late James Duff Brown by James Douglas Stewart of the Islington Public Libraries, followed by some personal impressions by Thomas Aldred, Ernest A. Baker, Charles H. Benn, Miss Olive E. Clarke, Henry T. Coutts, Melvil Dewey, William E. Doubleday, Dr. Hallier of Hamburg, Germany, L. Stanley Jast, George H. Locke, H. Keatley Moore, Miss O. Mühlenfeld of Hilversum, Holland, Paul Otlet of Brussels, Miss Kate E. Pierce, Charles Riddle, Ernest A. Savage, W. C. Berwick Sayers, A. S. Steenberg of Denmark, and Henry R. Tedder.

Aberdeen. The *Aberdeen University Review* for February has an interesting article on "The University Library: past and present," by P. J. Anderson, the librarian. The article is accompanied by a full-page half tone of the east end of King's College Library.

A collection of books seems to have been part of the equipment of the College of St. Mary in 1505, and between 1532 and 1545 a special building was erected to serve as a "librarie hous." The building was allowed to fall into disrepair, and various makeshifts were employed until James Fraser, a graduate of King's College, and librarian of the Royal Library in the early part of the 18th century, remembered his alma mater with many gifts, among which were included the rebuilding of the "librarie hous," the augmenting of the collection of books, and the provision of a salary for the college librarian. In 1773, however, his buildings were torn down and the material used for building mauses for several members of the Senatus. The books were moved to the chapel, where they were kept for nearly a century. The present library building was completed in 1870, and an extension has recently been authorized that will almost double the present shelving capacity.

Meantime the money originally intended for the librarian's salary, which had been increased until the librarianship was the best paid office in the college, was diverted into other channels. In 1836 an act was passed substituting an annual compensation grant to the four Scottish universities for the copyright privileges previously enjoyed, under which Aberdeen, whose library had been increasingly neglected, received the least of the four, getting only £320. This condition lasted till 1889, when the annual amount was increased to £640, which is still paid.

Under the Universities Act of 1858, an ordinance was enacted that the general library

of the university should be kept in the King's College Library. At the present time the special libraries of law, medicine, and natural science are located in the Marischal College. The books are arranged on the shelves according to subject—an arrangement fully carried out at Marischal College, and to be completed at King's College when the extension of stack room is completed. The classification is a modification of the Dewey system.

In general free access is given to all books, and except certain reference books in the reading rooms, volumes may be freely borrowed by readers. For this purpose the readers are dealt with in different groups, including members of the staff, matriculated students, graduates, research workers, and other libraries.

In 1899 a series of publications called "Aberdeen University Studies" was started, its main object being to stimulate original research within the university and to prove a bond of union between alumni. The university librarian is general editor of the "Studies," which already cover a wide field.

The present revenue of the library is about £3600, of which about £2000 is available each year for the purchase of books and periodicals. Except for the librarian, all members of the library staff are women.

In conclusion, the true aims of the library are set forth in some detail. It is not considered the province of the library to furnish the text books required by the ordinary student, nor to compete with the public libraries in supplying contemporary literature of interest to the general reader. On the other hand, it should be the aim of the library to supply treatises and books of reference on the several branches of university study, and to supply transactions of learned societies and the leading journals devoted to special branches of knowledge. Lastly, it should be the aim of the library to acquire all publications bearing on the district of which the university is the natural center, the collection to include not only all books and pamphlets relating to the district but all publications produced by alumni of the university.

Birmingham. The Northfield Public Library, which was burned by militant suffragettes in February, will be rebuilt.

Cambridge Univ. L. F. J. H. Jenkinson, libn. (60th annual rpt. of Library Syndicate—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1913.) Accessions 59,340. Ninety-one persons not members of the university were granted annual or quarterly tickets of admission. During the year 30,118 books were borrowed from the library as compared with 31,492 in 1912. Of this num-

ber 888 were borrowed under the librarian's order. Readers consulted 2,132 manuscripts and other select books in the library. For the general catalog 11,880 titles were printed, 7,920 being for new books and 3,960 for books recataloged. Revision of the catalog involved the shifting of 53,959 other slips. A collection of editions of the Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs was received from Dr. Robert Sinkler, for 36 years librarian of Trinity College, who died March 5. The income for the year was £8,377 and expenditures £8,162, which included £4,130 for salaries, £2,003 for books, £858 for binding, and £400 for printing and stationery.

Coventry. The Public Libraries have recently sent out a very attractive pamphlet descriptive of the library system. Besides the historical sketch there are portraits of the late John Gulson, an ardent worker for the establishment of a public library and the donor of the land and building occupied by the present Reference Library, and of Andrew Carnegie. Exterior and interior views of the central library and of the branches, with floor plans, are also included.

Manchester. The John Rylands Library is to be enlarged at a cost of between £50,000 and £60,000. The architect in charge is Basil Champneys. A brief historical description of the library and its contents, illustrated with many views of the building and facsimiles of its most treasured contents, was issued last spring. The building is said to be one of the finest specimens of modern Gothic architecture in existence, built almost entirely of stone and as nearly as possible fireproof, with a capacity of about 100,000 volumes.

Norwich. The reference department of the Norwich Public Library has been augmented by the library of the late Bosworth W. Harcourt, who bequeathed his collection of about 2,250 books and pamphlets to the library, on condition that they should "not be placed in circulation but only read or consulted within the library." The collection includes many volumes dealing with the history and antiquities of Norfolk and Norwich.

Norwich. On the occasion of the George Borrow celebration in Norwich last year, the house in which Borrow resided with his parents when in Norwich, was acquired by Mr. A. M. Samuel (then Lord Mayor of Norwich) and generously presented by him to the Norwich Corporation with the view of its being maintained as a Borrow Museum. The Norwich Public Library Committee has just undertaken to collaborate in the develop-

ment of the literary side of the Museum, and would therefore gladly welcome donations or information respecting the whereabouts of any Borrow letters and manuscripts, engravings or photographs of Borrow's friends and places described in his works, and other items of Borrowian interest. Donations or information should be sent to George A. Stephen, the city librarian.

Oxford. Bodleian L. Falconer Madan, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions totalled 97,795 pieces, of which 29,856 periodicals, 859 parliamentary papers, 5,164 maps, and 14,147 books and single sheets were acquired under the Copyright Act, 36,506 by gift or exchange, and 8,469 by purchase. The new Bodleian Statute, approved by the curators in 1912, was accepted by convocation as a statute of the university on May 20, 1913. It is an adaptation of the old Latin statute, brought up to date in several respects, and making more clear the responsibility of the curators as the board of management of the library. A subway was constructed connecting the Bodleian Quadrangle with the Radcliffe Camera. It is for the use of the staff only, and used in connection with a new book-lift, will greatly facilitate the transfer of books from one part to the other.

GERMANY

Berlin. The Municipal Library of Berlin, which in 1908 had only 60,000 visitors, to-day stands second only to the Royal Library in popularity. Plans are now being perfected for a new and separate library building. This building will also contain the municipal archives, and the upper floors will be devoted to a municipal art gallery, in which will be gathered the many priceless works of art now belonging to the city but scattered in many places.

FRANCE

Paris. It is reported that a newspaper library is to be established here where the 9000 newspapers and periodicals published in France will be filed and cataloged.

SWITZERLAND

Davos. A collection of 2000 volumes has been offered by Count Tyszkiewicz to start a library here. The library is to be known as the Library of H. Sienkiewicz, in honor of the author of "Quo vadis."

ITALY

Venice. The National Library in Venice, which in 1905 was removed from the Palace of the Doges to the Zecca, has been so enlarged by gifts and other acquisitions that

new quarters have become an absolute necessity. The increase is especially due to the following gifts: The Tessier collection (about 10,000 works and brochures) presented by the widow of the famous historian G. B. Cavalcasselle; Salvioli's dramatic collection (about 10,000 theatrical pieces), and the library of the linguistic expert Teza (some 30,000 volumes, 9000 brochures, and Teza's correspondence).

RUSSIA

Tygodnik Ilustrowany [Polish Illustrated Weekly], in its issue for May 23, 1914, has an article on "The library of Zygmunt, Count Czarnecki," who was known as a collector of works of art and of books on Polish literature of the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and of books on religious disputes of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In 1875 he sold all his collection except the much loved books. Shortly before his death, fearing expropriation [from the German government], he made up his mind to sell his library, and after his death (1908) it became the property of the Library of Count Baworowski's Foundation in Lemberg, for 180,000 marks, half the original price, the rest of its value being considered a gift to the Polish nation. The library comprised only 7218 volumes but is valued for its unrivalled completeness in early Polish literature.

Beginning with the March number the *Vesnik Yevreyesky* [*Prosvyeshcheniya* (Messenger of Jewish Knowledge)], the organ of the "Obshchestvo Rasprostraneniya Prosvyeshcheniya mezhdru Yevreyami v Rosii" [Society for Spreading Knowledge among Jews in Russia], will devote a special section in each number to the Jewish library world, the St. Petersburg Library Commission and that of Moscow co-operating in its publication. The section will consist of articles on Jewish libraries of every kind, articles on library questions in general, lists of all new books on the Jewish language, Judaica, and lists of confiscated books. Special attention will be given to Jewish literature for children. This periodical is issued in St. Petersburg.

Cracow. The 1913 report of the Biblioteka Jagiellonska of the city university, printed in the Polish monthly *Ksiaska*, shows an increase of 7,260 volumes in 1912, 6,418 volumes, 2 manuscripts and 2 early printed books, making a total of 429,355 volumes, 6,448 manuscripts, 2,875 rare early printed books, 400 duplicates, 3,257 maps, 9,862 drawings, 4,494 music scores, and 37 medals. In spite of very limited means (36,000 kronen per year), this

library hopes to become a Polish national library, as the Polish publishers agreed some time ago to furnish the library with copies of every book they printed. Statistics show a slight increase in the number of readers. In 1912 there were 41,000 readers using 135,819 volumes, with a daily average of 154 readers and 498 volumes. The administration intends to open more reading rooms and to lengthen the hours, keeping the library open from 7 to 9 p. m. It also proposes to have library courses in Cracow University and that of Lemberg.

Lemberg. The last report of the Lemberg University Library was printed in No. 3 of the Polish Monthly *Ksiaska*. It records an increase of 5,505 titles in the library in 7,950 volumes, making a total of 240,000 volumes. Of these 1,644 volumes came as gifts from the Galician publishers, 1,983 volumes from institutions and government publications, and 1,278 from individuals or private institutions. In 1913, 67,935 readers used 220,317 volumes in the reading rooms, and 8,917 readers called for 17,710 volumes for outside reading, making a total of 76,852 readers and 237,183 volumes. The increase in circulation was 1,455, thanks to easier access to the improved card catalog, and handy catalog of periodicals and publications in the library. The University Library of Lemberg was founded in 1774 by order of Joseph II, from the books of the confiscated cloisters of Galicia. In 1848 it was almost completely destroyed by fire. Its collection was restored from contributions of duplicates from the Biblioteka Ossolinskich and the collection of S. Borkowski, so that in 1898 it once more contained 100,000 volumes and 4,000 manuscripts.

Moscow. It is reported that Tolstoi's house in the Khamovnicheski Pereulok is to be preserved in its present state and that upon the grounds a great library building will be erected in Tolstoi's memory. This building will house a library, a museum, and an elementary school.

Warsaw. The Polish weekly *Tygodnik Ilustrowany* (No. 24, 1914, p. 467-468) states that the efforts of the Public Library Society to open a public library in Warsaw have been successful. The library now contains 70,000 volumes. Its building was erected by Mrs. E. Kerbedziowa. The present capacity of the stack is 300,000 volumes, and it can be enlarged to hold another 500,000 volumes. To maintain the library it is estimated that 30,000 rubles are needed. The society has an assured income of only 6000 rubles from its regular

members, and 1700 rubles from its subscribers, leaving 22,300 rubles to be raised. The president of the library, Antoni Osuchowski, has asked all Poles to come forward with subscriptions, in order that the library may be able to work properly. The library will be known as the Biblioteka Stanislawowska Kerkbedziow.

ARGENTINA

Buenos Ayres. Plans have been perfected for the establishment in the Argentine pavilion at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco, of a library to contain works by the best known Argentine writers of the past and present. The Argentine library will be in charge of experts who can point out to visitors what kind of literature may serve special purposes or throw interesting light on the nation's affairs. Sarmiento, Mitre, Avellaneda, Ameghino, Alberdi, and many other noted authors will be represented through their complete works. The Argentine Social Museum is a prime mover in this library undertaking. The allied institutions of the museum are requested to contribute literature that comes within their special province.

NEW ZEALAND

Ernest J. Bell, librarian of the Canterbury Public Library at Christchurch, has contributed an article on "Public libraries in New Zealand" to the *Library Association Record* for April. The total population of New Zealand in 1911 was estimated to be 1,087,848, of which number nearly 50,000 are Maoris. There are only four principal cities, Auckland and Wellington in the North Island, and Christchurch and Dunedin in the South Island. Besides these cities there are only seven towns having a population between 8,000 and 16,000, and the most active library work is done by the four large cities.

The first act providing for the establishment of public libraries was passed in 1869, which was subsequently modified in 1875 and 1877. In 1884 the first subsidy of £6,000 was voted, but it was reduced in 1886 to £4,000, and during the next twelve years no grant was made. From 1910 to 1912 £4,000 was available for distribution, usually under the following method: An addition of £25 is made to the amount of income of each library, provided the receipts for the year are not less than £2, and it is made a condition that the whole of the subsidy must be spent for books.

The first library conference was held at Dunedin March 26-29, 1910, and the New Zealand Library Association was formed. Subsequent conferences have been held yearly.

Of the principal libraries, that at Wellington was opened in 1893. The reference library contains about 16,000 volumes, the lending department 13,000, and the juvenile library 2,000. There are a number of books for the blind, and free lectures are given during the winter. There are two branches besides the central library and free access has been adopted in all buildings. The library is controlled by the city council, and is supported by a tax of 1-14 d. in the £ on unimproved value of land, yielding about £2,300 per annum.

The Auckland Library was originally private, and known as the Mechanics' Institute. It was opened to the public in 1880, and was the first in the Dominion to be supported by taxation. The cornerstone of the present building was laid in 1885. The library has several fine collections of books and paintings, and has three branches. There are 34,534 volumes in the reference collection and 14,884 for circulation. The tax rate is ½ d. in the £ and yields about £1,700 annually.

The Christchurch Library had its origin in a mechanics' institute and library which was opened August 4, 1859. In 1869 its name was changed to the Christchurch Literary Institute, and in 1873 its control was given over to the board of governors of Canterbury College. The library receives all its income from various endowment funds, receiving over £2,000 each year. The reference library has about 20,000 volumes, the lending library 30,000, and the juvenile 2,000. Free access has been adopted in all departments. The reference library is classified on the Dewey system, and the lending library is being reclassified on the same system.

The Dunedin Public Library is one of the latest, having been built with Carnegie funds at a cost of over £10,000. The newspaper and magazine room was opened in 1908, the reference library in 1909, children's room in 1910, and adult lending library in 1911. Card-charging and safeguarded open access are used in the adult department, and free access in the children's room. The library is controlled by the city council and is supported by a tax of 1 d. in the £, yielding annually about £2,400. The reference department has 6,734 volumes, the circulating 11,134, and the juvenile 2,305.

A fact worthy of notice is that only trained librarians are being appointed to the librarianships, and in general salaries, both for librarians and assistants, are higher than in England, while hours of service average about 44 per week.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature.

General

History of Library Economy

LIBRARY BIOGRAPHY

E. W. B. Nicholson (Bodley's librarian, 1882-1912): in memoriam. Henry R. Tedder. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Mr., 1914. p. 95-108.

Read at the annual meeting of the Library Association at Bournemouth in 1913.

Edward William Byron Nicholson was born at St. Helier, Jersey, Mar. 16, 1849. He graduated from Trinity College at Oxford where he won several prizes. While at Oxford he was honorary librarian of the Oxford Union Society in 1872-73. He was a hard reader at Oxford and took part in all university sports. He was not unsocial, but did not make many friends.

In 1873 he was appointed librarian of the London Institution, where in spite of much opposition he entirely reorganized the library and greatly improved the lending library.

After the organization of the American Library Association in 1876, Mr. Nicholson in several articles urged the advisability of a similar meeting in London, and in April, 1877, invited the principal librarians of the city to meet at the London Library. It was then resolved to hold a conference in the autumn, and an influential organizing committee, with Mr. Nicholson as secretary, was appointed. The Library Association of the United Kingdom was formed at this conference, with Mr. Nicholson as one of the secretaries, an office which he resigned in 1878.

On the death of Dr. Cox, the Bodleian librarian, the curators decided to select a librarian of a new type, and after much search and deliberation appointed Mr. Nicholson. "Perhaps a cyclone was wanted to bring freshness into the air of Bodley, but probably no one looked forward to a cyclone which lasted thirty years."

In the first five years he was in office, some of the chief events were an increase in the staff, the introduction of boy-labor, a new code of cataloging rules, the development of the subject catalog as well as of the shelf-classification of printed books, improvements in the methods of binding books, manuscripts, and music, the incorporation of minor collections and the dispersal of certain donation-collections, much increase in the facilities

for readers, and the establishment of a course of instruction in palaeography. A plan to reorganize the library's collection of coins and medals, second only to that of the British Museum, was also one of his achievements.

He was always a zealous champion of the honor and dignity of Bodley, but while his methods were often successful he was not popular among his fellow dons. The underground storeroom, with a capacity of over a million volumes, which was opened nine months after his death, was planned by him.

He was always ambitious of distinction in letters, and his literary productions were many and diverse, but his success was not conspicuous. He had the qualifications of scholarship, untiring industry, originality, a ready pen, a clear style; but everything he wrote was cramped by his anxiety to be thorough and exact in the wrong place and by his microscopic attention to unimportant detail.

Though muscular he was not constitutionally strong. For the last year or two his powers failed, and he died in harness Mar. 17, 1912, having been Bodley's librarian rather more than thirty years. He was a born fighter, more of a driver than a leader, more notable for character than for pure intellect. He had enemies, but even these recognized his noble aims, his conscientiousness, his untiring energy, and his devotion to the library and the university. Extremely self-centered and convinced of the soundness of his own opinions, he yet had an almost tremulous desire to be perfectly fair. At Oxford he led a solitary life, wrapped up in official cares and private studies; in his domestic circle he was a devoted husband and an affectionate father.

Biographical sketches of librarians and bibliographers: II. William Frederick Poole, 1821-1894. William I. Fletcher. *Bull. Bibl.*, Ap., 1914. p. 30-31.

Dr. Poole was born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 24, 1821. He graduated from Yale in 1849, having spent three years teaching to earn his tuition and other expenses. While in college he was librarian of a leading literary society, and in his junior year published the first edition of his Index. He became librarian of the Boston Mercantile Library in 1851, and published the second edition of the Index in 1853. He was librarian of the Boston Athenaeum from 1856 to 1868, then after a year

spent as organizer of several important new libraries, among them the Cincinnati Public Library, became the librarian of the latter in 1866, leaving it in 1873 to take charge of the nascent Public Library of Chicago, where he stayed fourteen years. From there he went to the organization of the Newberry Library of Chicago, where he spent his closing years.

Dr. Poole was one of the founders of the A. L. A., in 1876, and was its second president. With the co-operation of about fifty collaborators, a new edition of the Index was prepared, appearing in 1882 in a royal octavo of 1442 pages. Dr. Poole himself did a large share of the work on this volume and on the first 5-year supplement, issued in 1887.

Dr. Poole was truly a pioneer in librarianship. His work was largely done at a time when there were no accepted standards or methods in the profession, and he was recognized as a leader in the development of library work. While a leader in the newer librarianship, which lays stress on the utilization of books, he was an "old-fashioned librarian" in the sense that he had an intense love for books as literature and for bibliography. In this way librarianship was to him a fine art, and he had little interest in tendencies to make it a technical pursuit.

He wrote many articles, chiefly on American history. In 1882 he received his doctor's degree from Northwestern University, and in 1887 he was elected president of the American Historical Association. In 1893 he was chairman of the committee on literary congresses at the World's Columbian Exposition, and his friends felt that his work on this committee hastened his death, which occurred March 1, 1894.

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

Library as an Educator

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

The library and vocational training. *Pub. Libs.*, Ap., 1914. p. 161-163.

Extracts from an address by Miss Mary E. Hall before the New York teachers. The first point made was the need of vocational guidance through the library. Many boys and girls leave the elementary schools before they are mentally, morally, or physically fitted for work, because they lack guidance and because their interest is not held. An organized effort is now being made to bring together the employer and the would-be employees from the schools.

The aim of vocational guidance is to help each student find what is for him the best pos-

sible work. Miss Hall dealt with methods, and explained the duties of a "vocational counselor." He may be a specially trained person who has made a study of the various occupations of the city and is in a position to give advice and information to teachers and parents and the pupils themselves. In most schools a teacher does this, though in some cities vocational bureaus have been established and in others employment bureaus are maintained by the schools or by the chambers of commerce.

Miss Hall suggested that the librarian (1) read the best opinions on the work; (2) see what local work is being done along this line and how best the library can help; (3) gather in one place all the literature the library has on the subject, clippings as well as books, with a card index to the material; (4) have special shelves for teachers, others for pupils, grouping books to suit their interests; (5) use the bulletin board to stimulate interest in good biographical material; (6) organize clubs among the pupils and encourage debates and lectures on different occupations; and (7) do constant personal work with the boys and girls.

Library in Relation to Schools

WORK WITH SCHOOLS

The July number of the *Quarterly Bulletin* of the Jacksonville Public Library enumerates the following methods by which the library helps the schools:

"It provides classroom libraries of books suitable for home circulation from the schools.

"It provides supplementary school readers in sets of thirty-five copies for school work.

"It grants the principal the privilege of selecting school duplicate collections of 100, 200 and 300 books.

"It grants a special card to all teachers, which allows them the privilege of withdrawing twenty-five books for a long period of time.

"It circulates pictures from its picture collection; and mimeograph copies of poems and essays for school work.

"It compiles reading lists for the children, study lists for the teachers and reference lists for the students.

"And it stands ever ready to help the teacher to solve all of those problems which arise in her daily work."

Library Extension Work

LANTERN SLIDES

Mr. F. W. Faxon describes in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* for April, 1914, his method

of keeping his collection of lantern slides in order. A water-color stripe is painted on the edge of the black paper binding of the slides, different colors being used at different distances from the center of the slide to designate different countries or classes. If a slide is upside down or reversed the break in the color line shows it at once, and prevents the picture going wrong on the screen.

Library Development and Co-operation

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN LIBRARIES

The Public Affairs Information Service. John A. Lapp, *Spec. Libs.*, Jr., 1914. p. 86-88.

Much official and unofficial literature in support and opposition is produced on every public question. No single library is equipped to cover more than a small part of the sources of information on the questions with which it deals. Many agencies supply the needs of the general library, and they are useful to the special library also, but since the special library begins where the general library leaves off, much additional research must be done. Hence in June, 1913, a number of special librarians meeting at Kaaterskill decided to undertake a plan of co-operation. Fifty institutions have been enrolled, many of them are co-operating effectively, and a system of exchange has been developed. Headquarters are with the Indiana Bureau of Legislation, whose staff volunteered their services for the first year. Each institution pays \$25, which is used for postage, stenographic hire, etc. Up to May 1, 1914, thirty-six bulletins had been issued, containing about 1800 first-class references.

Particular attention has been paid to state and municipal legislation and administration. Legislative investigations are closely followed, and so far as possible municipal investigations and special reports of city clubs, commercial clubs, boards of trade, and other civic and trade bodies dealing with public affairs. The most prolific source of information is the national, international, and local associations and organizations in the fields of social science, political and economic science, business, industry, and public affairs. The reports and studies which these organizations issue are the most definite, concrete, and usable material coming into the library. Other sources of information will be covered as soon as possible.

To make the enterprise independent and self-supporting, some conclusions are submitted:

1. Since the co-operative method of getting information has been only partly successful, it is proposed to raise the subscription to \$50,

with credit of one dollar (up to twenty-five) for every acceptable item contributed.

2. The subscribers should be divided into two classes, to allow the smaller libraries to receive service at a lower cost.

3. The bulletins should be issued on cards that may be filed.

4. An independent staff should be engaged to give all its time to the work.

Founding, Developing and Maintaining Interest

CO-OPERATION FROM DOCTORS

During the year in co-operation with a committee of the Kent County Medical Society, the Grand Rapids Public Library prepared a list of all the periodicals taken by the physicians in the city so far as this was possible. More than 100 doctors reported and from these the library listed on cards, under the name of each periodical, the names of all persons taking it. This directory is filed in the medical reading room and the doctors are planning to publish it for the benefit of the medical profession. The work was done by the catalog department. At the time of making up the list 49 medical periodicals were on file. In addition to the periodicals taken by the library there are 84 medical periodicals taken by physicians, so that there are available for students in Grand Rapids 133 current medical publications.

Library Buildings

Fixtures, Furniture, Fittings

LIBRARY FURNITURE

Discipline and furniture. W. E. Henry. *Pub. Libs.*, Jr., 1914. p. 238-241.

The writer, librarian of the University of Washington at Seattle, has designed a stationary table and chair that isolates the reader and at the same time economizes space. The tables are 36 x 40 inches, with a partition across the surface giving each reader 36 x 20 inches. The chairs, which are more like benches, are made back to back, and chairs and tables are ranged in rows, with a 2-foot aisle on either side. A diagram giving all dimensions accompanies the article.

Government and Service

Executive Librarian

QUALIFICATIONS FOR A LIBRARIAN

The backs of books. William Warner Bishop. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Jr., 1914. p. 677-681.

An address at the commencement exercises of the Library School of the New York Public Library.

One important difference between the graduates of a library school and of an ordinary school or college, is that while the latter have been busy gathering from books the theory and training they will soon begin to exercise, the former have been learning how to handle books in masses for the benefit of other people. What has been gained in theory is to be applied in practice to the very material from which the theory has been evolved.

The chief defect of our American libraries is, perhaps, the exaltation of method over content. "How far may a librarian actually recall the titles of books, much less know their contents? . . . I once asked my honored friend Mr. Anderson H. Hopkins, then assistant librarian of the John Crerar Library, how far he was personally familiar with the books in that institution—I knew they had all passed through his hands (for the library was then new), and that he had a very retentive memory, but I was hardly prepared to hear him say that up to the first sixty thousand volumes purchased he could recall practically every title, but that above that number he began to lose track of the accessions. . . . Such men as Dr. Spofford and Mr. David Hutcheson of the Library of Congress doubtless knew intimately several times that number."

The older choice libraries of about one hundred thousand volumes were probably pretty well held in mind by their directors. Not that they had all been read, but they were known well enough to help others get what they wanted out of them. It should not be forgotten that this knowledge is one of method as much as of the books themselves. It is the librarian's familiarity with classification and cataloging that makes for speed and accuracy.

The librarian must not content himself with knowing only the backs of books, else his mind "will be an intellectual rag-bag after ten years." Some intensive work along some line involving study should be done, for even a small specialty, well cultivated, is worth vastly more than the mere knowledge acquired. The very fact of intensive study keeps the student in touch with methods and men, and is an admirable corrective to the scattering tendencies of librarianship. The leaders of the profession in America, such men as Justin Winsor, Dr. J. K. Hosmer, Dr. Reuben Gold Thwaites, Dr. Poole, and Dr. John Shaw Billings, all attained to productive scholarship, while being at the same time good administrators of large libraries.

Rules for Readers

Readers' Qualifications

REGISTRATION

In an attempt to discover why about one-half of the new borrowers of the St. Louis Public Library fail to re-register, the library during the past year sent out the following communication to one thousand former borrowers:

"In going over our files we find that your reader's-card, which expired more than two years ago, has never been renewed. We should be much pleased to have you use the library again. With a view to the improvement of our service we are anxious to learn the reasons why some of our readers discontinue their use of the library. Kindly reply on the attached card, checking the items that apply in your case or adding others if necessary."

On the reply card attached were questions covering the following: Removal from city; inconvenience of location; failure to get desired books; attitude of assistants; lack of time; use of another library; and blank spaces for other reasons.

The 1913-14 report thus summarizes the result of the investigation:

"Of the thousand persons to whom cards were sent the postoffice was unable to find 389. The assumption is that the majority of these have died or have removed from the city. To the 611 cards that were delivered there were only 108 replies. The 503 persons who failed to answer are presumably indifferent, or if they are dissatisfied with the library service they do not care to make it known. Of the 108 who replied, a few giving more than one reason, 25 had removed from the city; 14 said our location was inconvenient; 10 reported failure to get desired books; 39 pleaded lack of time; 4 were using another library; 7 had died, and 23 gave various other reasons. None found fault with the attitude of the staff. Some of the miscellaneous reasons assigned were 'ill health'; 'buying own books'; 'reading only magazines'; 'dislike shelf arrangement'; 'too much picture-show'; and 'too many steps to climb to enter building.'"

Hours of Opening

LIBRARY HOURS

A long delayed duty. *Pub. Libs.*, Je., 1914, p. 248.

Editorial, advocating the opening of libraries in towns of 15,000 inhabitants, both evenings and Sundays, even if necessary to close them mornings to procure the necessary funds.

Reference Use

SIMPLIFYING LIBRARY SYSTEM

Library heresies. Sarah B. Askew. *Pub. Libs.*, May, 1914. p. 191-196.

A paper read before the New York State Library Association at Lake George, September 26, 1913, and presenting in a breezy way a plea for greater simplicity in the numbering and arrangement of books on the shelves, and in preparation and filing of catalog cards, so that much of the confusion now felt by the general public when confronted with an up-to-date catalog and shelving arrangement may be eliminated. There is also a warning to those librarians who are disposed to take up too many kinds of social work, lest they neglect the work of the library itself. Of personal qualifications Miss Askew says, "It is no one's duty to change their disposition or their habits to suit their work. If we find we have got to change our personality to fit our work, don't let's do it. Let's change our work." Further, "I do not believe the 'pronouncement' that we must bring to every man, woman and child the book belonging to him, means always to give him a book on his trade. . . . It is a higher thing to go beyond that and give to him the book that will teach him the spirit of citizenship."

Administration

General. Executive

PROCESS SLIPS, OR "TRAVELERS"

The *Bulletin of Bibliography* for April, 1914, describes the use of the process slip in the Public Library of the District of Columbia and in Cambridge, Mass., which adapted its slip from the one used in Washington. When the new books are received, one of these slips, with blank spaces for the recording of information, is put into each one, and the slip stays with the book till every process has been completed and recorded.

Treatment of Special Material

LOCAL HISTORY MATERIAL

The duty of the public library in relation to local literature and bibliography. William Politt. *Lib. Assn. Record*, Mr., 1914. p. 119-126.

The public library movement in England might be divided into three periods: (1) justification, (2) progression, and (3) systematization. So at the present time book collection is replaced by book selection, and extension of resources is largely replaced by systematization of material already on hand. Classification, cataloging, bibliographical work and the compiling of indexes to periodicals have been high-

ly developed. One department, however, that of local history, is apt to be neglected.

The local collection is often simply a museum of miscellaneous material, seldom arranged in definite order. Considering that for matters of local importance the public library is the first and last hope, the collection should be cared for in the most efficient way possible. While catalog entries of local material should be in the general catalog, there should also be kept a separate catalog, which could be used as the basis of a local bibliography which every library should try to make. A reasonable number of analyticals should be included in this catalog. Just as libraries engage special assistants for classification and cataloging work, so there should be one for local historical and bibliographical work.

PICTURES

The Haverhill mounted picture collection. John G. Moulton. *Bull. Bibl.*, Ap., 1914. p. 32-33.

This collection was begun in 1900 when the periodical called *Masters in Art* gave inexpensive but worthy reproductions of great paintings. After some experimenting it was found that "seconds" of mounting card, 22 x 28 inches, could be bought in quantity at about \$3.25 per hundred. Each sheet is cut into four parts, 11 x 14, and cutting costs about 40 cents per hundred, making each mount cost about 4-5 of a cent. The best weight is 10-ply, the best color for black and white photographs and half-tones is steel or ash gray, and for carbon photographs and colored prints, buff or brown. Paste is made from a prepared powder used in shoe factories, costing 50 cents for five pounds. All pictures are mounted well and permanently.

Popular subjects are chosen, such as reproductions of paintings and sculpture, portraits, pictures of places, animals, birds, flowers, trees, articles of commerce and science, and illustrations of trades and occupations. Expensive photographs are not used. Many pictures are cut from duplicate magazines and discarded books, and Perry pictures and similar prints, post-cards, and portfolios of local views collected on vacation trips, are used.

The pictures are stored upright on wooden shelves 14½ inches wide. Each shelf is divided into pigeon-holes 12 x 4½ inches, and pictures are crowded in rather closely. The pictures are numbered in one corner of the back and the pigeon-holes are labeled. Pictures of paintings are arranged alphabetically by artists. Portraits, when the artist is unknown, are arranged alphabetically by the person, and with the portraits are grouped all

pictures associated with the subject and his work. All other pictures are classified by the decimal system.

The collection has proved to be practical, useful and popular, but it requires much care and is rather expensive, as to be really efficient it must be large and constantly growing.

Accession

BOOK SELECTION

Vain pursuits and their relation to public libraries. Arthur J. Hawkes. *Lib. Asst.*, Mr., 1914. p. 45-51.

The question discussed is: Should public libraries spend large sums of money in the purchase of literature to assist dilettante research? Within this category the author includes all books relating to the collecting hobbies, whether stamps, china, prints, or furniture. On the hypothesis that "the success of the public library movement is to be measured in terms of community, not individual value," he concludes that only such books should be purchased as are likely to increase the value of the community. He maintains that the pursuit of the above-mentioned hob-

A letter giving the results of a comparison of *Scribner's*, *Harper's*, and the *Century* magazines for four months, with a view to discovering their relative worth. The conclusion is that *Harper's* leads in fiction, with *Century* second. Almost a fifth of the pages of *Scribner's* are devoted to travel, while the *Century* leads in sociological articles. *Harper's* had a half-dozen articles that might be called history or reminiscence. In art and literature, in addition to the *Easy Chair*, *Harper's* had one article, the *Century* six, and *Scribner's*, besides its monthly *Field of Art*, four. The proportion of articles by well known writers was about the same in the three periodicals.

LOOSE-LEAF ACCESSION BOOK

The library of the Rochester Theological Seminary uses a loose-leaf accession book of its own design. The accompanying diagram shows the arrangement of the page. The description is given in the librarian's own words: "We use for accessioning an L. C. Smith & Bros. model 3, that writes a 12½-inch line. The sample page [10½ x 14 inches] is 1-10 of an inch too long, making it necessary to use

LIBRARY OF ROCHESTER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Accession No.	Dept.	Author	Title	Place	Publisher	Date	Source	Date of Invoice	Cost

bies, while giving pleasure to the individual, are barren of profit to the community at large and so should not be served by a community institution. Again, an enormous amount of historical literature of little practical value, accumulates in the public libraries, and its "constant re-writing . . . by graduates of quite indifferent abilities, who find it an easy road to a pseudo reputation, is becoming a public nuisance." Though libraries, like education, are not directly productive, yet it is held reasonable to expect that their results should be commensurate with the money spent upon them, and when discrimination between two books becomes necessary, the one most likely to create a new value to the community at large, should be chosen.

MAGAZINES

Current magazines. Wm. H. Powers. *Pub. Libs.*, Je., 1914. p. 245-247.

the 'margin release' key to write the last figure of the price. We shall remedy this mistake when we print next time. We find the advantages to be that we have a much lighter book to handle; that two or more persons can be working on the book at the same time (one or more writing and one or more using for other purposes); that accessioning can be done much more rapidly than by hand, even with only one working; but if one dictated and another wrote, while a third assistant numbered, it would seem that all possible demands for speed could be met; that the work is much neater than by hand; that different persons can accession without changing the appearance of the book (especially valuable during vacation periods); that the cost for a 10,000 entry equipment was just about the same as for a bound book, and would be less if more pages were printed at one time; to this cost will have to be added, sometime, the cost of a permanent bind-

ing. This was an experiment with us, but it is working well so far. If any other library is using a satisfactory form for this purpose, an exchange of experiences may result in the evolution of the ideal form."

Cataloging

TIME REQUIRED FOR CATALOGING

The head of the cataloging department of the Grand Rapids Public Library last spring gathered certain data which might enable the library to determine more accurately the time required for cataloging. This does not include the time for classification. The data is interesting in showing the average number of minutes per book each month during the year. The lowest average for one person for cataloging fiction and non-fiction was 10 minutes per book; for non-fiction alone 21 minutes per book; and for fiction alone, 4 minutes per book. This was for the Ryerson building. For some of the branch libraries, where the cataloging is wholly in the nature of duplicating work, the average was as low as 3 minutes per book.

GROWTH OF A CARD CATALOG

In the Grand Rapids Public Library a study of the rate of growth of the official card catalog by letters has been made, in order to get a better idea of how to distribute the cards in planning for the future, inasmuch as the shifting of cards, if the growth is uneven, involves considerable extra labor. For a year the head of the department measured every three months the growth of the official catalog by letter. The growth during the year was 140 inches. The following shows the growth in inches or fraction of an inch in each letter of the alphabet:

C-10	P-6	J-3	E-½
S-9	A-5	N-3	Q-¼
M-8	W-5	U-3	Y-¼
B-7	L-4	I-2	X-0
G-6½	F-3½	O-2	Z-0
H-6½	R-3½	K-1½	
D-6	T-3½	V-1½	

Where the gain was less than ¼ inch it was ignored.

INDEXES.

The Index Office of Chicago is about to undertake, for subscribers, the preparation and publication of a card index to the original articles in the following dermatological journals: *Archiv f. Dermatologie*, Wien, 3 nos. a year; in 1913: 41 articles; *Dermatologische Zeitschrift*, Hamburg, monthly; in 1913: 31 articles; *British Journal of Dermatology*, London, monthly; in 1913: 20 articles; to-

gether with articles on dermatology and syphilis, selected by Dr. Frederick G. Harris, of Chicago, from a number of general medical journals. Briefer notes and transactions of medical societies reported in these journals will not be indexed for the present. The work will be done by Dr. Audrey Goss, an expert medical indexer, formerly medical reference librarian of the John Crerar Library, now bibliographer of *Surgery, Gynecology and Obstetrics*. The thoroughness and reliability of the work can therefore be guaranteed. Cards will be made on the multi-graph. Each card, in addition to the name of the author and the title of the article recorded, with reference to name, volume, page and date of the journal, will contain correct index headings for filing the cards by subjects. It is estimated that about 300 articles will be indexed annually. Orders may be given for (1) two cards for each article, or (2) one card for each index heading, with or without an additional card for an author index. Careful calculation of all elements of cost involved shows that, if 20 subscriptions are received, the cards can be sold at 2½ cents each; if 25 or more, at 2 cents. For the present it will not be feasible to deliver cards for selected subjects or in any quantity less than the total number currently issued. A minimum deposit of \$10 will be accepted and will be credited to the subscriber's name, and cards will be delivered in weekly instalments as printed, until the deposit is exhausted. Subscribers will be notified of the depletion of their deposits in ample time for renewal without interruption of the service. The index will begin with the issues for January, 1914.

Loan Department

DELIVERY BY TROLLEY

A note in *The Librarian* for June says that Brighton (Eng.) ratepayers who borrow books from the public library can now have them delivered at their own doors by tramcar for one penny. The borrower gives the book he has read and his library ticket to the conductor of any tram, together with the fee. The book is then conveyed to an office at a central point of the system, whence it is taken to the library and changed. The new book is then handed to the conductor and the system repeated.

WEARING COST OF BOOKS

The Carnegie Free Library of Braddock, Pa., in its annual report for 1913, gives some interesting figures on the wearing cost of books. During the year the library accessioned

5936 books for Braddock proper, and withdrew 4857. Of the accessions, 4226 were in the school duplicate collection, while 3575 of the books withdrawn were in the same class.

"These school duplicates cost an average of 27 cents each. The average cost of the regular library books is a little over a dollar. Book bills paid for the year amounted to \$3336.40, while \$734.88 was spent for periodicals. Assuming that all the books in the library are in as good condition at the end of the year as they were at the beginning of the year, it follows that by dividing the entire circulation for the year by the number of books worn out, we will arrive at the actual wearing life of the books. Thus, 3575 school duplicates actually worn out circulated 146,000 times, an average of 41 times per book. By the same process of division, we learn that the 1618 library books actually worn out by circulating 203,000 times had been used 125 times each. The school duplicates are never rebound, as they are often too much soiled to be worth rebinding, and, costing but 27 cents, a new one can be bought for less than the cost of rebinding. Nearly all of the regular library books are rebound once, and the life of the book is more than doubled thereby. If a child's book cost 27 cents and circulates 41 times, the actual book cost is less than three-fourths of a cent per circulation. An adult book costs a dollar, and the rebinding of it costs 50 cents, and it circulates 125 times; the cost is therefore one and one-fifth cents per circulation. Thus, while the book destruction seems enormous, when the number of books worn out is considered in connection with the service each individual book has rendered, the cost is insignificant.

"In this calculation, it will be noted, the entire wearing loss is charged to the circulation of books for home use, no account being taken of the wear of the thousands of books that are used in the reference department and in the reading rooms of the library and branches."

Binding and Repair

BINDING

In the bindery maintained by the St. Louis Public Library, the volumes bound from May, 1913, to April, 1914, according to the last report, numbered 20,581, at an estimated value, according to the schedule in effect with outside binders, of \$9,609. The job work, including the making of magazine binders, cutting paper and cardboard, etc., and the lettering of books received from publishers with unlettered backs, added \$293.00 to that amount, making the estimated worth of the year's work \$9,902.00. The operating expense, in-

cluding salaries of binders (\$7,176.00), binding supplies (\$1,227.00), and allowance for gas, light, power and deterioration of the plant (\$108.00) totaled \$8,511.00, which shows a saving to the library of \$1,391.00 in the year. This does not take into account the improved wearing quality of binding and materials employed. In addition to the work done by the library bindery, 3,652 volumes were bound by outside binders at an actual cost of \$1,968.00, making in all 24,233 volumes bound at an actual cost of \$10,479.00. Very little binding is sent to outside binders now, and the library bindery will soon be able to do all the work.

Libraries on Special Subjects

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

The business library. D. N. Handy and Guy E. Marion. *System*, Jl, 1914. p. 96-99.

Special libraries have recently been installed by business houses, and this article, after giving a few general suggestions for their establishment, is made up of reproductions of photographs showing methods used in various business libraries for the care of clippings and pamphlets, "carding" correspondence, filing magazines and tabulating samples.

The evolution of the special library. John Cotton Dana. *Spec. Libs.*, My., 1914. p. 70-76.

Libraries of a sort have existed since the first clay tablets were baked. After the invention of printing books became more common, but were still regarded as intended only for the use of the upper classes. The "real books," in the opinion of the educated, were the literary masterpieces, including all the older Greek and Latin writings, books about these classics, and books on religious subjects.

When the public library movement took form in this country in 1876, the field of library book collection had widened to cover all kinds of writings, though it might not be thought proper to admit every reader to their use. The librarian was inclined to think his collections were intended for the learned rather than the learner, and the community at large considered them rather exclusively designed for those reared to use them.

These views were gradually broadened through the great increase of printed matter and of the number of subjects taught in schools and colleges, and through the rapid growth of the reading habit among women and children.

The increase of print is marked in new book production, in periodical literature, in

the publications of public institutions and private associations, and in the wide field of advertising. In spite of all that is reported in print of things done, projects planned, tests made, and results reached, much escapes or is unknown to him who can use it to advantage. Besides this constant piling-up of concrete facts, there is another mass of information on social service and government activities, and on the literature of science and the arts.

While the library should very properly continue to serve the student, the child, and the inquiring woman, the industrialist, the investigator, the scientist, and the social service worker, must also be served. The difference in the amount of material and the difference in the length of time it remains useful, make a wise method of administration difficult to find. In the past attention has been paid chiefly to the careful description, indexing, and preservation of material. Now the problem arises of how to handle the print which is useful and yet ephemeral.

"Select the best books, list them elaborately, save them forever—was the sum of the librarians' creed of yesterday. To-morrow it must be, select a few of the best books and keep them, as before, but also, select from the vast flood of print the things your constituency will find helpful, make them available with a minimum of expense, and discard them as soon as their usefulness is past."

The Special Libraries Association came into being when a few large enterprises found it advantageous to have a skilled person devote his whole time to gathering and arranging material bearing on their special lines of work. At that time the Newark Public Library was developing its business branch, and it was at the suggestion of that library and that of the Merchants' Association of New York that invitations were sent out to the librarians for these business houses, suggesting a conference at Bretton Woods, in July 1909. The name "Special Libraries" was chosen as distinguishing from the older order of libraries those institutions which realize how ephemeral in value is much of the present printed material and frankly adopt the new library creed of selection, immediate use, and rejection when usefulness is past.

The association began with about 30 members, within a year there were over 70, and in two years 125. In January, 1910, the publication of a monthly journal, *Special Libraries*, was begun, which has already published 35 numbers with a total of over 400 pages.

The public library, like the special library, should equip itself to handle a vast amount of ephemeral useful material, and by its meth-

ods should suggest to large business institutions how helpful they would find similar work in their own fields. As to suggestions on the selection of material, co-operation is already being tried. The Public Affairs Information Service, under the direction of Mr. John A. Lapp, has established a co-operative service with a membership including both librarians and individuals. In Boston a bureau of general information has been organized by several libraries, with a central office in the Public Library, and the League of American Municipalities has long had in view a plan for establishing a central municipal bureau which should gather notes on the activities of all our large cities.

BANKING LIBRARIES

The library of the American Bankers' Association. Marian R. Glenn. *Spec. Libr.*, May, 1914. p. 78-80.

The Association includes in its membership national, state, private, and savings banks, trust companies, and clearing houses. To answer the questions of these varied interests, a library and reference department was created in 1911. This department also serves the American Institute of Banking, with 14,000 students. The traveling loan collection is the most important feature of the library. Press clippings, financial periodicals, proceedings of bankers' associations, pamphlets, etc., provide most of the material.

Legal size vertical files hold the material alphabetically arranged by subject, with numerous subdivisions, and with cross-references attached to the guide cards. Clippings are mounted on manila cards $7\frac{3}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, punched to be made up into loose-leaf books if necessary. Periodical excerpts and small pamphlets are placed in manila covers, and clippings of only temporary interest are kept in envelopes. Small red metal "vise signals" are attached to articles to which reference is made from some general subject.

A collection of bank advertisements and one of bank pictures are much used. The library now includes about 2000 books, which must eventually be largely augmented to permit specialization on certain subjects. Both bound and unbound periodicals and proceedings are card-indexed for leading articles and statistics, and analyticals made for many.

The decimal classification devised for the library covers the general subjects Money, Banking, Credit, Exchange, Economics, Investment, Agriculture and industry, Trade and transportation, and Public finance. The 000 class is allotted to general reference books, government documents are classed with pub-

lic finance, and one class has been left for the possible accession of a collection of books on banking law. An official monthly publication, the *Journal-Bulletin*, keeps members of the association informed of the library's resources.

General Libraries

For Special Classes—Children

CHILDREN, WORK WITH

In the 1913 report of the librarian of the Chicago Historical Society is a description of the establishment by the society of children's lectures on Chicago history conforming to the course of study in the public schools. At first the lecturers went to the schools, but since April all lectures have been given in the society's lecture hall, and the museum collections were thrown open to the children each afternoon. At present the salary of the lecturer and the cost of the hundreds of lantern slides required for the proper visualizing of the subject of Chicago, are being borne by a single member of the society, and it is possible to include but 120 of the 300 schools, each of these receiving twenty delegates' tickets. These were given to pupils in the eighth grade, who were expected to report on the lectures in class. The lecturer chosen was Mrs. Mary Ridpath Mann, who divided the subject into four parts: First—Period of exploration and settlement, from Father Marquette to the building of old Fort Dearborn, 1673-1803. Second—Period of settlement, 1804-1837. Third—Growth and expansion, 1837-1871. Fourth—Rebuilding, 1871 to the present. Each Chicago lecture is given on four successive Saturdays, thirty principals of schools being each week invited by letter to appoint twenty delegates, tickets for whom, together with an acknowledgment postal, are sent. The color of the ticket is changed each month in order that unused tickets may not be accumulated and used at later lectures, thereby causing overcrowding. In this way each school is reached every fourth week and the course completed in four months. Letters to principals relative to second and successive lectures contain a statement of the number of delegates credited to his school at the preceding lecture.

Developing a children's room. Marian Custer. *Pub. Libs.*, Je., 1914. p. 242-245.

Furniture and arrangement of rooms are not discussed, but consideration is given to the books to be chosen, the best way of presenting them to the children, and ways of de-

veloping a greater use of the library. Of course the children's classics should be chosen, and in as beautiful editions as possible. Picture books for the little ones, containing pictures of normal life, scenes in the home and field, and sketches of people at their usual occupations, should be provided. As the child grows older he should have myths and fairy tales, Bible stories, poetry, history and geography, as well as fiction. Stories that are lukewarm, improbable, or vicious, must be excluded, and those maintaining a right standard of honor, loyalty, truth, fairness, and kindness, selected.

The children's librarian should be "well informed and of broad interests, with a love and knowledge of books, a wise sympathy and a gracious cordiality. Besides this a sense of humor, a pleasing personality, adaptability, and strength of character she must have."

The children's librarian, particularly in the small town, must take care not to fall into a rut, and must study the results of others' work for suggestive ideas. Co-operation with Sunday school teachers may be as effective as with teachers in day schools. An occasional exhibit and social evening at the library, open to parents and friends, helps to advertise, and the usual bulletins, clubs, and story hours all help to keep up interest.

College

COLLEGE LIBRARIES

The *Pedagogical Seminary* for June (vol. 21, p. 278-283) reports a discussion on the position of the library in the college, at the meeting of the New England College Librarians. This discussion was opened by Dr. H. L. Koopman, of Brown University, who was followed by Dr. Louis N. Wilson, of Clark University. The editor of the *Seminary* has submitted the points brought out by Dr. Koopman and Dr. Wilson, and a number of other librarians and college professors, and prints their comments on the same. The comments of the various librarians which are published are by Dr. Herbert Putnam, head of the Library of Congress; Dr. W. D. Johnston, recently librarian of Columbia University, now of St. Paul; Dr. W. N. C. Carlton, of the Newberry Library, Chicago; and Josephine A. Clark, librarian of Smith College. Prof. E. B. Titchener, of Cornell University, and Prof. J. W. Baird, of Clark University, commented on Dr. Koopman's and Dr. Wilson's remarks from the professor's point of view. One of the points discussed is the protest against the administration of college libraries by a committee of the faculty.

Reading and Aids

Aids to readers

BOOK JACKETS

At Brockton (Mass.) Public Library, the paper covers of new books are put together in bunches of 20 or more, the top left corners punched, and the bunches hung to nails on the bulletin board by strings, so anybody may look them over. Much space is thus saved over the usual method of posting the jackets separately on the bulletin.—*Bull. Bibl.*

VACATION READING

Vacation reading. Lucy M. Salmon. *Pub. Libs., Je.*, 1914. p. 233-238.

The book to-day encounters keen competition from the newspaper, the magazine, the short story, the literature sent out by various societies, besides a multitude of papers and reports. There is also the competition of the theatre, the moving picture, the dance, athletics, automobiling, and travel in general. There may be hope for the book in spite of these conditions, but is there hope for the college student in relation to the book?

At the opening of the last academic year 100 students in three classes of an eastern college were asked to present lists of books read during the summer vacation. The lists represented a total of 356 different authors and 642 named books, in addition to "a little poetry," "two or three dozen modern novels, the names of which I cannot remember," "a collection of short stories," and similar reports.

The second charge that college students do not read the right books is not so quickly dismissed, for a book, like a fact, is of value only in association with specific conditions. The same book may be read at different times with entirely different objects. If fiction predominates in the lists presented, it includes works written in many different languages and if "V. V.'s eyes" leads the list of single books with 29 readers, Dickens has had 31 readers of 16 different books.

The interest in the great questions of life

never ceases with college students, and the fact that they read the authors of to-day is no proof that they hold the early writers in contempt. The lists show less reflection than might be expected of interest aroused by college work, and comparatively little reflection of many of the great questions of the day. They also show little concentration on any one author or subject. Few read more than one work of any given author, and few read more than one author on any subject.

At Vassar various expedients have been tried to stimulate vacation reading. The *Miscellany* publishes each June lists of books suggested by the heads of the different departments. Some of the departments published independent lists, and the alumnae of a girl's school have established a prize for the student who has best fulfilled the requirement of a special reading course arranged by the department of English.

It may be questioned whether any one of these expedients has been wholly successful. Is it possible that the effort has been misdirected? The feeling is widespread that much reading, however aimless it may be, produces culture, and it is encouraged by the college for this reason. The college, moreover, separates itself from outside conditions as far as possible. No improvement can come in vacation reading apart from improvement in general educational spirit and organization.

Literary Methods and Appliances

Library Appliances

MAGAZINE BOXES

The Allentown (Pa.) Public Library has recently received 300 specially made boxes to hold magazines. Each box will hold six numbers, half a year's subscription. They will be arranged on shelves and so placed that every box will have a hinged lid and front so as to make access to the magazines easy for the patrons. It is also the intention to index all articles to make it easy for applicants to find the magazine articles they want.

THE LIBRARIAN'S MOTHER GOOSE

IX. CHILDREN'S ROOM

*Sing a song of sixpence, a room full of books,
Four and twenty pages storing them in nooks.
When the door was opened, in the children came.
When they'd pawed around a while, it didn't look the same.*

—Renée B. Stern.

Bibliographical Notes

Recent lists issued by the Division of Visual Instruction of the University of the State of New York have been List 23, slides and photographs on forestry and lumbering; List 24, lantern slides on physical geography; and List 25, slides and photographs on flies, their anatomy and their relation to health.

A list of Swedish terms used in bibliographies and by the book and printing trades has been compiled by Axel Moth, chief of the cataloging division of the reference department of the New York Public Library, and was printed in the *Bulletin of Bibliography* for January and April. The first part of a similar set of Spanish terms, also compiled by Mr. Moth, is printed in the July number.

The year book of the British Library Association has been revised and issued for 1914. It is the first issue since 1909, and contains important changes in the by-laws, especially those dealing with membership and branch associations. The list of fellows and members has also been entirely revised. The year book was edited by L. Stanley Jast, honorary secretary of the Association.

There has just been reprinted in pamphlet form from the *Cardiff Libraries' Review*, the address "On the study of early printed books," delivered by Arundell Esdaile, of the British Museum Library, at the opening of an exhibition of early printed books in the Central Reference Library in Cardiff, May 7, 1913. The pamphlet is illustrated with several full-page reproductions of woodcuts from early books.

"Suggestive outlines on children's literature" is an 88-page pamphlet, compiled by Mary Bostwick Day, librarian, and Elisabeth Kissick Wilson, training teacher in the Southern Illinois State Normal University. The table of contents divides the material into four parts: Historical outlines of children's literature, Illustrators of children's books, Suggestive studies in children's literature, and Representative list of books.

The 77th annual issue of "The English catalogue of books" is out. It gives in one alphabet, under author and title, a list of practically all the books published in the United Kingdom during the year. In 1913 there were 12,379 books published, an increase of 312 over 1912. James Douglas Stewart, formerly a librarian at Croydon, England, is the editor of the catalog, which is published in this country by the R. R. Bowker Company.

The *Monthly Bulletin* of the St. Louis Pub-

lic Library for July is given over to a report on the regulation of public dance halls, prepared by Andrew Linn Bostwick, the librarian of the Municipal Reference branch. Information was received from twenty cities, and the report is divided into two parts, the first giving a general summary of dance-hall legislation, and the second being a digest of the regulations of the various cities investigated.

An article on "Public print collections in the United States," by Frank Weitenkampf, D.H.L., of the New York Public Library, was printed in Band x, Heft 2 of *Museumskunde*, and has now been reprinted in separate form. The resources of the collections in the Library of Congress, New York Public Library, and Boston Museum of Fine Arts are described in the most detail, but many other print collections are also touched upon.

A second edition of the monograph issued by the Free Public Library of Jersey City, N. J., entitled "The American flag: its origin and history," was published in June. It was compiled by Edmund W. Miller, the assistant librarian, and contains historical material on the colonial flags as well as the stars and stripes, tracing the many changes made in the latter before its present form was adopted. There are also paragraphs on special flags, signal flags, state flags, flag legislation and manufacture, the Confederate flag, and "The star spangled banner."

The Bureau of Statistics and Municipal Library of Chicago has published a "Chicago city manual," prepared by Francis A. Eastman, city statistician, containing a historical sketch of the city with some biographical notices; a section on the executive government of Chicago, giving the duties of the mayor and all departments and bureaus, with the personnel of each; lists of officers and trustees of the board of education and of Chicago's museums and libraries; and much miscellaneous material relating to city development plans, amusement places, courts, taxes, etc.

A second edition of Lang's German-English dictionary of medical terms has been issued by P. Blakiston's Son & Co. The work has been edited and revised by Dr. Milton K. Meyers, of Philadelphia, and contains 4400 definitions in addition to the 45,000 and over which the first edition contained. The additions include a number of definitions of symptoms, diseases, signs, reflexes, etc., named after individual physicians, many of them very recent, which have not yet been incorporated in the standard English medical dictionaries. touched upon.

The Bodleian Quarterly Record, volume 1, number 1, issued by the Bodleian Library at Oxford, has reached this office. The objects with which it is started are stated in the introductory note as being threefold: "to provide readers in the library and other residents with a list of the chief accessions of the last three months; to afford some account of the various activities of the Bodleian, in the hope of interesting a larger number in its work and progress; and to give literary and personal information, both by notes on current events and on discoveries within the library, and by printing extracts, documents, and essays of permanent value." The divisions will continue to be, as in this first number, Notes and news, Accessions, and Documents and records.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

SELECTED list of books recommended by the Ontario Library Association for purchase by the public libraries of the province. Toronto: Ontario Dept. of Education. 42 p. (Vol. XIII, Part 1.)

BOOKS FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

BLIND, BOOKS FOR
Classified catalogue of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1907-1911. Part IX. p. 2648-2688.

CATHOLICS
Louisville Free Public Library. Some books in the Louisville Free Public Library of interest to Catholic readers. Louisville, Ky.: Fed. of Catholic Societies. 86 p.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ABERDEEN, BANFF, KINCARDINE
Johnstone, J. F. Kellas. A concise bibliography of the history, topography, and institutions of the shires of Aberdeen, Banff, and Kincardine. [Part II.] (In *Aberdeen Univ. Lib. Bull.*, Apr., 1914. p. 301-382.)

ADOLESCENCE
Alexander, John L., ed. The teens and the rural Sunday school; being the second volume of the report of the Commission on Adolescence, authorized by the San Francisco Convention of the International Sunday School Association; a study. . . . Association Press. 3 p. bibl. 50 c.

ADVERTISING
Edgar, A. E. How to advertise a retail store; including mail order advertising, a complete and comprehensive manual for promoting publicity. 4. ed. Advertising World, 1913. 9 p. bibl.

Hollingsworth, H. L. Advertising and selling, principles of appeal and response. Appleton, 1913. 4 p. bibl.

AFRICA—FAUNA
Roosevelt, Theodore, and Heller, Edmund. Life-histories of African game animals; illustrated from photographs and from drawings by Philip R. Goodwin; and with 40 faunal maps. 2 v. Scribner. 16 p. bibl. \$10 n.

AFRICANA
Books, prints, maps, etc., relating to Africa, chiefly South Africa. London: E. C. Carter. 12 p. (Hornsey book list, no. 45. 373 items.)

AGRICULTURE
Agricultural project study bibliography, arranged for ready reference. (In R. W. Stimson, The Massachusetts home-project plan of vocational agricultural education. p. 75-94. U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1914, no. 8. Whole no. 579.)

Youngblood, Bonney. Corn culture for Texas farmers. Austin, Tex.: Texas Dept. of Agriculture. 5 p. bibl. (Bull.)

ALPS
Short list of Alpine literature and mountaineering generally. London: Francis Edwards. 15 p. (No. 340. 272 items.)

AMERICANA
A collection of books and pamphlets relating to America. Anderson Auction Co. 60 p. (No. 1039, 1914. 697 items.)

Books, autographs, pictures, engravings, relics of Washington and Lincoln, etc. Merwin Sales Co. 58 p. (No. 565, 1914. 325 items.)

Catalogue of a collection of Americana, including selections from the library of the late John R. Thomson, U. S. senator from New Jersey. . . . Merwin Sales Co. 102 p. (No. 569, 1914. 971 items.)

Catalogue of Americana and Tennesseana, principally of the southern states. Nashville, Tenn.: Paul Hunter, 401 Church St. 36 p. (No. 1, 1914. 755 items.)

Catalogue of rare and choice books relating to America. Cleveland, O.: The John Clark Co., Euclid Ave. and E. 55th St. 49 p. (No. 4, 1914.)

Rare Americana. Part I: of one important collection. New York: Chas. Fred. Hartman. 142 p. (Hartman's auction XXI. 1062 items.)

Short list of books, prints, old maps, etc., relating to America. London: F. C. Carter. 8 p. (Hornsey book list, no. 44. 226 items.)

The library of the late Benson J. Lossing, American historian. Part vi. Letters, documents, and pamphlets of the Revolution, War of 1812, and the Civil War. Anderson Auction Co. 43 p. (No. 1031, 1914. 331 items.)

AMMONIA VAPOR
Goodenough, G. A., and Mosher, W. E. The properties of superheated ammonia vapor. 3 p. bibl. (Univ. of Ill. Engineering Experiment Station. Bull.)

ARCHITECTURE
Boston Public Library. Catalogue of books relating to architecture, construction and decoration in the Public Library of the city of Boston. ad ed. 535 p.

Richardson, A. E. Monumental classic architecture in Great Britain and Ireland, during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. . . . Scribner. 3 p. bibl. \$35-50 n.

ART
Books on art and allied subjects. Maggs Bros. 212 p. (No. 325. 1251 items.)

ASTRONOMY
Moulton, Forest Ray. An introduction to celestial mechanics. 2. rev. ed. Macmillan. bibl. \$3-50 n.
Price, Edward W., pseud. The essence of astronomy; things everyone should know about the sun, moon, and stars. Putnam. 7½ p. bibl. \$1 n.

AUTOGRAPHS
A catalogue of autograph letters and valuable books. . . . London: Bernard Quaritch. 136 p. (No. 331.)

BANKING
Cooperative credit: a selected bibliography. (In *Bull. of Russell Sage Found.*, L, 1914. 5 p.)

Dowrie, George W. The development of banking in Illinois, 1817-1863. Urbana, Ill.: Univ. of Ill., 1913. 3½ p. bibl. 90 c. (Studies in the social sciences.)

BIBLE
Special reading list on the New Testament. (In *Bull. of the Gen. Theol. Lib.*, JI, 1914. p. 13-22.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY
Josephson, Aksel G. S. Bibliography of bibliographies. ad ed. (In *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*. Vol. VII, p. 33-40, 115-124.)

BINDING
Catalogue of books bequeathed to the New York Public Library by William Augustus Spencer. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Je., 1914. p. 540-572.)

The Spencer collection is primarily a collection of modern French bindings, and each entry in the catalog contains notes descriptive of binding and illustrations. An article on French binders and the examples of their art in the Spencer collection, written by Henry W. Kent, secretary of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, is printed in the same number of the *Bulletin*.

BIOGRAPHY

Classified catalogue of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1907-1911. Part VIII. p. 2385-2647.

BUSINESS

New Britain (Ct.) Institute. Business books in the New Britain Institute, April, 1914. 7 p.

CHEMISTRY

Barger, George. The simpler natural bases. Longmans. 40 p. bibl. \$1.80 n.

Desch, Cecil Henry. Intermetallie compounds; with 17 figures. Longmans. 4½ p. bibl. 90 c. n. (Monographs on inorganic and physical chemistry.)

Jones, Walter. Nucleic acids; their chemical properties and physiological conduct. Longmans. 15½ p. bibl. \$1.10 n. (Monographs on biochemistry.)

CHILDREN

American Institute of Child Life. Guide book to childhood; a handbook for members of the American Institute of Child Life, prepared by William Byron Forbush and others. 2. ed. Philadelphia: The author, 1913. bibls. \$2.

Forbush, William Byron. The government of children between six and twelve. Philadelphia: Amer. Inst. of Child Life. 4 p. bibl. 35 c.

Weeks, Mrs. Mary Harmon. Ed. Parents and their problems; child welfare in home, school, church, and state. 3 v. Washington, D. C. National Congress of Mothers and Parent Teacher Assn. bibls. ca. \$2.50.

CHINA—TAXATION

Chen Shao-Kwan. The system of taxation in China in the T'ing dynasty, 1644-1911. Longmans. bibl. \$1. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics and public law.)

CITY PLANNING

Boston Public Library. City planning. (In Catalogue of books relating to architecture. . . p. 427-535.)

CIVIL WAR

A collection of books and pamphlets relating to the Civil War and Abraham Lincoln. New York: Daniel H. Newhall, 154 Nassau St. 44 p. (No. 82, 1914. 3031 items.)

CRUIKSHANK, GEORGE

Valuable books embracing the collection of Cruikshankiana . . . from the collections of Stanley K. Wilson . . . and James McMurtrie, Sr. Stan. V. Henkels. 36 p. (Cat. no. 1109. 229 items.)

DE MEZIERES, ATHANASE

Bolton, Herbert Eugene. ed. Athanase de Mézières and the Louisiana-Texas frontier, 1768-1780; documents published for the first time, from the original Spanish and French manuscripts, chiefly in the archives of Mexico and Spain; translated into English. 2 v. Cleveland, O. A. H. Clarke Co. 4 p. bibl. \$10. (Spain in the West.)

DIALECTS, AMERICAN

St. Louis Public Library. Books containing American local dialects. 16 p.

A collection of the short lists appearing from time to time in the *Monthly Bulletin* of the library, between Feb. 1913, and June, 1914.

DRUGS, DETEIORATION OF

Eberhardt, E. G., and Eldred, F. R. A bibliography of the deterioration of drugs and pharmaceutical products. (In *Lilly Scientific Bulletin*, Ap. 6, 1914. p. 181-193.)

EDUCATION

Bloomfield, Meyer. The school and the start in life; a study of the relation between school and employment in England, Scotland, and Germany. Gov. Prtg. Off. 10 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1914, no. 4. Whole no. 575.)

EDUCATION, COMPULSORY

Compulsory school attendance. Part vi. Bibliography of compulsory education in the United States. bibl. p. 131-134. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1914, no. 2. Whole no. 573.)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Booker, James Manning. The French "inchoative" suffix *-iss* and the French *-ir* conjugation in Middle English. Chapel Hill, N. C.: Univ. of N. C., 1914. bibls. (Studies in philology.)

ENGLISH LITERATURE

Nineteenth century English literature. Dodd & Livingston. 85 p. (No. 14, 1914.)

Old English literature; a special catalogue of valuable books from the library of the late Prof. Edward Dowden, of Dublin University. Holborn, London: Frank Hollings, 7 Great Tursillie. 35 p. (No. xcvii. 904 items.)

EUROPE

Cole, Grenville Arthur James. The growth of Europe. Holt. 3 p. bibl. 50 c. n. (Home university library of modern knowledge.)

EYE DISEASES

Catalogue of books on diseases of the eye. London, W. C.: Henry Kimpton. 4 p. (No. 132, 1913. 131 items.)

FAR EAST

Catalogue of a large and interesting collection of books relating to the Far East: The Indian empire, Afghanistan, Ceylon, Burmah, China, and the Malay archipelago. 88 p. (No. 337. 1281 items.)

Catalogue of books relating to the Far East and Australasia. George Salby. 24 p. (No. 4, 1914. 472 items.)

FARMING

MacGerald, Willis, ed. Practical farming and gardening; or money saving methods in farming, gardening, fruit growing; also horse, cattle, sheep, hog, and poultry raising; by an eminent array of specialists. Marietta, O.: S. A. Mulliken Co. bibls. \$2.50.

FICTION

Brocton [Mass.] Public Library. A list of cheerful books. 7 p.

FRENCH REVOLUTION

An illustrated catalogue of engravings and books relating to Marie Antoinette and the French Revolution. Henry Sotherton & Co. 120 p. (No. 49. 1432 items.)

GEOLOGY

Watson, Thomas Leonard, and Taber, Stephen. Geology of the titanium and apatite deposits of Virginia. Charlottesville, Va.: Univ. of Va., 1913. 8 p. bibl. (Va. Geological Survey. Bull.)

HAWAII

Goodrich, Joseph King. The coming Hawaii; with 37 illustrations from photographs. McClurg. 5 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (World today series.)

HERDER AND KLOPSTOCK

Adler, Frederick Henry. Herder and Klopstock; a comparative study. G. E. Stechert. 6 p. bibl. \$1.50.

HERVIEU, PAUL ERNEST

Barker, Tommie Dora, comp. Reading list on Paul Ernest Hervieu, 1857-. (In *Bull. Bibl.*, Ap., 1914. p. 40.)

HISTORY

Cowan, Andrew Reid. Master-clues in world-history. Longmans. 3 p. bibl. \$1.75 n.

HISTORY, AMERICAN

Coe, Fanny E. Makers of the nation. Amer. Book Co. 4 p. bibl. 50 c.

HISTORY, ANCIENT

Boisford, George Willis. A history of the ancient world. In 2 books. Macmillan. bibls. \$1 n., ea.

HYGIENE

Hig, Ernest Bryant. Organized health work in schools, with an account of a campaign for school hygiene in Minnesota. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Off., 1913. 4 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1913, no. 44. Whole no. 555.)

Communications

Editor of Library Journal:

Sometime when you want to publish a small item showing how a librarian is called upon to give up his time and energy to answer questions by an outsider who has no call upon his time, I suggest that you publish the following. I came across the letter the other day. I of course do not give the real name and place:

"Prof. —"

"May I not have your advice? I want you to select 450 books for a minister's library. Kindly name them in three lots. I want the 150 most important books first, the next most important 150 in lot No. 2, and the third lot of 150 in lot No. 3. Do not assume that I have any books at all; just name the first 450 books you would place in the ministerial library as nearly in the order of their importance as you can. Do not assume that I am idling. I am in a serious mood. I am coming to you that I may make my ministry free from tradition and conformable to reason and revelation.

"Signed, —"

Sincerely yours,
WALTER C. GREEN.

Editor Library Journal:

IN a recent conspectus of children's books in a library journal, an American woman librarian speaks in a most disparaging tone of the works of Ellis, and, indeed, implies that they are more or less pernicious for the youngsters. I presume that E. S. Ellis is intended; and, although I have never visited America, and can only speak of this writer's books from memory, I really should like to offer a humble protest. The children of Great Britain love these books; the Deerfoot series, the river series, and such really enthralling boys' books as "The cabin in the clearing," are not great literature, perhaps, but in common with hundreds of British boys, I gained my profound sympathy with America, my love of its forests and rivers, and my interest in American history from my early reading of these. Moreover, they teach self-reliance, observation, initiative, and simple religious truth as well as any books I know. No doubt, if I were to re-read them, much of the glamour would have faded, but the same would apply to any book which one loved in childhood. But my protest has a more serious purpose. Can any of your readers tell me the precise grounds, literary or moral, upon which Ellis is to be condemned? The opinion of two generations of children is

in his favour. What is against him? The answer has an important bearing, as American readers may justly claim that they have surer grounds for judging American works than the Briton has, and also because the critic has probably focussed on this writer some critical canons which might be useful to us all. I am,

Very truly yours,

W. C. BERWICK SAYERS.

Croydon Public Libraries, England.

Editor Library Journal:

May I ask you to note an error in a recent book that does a great though entirely unintentional wrong to California county libraries? The book is Dr. and Mrs. Ernest I. Antrim's "The county library." The greater part of it is taken up with an account of the Brumback Library of Van Wert county, Ohio, the first county library to survive and really deserve the name. The latter fourth of the book deals with the general subject, and here the authors carefully verified their figures, I am told, by reference to the libraries themselves, except in the case of the California libraries. There the authority used was *News Notes of California Libraries*, but the mistake was made of taking the quarterly figures of that periodical for annual figures. All California libraries given in the tables of statistics suffer alike in this matter, and only as an example I mention that the circulation of the Oakland Free Library, which serves as the County Library of Alameda county, is given as 71,724, when as a matter of fact it was 533,585, not including 81,902 unbound magazines circulated.

This misapprehension colors all the comments the authors make on the California county libraries and seriously mars an otherwise well-written book.

Yours truly,

CHAS. S. GREENE.

Oakland (Cal.) Free Library.

Library Calendar

- Sept. 7-13. New York Library Association. Cornell University, Ithaca.
Oct. —. Kansas and Missouri Library Associations. Joint meeting at Topeka.
Oct. —. Iowa State Library Association. Marshalltown.
Oct. 6-9. Ohio Library Association. Dayton.
Oct. 15-17. Keystone State Library Association. Annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa.
Oct. 21-23. Illinois Library Association. Annual meeting, Springfield.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS:

	PAGE
INDEX TO DATES OF CURRENT EVENTS IN 1913 - - -	1-162
THE YEAR IN BOOKS - - - - -	163-194
SPECIAL LIBRARIES - - - - -	195-199
BIBLIOGRAPHIES PUBLISHED IN 1913 - - - - -	201-218
PERIODICALS - - - - -	219-228
ORGANIZATIONS - - - - -	229-244
LIBRARY SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES - - -	245
SELECT LISTS OF LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA - - - - -	247-289
LEADING LIBRARIES OF THE WORLD - - - - -	291-302
PRIVATE BOOK COLLECTORS (2,100 names) - - -	303-339
DIRECTORY OF PUBLISHERS (2,500 names) - - -	341-392
DIRECTORY OF BOOKSELLERS (3,200 names) - - -	393-484

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Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
RAULIFFE CAMERA, BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OXFORD		Long Island Library Club	
<i>Frontispiece</i>		Michigan and Wisconsin Library Associations,	
EDITORIALS	737	—Joint meeting	
Changes caused by the war		Wisconsin Library Association	
Cessation of library progress in Europe		Ohio Library Association	
Help asked for Belgian librarians		Illinois Library Association	
International good feeling in the library world		Iowa Library Association	
Pomponement of the Oxford conference		Missouri Library Association	
"Library week" at Ithaca		LIBRARY SCHOOLS	773
THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY AT OXFORD.—Theodore		University of Iowa—Summer Library School	
W. Koch	750	Riverside Public Library Summer School	
LIBRARY PLANNING.—James I. Weyer, Jr.	747	Chautauqua Summer Library School	
RELATION OF THE LIBRARY TO THE BOY SCOUT		University of Michigan Summer Library	
AND CAMP FIRE GIRL MOVEMENT.—Miss		School	
Elizabeth Manchester	752	Library School of the University of Wisconsin	
THE A. L. A. PARTY IN SOUTHERN EUROPE	755	Library School of the New York Public	
THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF WILLIAM H. BRETT	760	Library	
BROOKLYN OPENS THE FIRST CHILDREN'S BRANCH.		Simmons College Library School	
Clara Whitehill Hunt	761	Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh—Training	
THE DESTRUCTION OF LOUVAIN'S LIBRARY	761	School for Children's Librarians	
"LIBRARY WEEK" OF THE NEW YORK LIBRARY		Pratt Institute School of Library Science	
ASSOCIATION.—F. A. H.	763	University of Illinois Library School	
NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH	768	Cleveland Training Class for Library Work with Children	
LEIPZIG EXHIBIT STILL OPEN.	768	Western Reserve Library School	
LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS	769	Library Extension Course at Columbia	
Vermont Library Association		LIBRARIANS	780
Massachusetts Library Club		LIBRARY WORLD.	782
Western Massachusetts Library Club		LIBRARY WORK	789
		BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES	797
		LIBRARY CALENDAR.	800

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
American Librarian's Agency...	16	Dura Binding Co.....	12	Quaritch (Bernard)	4
American Library Association...	15	Foyle (W. & G.).....	16	Rademakers-Buchan Co.....	6
American News Company.....	8	Gaylord Brothers	12	Rand Co. (The).....	13
Baker & Taylor Company.....	8	Higgins (Charles M.).....	10	Ruzicka (Joseph)	14
Baker's Great Bookshop.....	16	Hinds & Noble.....	16	Schulte's Book Store.....	16
Barnard (F. J.) & Co.	11	Hunting (H. R.) Co.		Scribner's (Charles) Sons.	14
Bonnier (Albert) Publishing		<i>Inside front cover</i>		Snead & Co. Iron Works.....	9
House.	16	Johnston (Wm. G.) & Co.....	12	Sotheran (H.) & Co.....	14
Booksellers (Directory of). 3d cover		Library Bureau	5	Stechert (F. C.) Co.....	14
Brockhaus (F. A.).....	12	LIBRARY JOURNAL	10	Stechert (G. E.) & Co.....	2-3
Buffum (Clara).....	16	Library Supplies (Dealers in)...	16	Stevens (B. F.) & Brown.....	11
Chivers Bookbinding Co.....	6	McClurg (A. C.) & Co.....	7	Terquem (T.)	16
Commercial Camera Co.....	13	Malkan (Hy.).....	4th cover page	Tice & Lynch.....	16
Democrat Printing Co.....	13	Putnam's (G. P.) Sons.....	7	Wagenvoort & Co.....	13
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 English Catalogue of Books (Low) Vols. 1-8 with Indices: 1835-1910, $\frac{1}{2}$ mor.
 English Journal of Education (Moody) 4 vols. & New Series, Vols. 1-10, 1843-56, $\frac{1}{2}$ roan & cloth.
 English Mechanic, Vols. 1-68, 1865-98, 4to, bound in 34 vols., $\frac{1}{2}$ mor.
 Entomological News, Vols. 1-20, 1890-1900, cloth.
 Entomologische Nachrichten, 26 vols., 1875-1900, cloth & $\frac{1}{2}$ roan.
 Ephemeris Archaeologica, Years 1883-1909 bound in 9 vols., $\frac{1}{2}$ mor.
 Ergebnisse der Anatomie u. Entwicklungsgeschichte (Merkel-Bonnet) Vols. 1-18, 1891-1910, half mor.
 Ergebnisse der allgemeinen Pathologie u. patholog. Anatomie (Luharsche-Ostertag), Vols. 1-16 and suppl. 1895-1914, $\frac{1}{2}$ leather.
 Ergebnisse, etc. Another set: Vols. 1-12 & supplements 1895-1908, buckram.
 Ergebnisse der Physiologie (Asher-Spiro) Vols. 1-14, 1902-14, $\frac{1}{2}$ mor.
 Eugenics Review, Vols. 1-4, 1909-12, cloth.
 Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society: Transactions, 1842-92.
 Experiment Station Record, Vols. 2-18, 1891-1906, buckram.
 Faerber-Zeitung, Vols. 1-10, 1890-99, $\frac{1}{2}$ mor.
 Faraday Society: Transactions, Vols. 4-7, 1908-11.
 Farmers Bulletin, Nos. 1-309, 1880-1907, partly bound (8 numbers missing).
 Fauna and Flora des Golfes von Neapel, Vols. 1-27, 1880-1902, 4to, $\frac{1}{2}$ mor.
 Field Columbian Museum: Anthropological Series, Vols. 1-9, 1895-1905.
 Field Columbian Museum: Geological Series, Vols. 1-3, 1895-1907.

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RADCLIFFE CAMERA, BOOLEIAN LIBRARY, SEEN FROM WITHIN ALL SOULS' COLLEGE QUADRANGLE

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 39

OCTOBER, 1914

No. 10

THE war in Europe came as a thunder clap from the clear sky of a "hundred years' peace" which at its close was sadly broken on this continent in Mexico and throughout Europe. It was the more sad and surprising because for a generation past the nations had been growing together in international relationship, illustrated by the seven or eight organizations, more or less official, which have their headquarters at Berne, and by the several hundred unofficial associations centering at Brussels. At Berne Prof. Röthlisberger has been diverted from his work of international comity into the service of the Foreign Office; the Brussels Institute, M. Otlet reports, is in the midst of a camp; and the Carl Baecker of this generation, bearing a name representing those relations of travel which were so knitting the peoples together, was reported as killed in one of the earliest engagements. These personal examples illustrate the sudden change in the face of the world. The Leipzig Exposition of the Book, though still existing, no longer claims attention. Advices from Miss Hasse sent the first week of September, report that the exposition is still open, though with diminished attendance, since the contracts of the exhibitors require continuance until the end of October. Miss Hasse is to return presently but will leave the A. L. A. exhibit in charge of a local representative, who will see that the material is packed and returned when war conditions permit.

THERE is a sudden stop to library progress in every European country. In fact, clear as the skies were, library development had been held back both in Germany and in Russia by the enormous military budget; and the one bright lining in the dark cloud is the hope that when peace comes and Europe is freed from militarism, such development as that of library systems for the good

of the whole people may have every chance again under more liberal and lasting circumstances. Meantime, it should be remembered that if the library spirit, and kindred ideals, had been earlier fulfilled, the present war might have been rendered impossible; and above all, that this is not a people's war but a war of the general staffs, in which the people suffer. What international bitterness remains will not be among the people who have suffered, the clientele of libraries, but among those in authority who are responsible for the conflict; and let us hope that the peoples of the world will be re-united more strongly than ever in the bond of affection for human kind rather than in the narrower bond of national prejudice.

THE friendly feeling toward Germany as a people held by those Americans who do not take the German military point of view as to the war is best expressed in Mr. Oswald G. Villard's article on "The two Germanys" in the last number of the *Review of Reviews*. Our sympathies go out to all those, particularly in the library profession, whose work of peace is negated by the clash of war. In Belgium, as the theater of war, there has been a special suffering, and help is asked from America for librarians there whose libraries have been destroyed or abandoned, and who are for the moment without means of livelihood. It is thought not best to take this up as a national matter, that questions as to neutrality may be avoided, but there can be no possible objection to individual subscriptions for the benefit of fellow librarians abroad who may be sufferers. Subscriptions have already been started in several library systems, and the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* will be glad to receive contributions of from \$1.00 upward and to see that they are forwarded to the Belgian minister at Washington, who

will be asked to make proper arrangements in his country.

THE international feeling throughout the library world was never stronger than just before the outbreak of the war. In Germany the American Library Exhibit had attracted international attention. Dr. Schwenke, the most active promoter of the library spirit in Germany, was urging upon his fellow librarians the most careful study and full utilization of American library ideas, and had expressed the desire that the American exhibit be permitted to remain in Germany. In Russia in general, and not merely in educated Finland, library development has been quietly going on in a manner surprising to those who have not studied conditions there, as Madame Haffkin-Hamburger brought out in her talk at Ithaca. What is true in these two countries is true elsewhere, and if the people could have voted by plebiscite there would scarcely have been war. It is to be hoped that when the unutterably cruel war is over the library profession may be foremost in renewing the international good feeling, which as the people more and more come to their own and control the government, will be the surest guaranty of peace.

THE war not only dislocated internationalism but caused the prompt postponement of the pan-Anglican library conference at Oxford, to which fifty Americans, more or less, were wending their way, and at which representatives from several of the British dominions and colonies, and at least a few librarians from the Continent, had arranged to be present. It was felt in England, and particularly at Oxford, that all thought and all energy should be concentrated on the national and international task which England had undertaken, and in this view the American librarians, disappointed as they were to have made the long journey without reaching their goal, fully and cordially acquiesced. The local people at Oxford gave cordial assurances of hospitality to

individual librarians who should reach Oxford, but though this was heartily appreciated, none of the visiting librarians so far as is learned felt like accepting such hospitality in the present crisis. Arrangements had been made for participation by leading American representatives of the profession in the several discussions, and the conference would have had an important bearing on library development throughout the English-speaking world. It is now planned to postpone it for a year, but it seems probable that a larger representation could be secured from America two years hence, and it is to be hoped that conditions will then permit a pan-Anglican, and possibly an international, conference which may help to bring the world together again into the normal relations of a brighter future.

"LIBRARY Week" no longer at the once beautiful Sagamore at Lake George, but this year enjoying the hospitality of Cornell University, proved as successful as ever, though the absence was noted of several of those usually present, who were not yet returned from the journeying which reached neither Leipzig nor Oxford. The emphasis of the meeting was on co-ordination among libraries, which is indeed the keynote of the present situation in the library field. President Weyer's paper merely touched upon one corner of this subject in pointing out the desirability of planning libraries in due co-ordination with local needs and possibilities, while Dr. Root's paper on college libraries and Miss Plummer's report on prison libraries dealt with outlying relations of the general library system. The program and discussions, indeed, contributed sensibly to that ideal of library administration which looks to the co-ordination of all classes of libraries into a general scheme in which, by avoiding duplication of effort, every dollar and every book can be used to the best purpose, and through which ultimately every class of the community may be reached by the printed book or auxiliary means.

THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY AT OXFORD

BY THEODORE W. KOCH, *Librarian, University of Michigan*

"I am plain Elia, no Selden, nor Archbishop Usher, though at present in the thick of their books, here in the heart of learning, under the shadow of the mighty Bodley," wrote Charles Lamb. "Above all thy rarities, old Oxenford, what do most arride and solace me, are thy repositories of mouldering learning, thy shelves. What a place to be in is an old library! It seems as though all the souls of all the writers that have bequeathed their labors to these Bodleians, were reposing here as in some dormitory, or middle state. I do not want to handle, to profane the leaves, their winding-sheets. I could as soon dislodge a shade. I seem to inhale learning, walking amid their foliage, and the odor of their old moth-scented coverings is fragrant as the first bloom of those scintial apples which grew amid the happy orchard." It is in some such sympathetic frame of mind that the American librarian must visit the Bodleian Library. He does not go there to study the latest labor-saving devices, the most approved practices in library economy or the most recent developments in library architecture. If his visit is to be profitable he should go in the reverent spirit of the scholar, the student of literature and the beginnings of libraries, ready to pay just tribute to the memory of the founder of one of the great libraries of the world and grateful for the generations of friends and administrators that labored long and fruitfully for the well being of this unique institution. As the annalist of the Bodleian, Dr. W. D. Macray says, its reading room "is not, indeed, one fashioned and furnished after the newest plans, with abundance of iron and much glass, with easy chairs and all that appertains to modern ideas of convenience and fitness and to modern literary lounges: but it is in its old-world form the scholars' precious possession, uniquely grand, gloriously rich, marvellously suggestive. And not least suggestive in its very mode of entrance, albeit sometimes deemed unworthy, sometimes complained of as wearisome and tedious. From the

quadrangle which tells by the storeyed buildings which enclose it that there is much wealth within, you enter, almost stooping, by a plain low door, and then begin to ascend a long, long, winding flight of stairs. You may rest as you go, here and there, on window-seats and benches, but still before you lies that winding ascent. At length you reach a simple green baize door; you open it—and the panorama of the world of learning is before you. Surely it is a very type of the way by which true knowledge is gained. By no railway-travelling in easy carriages, speeding swiftly and smoothly on, that requires little exertion and knows no delay, but by the real 'royal road' of humility that refuses no lowly beginnings, by the patience that is not disheartened by labor, by the perseverance that overcomes weariness, at last the door of knowledge is reached and opened;—and then all the toil is rewarded. It is the way which the true 'Mater Scientiarum' teaches."

So you must not expect to find here a complete card catalog of the books in the Bodleian, with a union catalog of the books in all the other libraries of Oxford, nor a shelf list made on your own approved plan, nor any system of classification which you mastered in your library school days. You must lay aside that pet phrase which the American librarian uses when he is describing his own library and says it contains very little "dead wood," for here the dead wood of literature has sprung into new life. Books of long ago are treasured and made to give up their secrets. The student of the past finds the greatest wealth of both manuscript and printed material to illuminate almost any period of English life and thought. What a pioneer the Bodleian was in English University life, what a great boon it was and is to English scholarship, can be seen from a glance at conditions as they were at various periods before and since its founding.

One can gain some idea of the cost of books in the early days of the University

by reading the old inventories in which they are classed with plate and jewels. Only a privileged few were given access to the first University library. Excepting the sons of lords who were members of Parliament, no Oxford student was admitted who had not spent eight years in the study of philosophy, which was paramount to ruling that the University books were reserved exclusively for its senior members, in other words for the masters who had to lecture to the juniors. As the instruction was entirely oral the undergraduates had little need of books. In the seventeenth century University College Library was reserved for the graduates, and undergraduates were not admitted to Merton College Library until 1827, and then only for one hour per week.

A fifteenth century code of the Augustinian Order of the Canons Regular of the College of St. Mary, Oxford, ruled that no student might enter the library at night with a candle unless for some very important purpose or to compose a sermon for which insufficient time had been allowed him. No student was allowed to spend more than one hour, or two at the utmost, over any one book for fear of keeping others from studying it. A Lincoln College student who in 1600 was found "guilty of sundry misdemeanours in the town to the great scandal of the college" was condemned to "study in the library four hours certain days for the space of two months."

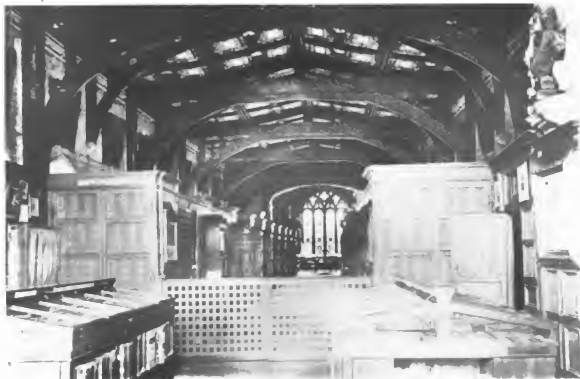
The earliest public library for the University was started in 1320 by Thomas Cobham, bishop of Worcester, who built a convocation house adjoining the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. The library was to be housed in an upper room, to be in charge of two chaplains, the books to be chained, and no one to be admitted unless one of the chaplains was present. One chaplain was to be on duty before and the other after lunch and they were to see that no reader entered in wet clothes, or with pen, ink or knife. Such notes as were taken were to be made in pencil.

In 1412 an elaborate code of statutes for the regulation of the library was prepared. The librarian, who must be in holy orders, was required once a year to hand over to the chancellor and proctors the keys of the

library; if after visitation he was found to be fit in morals, fidelity, and ability, the keys were returned to him. He was to be paid £5 6s 8d per year for his services, and for this sum he not only took charge of the library but said masses for the souls of benefactors. His salary was to be paid semi-annually, because it was rightly argued that if his salary were in arrears he might lose interest in his work. He was allowed a month's holiday in the long vacation and was expected to give a month's notice if he should wish to resign his office.

In 1439 Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, began to send books to the library, giving in this first year 129 volumes, worth, as was stated in a letter of thanks from Convocation, a thousand pounds and more. Before the duke's death in 1447 he had given about 600 volumes and others were received posthumously. It was evident that something larger than Cobham's library was needed to store the University's books, and so in 1444 the authorities successfully appealed to the duke for funds with which to erect a library room over the new Divinity School. The work of building the new quarters went on slowly, the books in the old library being meanwhile chained in 1454. Duke Humphrey's library was opened in 1488 and this was the occasion for new gifts being received. In December, 1550, the commissioners appointed by Edward VI to reform the University carried off or destroyed the treasures of the library, and to-day it contains only three of the manuscripts which Duke Humphrey had presented. The library room was so despoiled that in 1556 the University authorities ordered that the book cases be disposed of. The building was so neglected that the roof and lead gutters suffered from lack of repairs. Part of the furniture was taken away by mechanics, the windows were broken, and even the lead from the windows was carried off. Thus denuded the library had stood for forty years when there came in 1597 the offer of Sir Thomas Bodley to refit and replenish it.

From all this it can be seen that up to the beginning of the seventeenth century the libraries of Oxford did not figure very prominently in the educational equipment of the University, nor were they used very



THE BODLEIAN—DUKE HUMPHREY'S LIBRARY



THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY QUADRANGLE

much in connection with the instruction. When Bodley revisited his alma mater and found the sad condition to which the Duke Humphrey library had been reduced, he resolved to spend the rest of his days in Oxford.

SIR THOMAS BODLEY

Sir Thomas Bodley was born at Exeter March 2, 1545. His father, being a zealous Protestant, fled to Germany and Switzerland after the accession of Queen Mary. On his return to England he held the patent for seven years for the exclusive printing of the Geneva Bible. Young Thomas was educated at Geneva. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth the family returned to England, and Thomas was sent to Magdalen College at Oxford. After taking his degree, he lectured on Greek and natural philosophy, was elected university proctor, and acted as deputy for the university orator. In order to acquire greater familiarity with modern languages and politics, he obtained leave of absence to travel on the Continent and spent nearly four years in Italy, France, and Germany. Upon his return to England he was appointed a gentleman usher to the Queen, and as his first diplomatic mission he was despatched to Denmark. Then followed a confidential mission to France. In 1587 he married a rich widow named Ann Ball. Later he was sent to The Hague on a mission of great importance. Here he remained for seven years, until 1596. As early as 1592 he began to show an ardent desire to return to England and to be relieved of his diplomatic work. On Feb. 23, 1598, Bodley wrote to the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University, offering to restore to its former use the one room which was all that remained of the old public library. In this letter he said that he had always intended to show some token of the affection he had ever borne to the studies of good learning, and that since there had been heretofore a public library in Oxford, he would reduce it again to its former use and make it fit and handsome with seats, shelves and desks and all things needful so as to stir up other men's benevolence to help equip it with books. He provided an endowment so that it might perhaps in time come to prove a

notable treasure for the multitude of its volumes and excellent benefit for the use and ease of students and a singular ornament to the University. Bodley, when he had determined to keep himself "out of the throng of court contentions," and was pondering as to how he could still "do the true part of a profitable member of the state," had decided to set up his staff at the library door in Oxford, "which then in every part lay ruined and waste." According to a letter written by Sir Dudley Carleton the proposal met with great favor among the people of Bodley's native Devonshire, "and every man bethinks himself how by some good book or other he may be written in the scroll of the benefactors." Bodley lost no time in soliciting help from his "great store of honorable friends." In the first year, however, he found that he had expended much more money on the library than he had planned "because the timber works of the house were rotten and had to be new made." Gifts of books poured in from all parts of England and the Continent. A London bookseller, Bill, was commissioned to make purchases on the Continent. At the suggestion of the librarian, James, the Stationers' Company promised to give a copy of every book which they published.

Sir Thomas looked after details very carefully. In one of his letters to Thomas James, the first librarian, he says: "I have spoken here with Mr. Farmer who hath promised that whensoever you come after Thursday next he will be at home. He hath a carload of books of which you may make your choice, which he will cause to be new bound at Oxon. You shall do well, in my opinion, to be there some morning very early, lest he ride abroad and not come in till night." And again: "Now I must entreat you to send me the register-book, wherein the benefactors' names and gifts shall be recorded. For I will begin to have it written. It would be packed up in a coffin of boards, with paper thick about it, and hay between it and the boards. I pray you be careful about it, and let me receive it the next week, sent by the wagon for fear of rain."

At another time he writes: "I pray you salute and intreat Mr. Principal from me,

to cause such bars to be supplied, as are wanting: And your self I would request to write as often as you find a fit messenger, to the chain-man, to dispatch the rest of the books, and to make as many chains before midsummer, as is possible.* For I am like to bring more books than is imagined. I do not find in your catalogue Fricius de Rep. emendanda, and yet I think it is in the library, whereof I pray you advertise me: And likewise what works of Sigonius are wanting."

In 1598 it is recorded that six trees from Shotover Forest were sold for forty shillings "to Mr. Bodley . . . for building of a public library in Oxon." The work of renovation was carried on quite rapidly. The oldest or central portion, still named after the first founder, Duke Humphrey, remains to-day practically as Sir Thomas left it. It is entered from the east wing through low latticed wooden gates, and contains ten alcoves, each lit with a two-light window. The low-pitched, open-timber roof, is still handsomely decorated with the painted arms of the University and arabesques of the founder's time.

The library grew so rapidly that it was soon necessary to add to the simple oblong building of 1480. In May, 1610, Bodley made arrangements for the masonry work on the eastern side, over the Proscholium, for what is the "cross-aisle" of the library. On May 3, 1611, a grant of timber was made by the Crown for the enlargement of the library, and the roof of the new part was ready for decorating in the autumn of that same year. Here the book cases were provided with a projecting colonnade of oak, carrying an overhead gallery which enabled books to be shelved up to the roof.

James I visited the library in August, 1605, read aloud the inscription under Bodley's bust and suggested that Bodley might appropriately have been surnamed Godley. He praised the happy estate of readers who had leisure to frequent such fair arbors of study, and commented on the various divinity books he opened. The

librarian made a congratulatory speech in which he said there were then in the library books in at least thirty languages and that it was frequented by Italians, Frenchmen, Germans, Danes, Poles and Swedes. Robert Burton, in his "Anatomy of melancholy," says that King James on his departure remarked: "If I were not a King, I would be a university man; and if it were not that I must be a prisoner, if I might have my wish, I would desire to have no other prison than that library, and to be chained together with so many good authors *et mortuis magistris*." He promised Bodley the pick of the royal libraries. When Bodley went to Whitehall to carry away some rich prizes in the way of manuscripts, he found that this was not so simple a procedure as he had been led to think, and he got none of them.

In his last will and testament Bodley says that inasmuch as the perpetual preservation, support, and maintenance of the public library in the University greatly surpasses all his other worldly cares, and because he foresees that in process of time there must be very great want of "conveyance and storage for books, by reason of the endless multitude of those that are present there and like hereafter to be continually bought and brought in," he bequeaths the residue of his estate to the University for the enlargement of the library quarters. He devised that a third story room should be built over the schools, "framed with some special comeliness of workmanship." Sir Thomas died Jan. 28, 1912, and is buried in Merton College chapel, where his monument is provided with pilasters carved to represent piles of books, edges outward, according to the contemporary method of shelving books.

The foundation stone of the quadrangle was laid March 30, 1613, and the quadrangle was completed in about six years time. It consists of three storeys on the north, east and south, with a vaulted passage running through the middle of the north and south sides. The entrances from the quadrangle to the various schools have their names lettered in gilt over the doorways. The gate tower in the middle of the east side is open at the ground level; its west front toward the quadrangle has superim-

*The last recorded purchase of chains took place in 1751, and the earliest removal in 1757. In the early days one could hardly see the books for the chains, but to-day only one volume preserves its ancient appearance in this respect, and a number of old fragments had to be pieced together to make a complete chain for this volume.

posed columns of the five classic orders. On the third floor is a sculptured group representing James I enthroned under a canopy between allegorical figures of Religion and Fame. The figures were originally gilt, but in 1614 King James had them painted white because when the sun shone on them they dazzled his eyes. In 1634 a beginning was made in the erection of the new western side of the quadrangle, ostensibly to correspond with the eastern cross-aisle of 1610. It was finished in 1640 and its upper floor constitutes the latest structural addition to the library, above ground. In 1659 this part of the library was named in honor of John Selden because of his valuable bequest of books, and is still known as the Selden end.

THOMAS JAMES, BODLEY'S FIRST LIBRARIAN

Thomas James was appointed librarian on November 8, 1602, the day that Bodley's Library was formally opened. Previous to his appointment as librarian, James had been a fellow of New College, and he had become favorably known through his researches among the manuscripts in the college libraries of both Oxford and Cambridge, as well as by his editing the *Philobiblon* of Richard de Bury. The 1599 Oxford edition of the latter work has a long dedication to Bodley, giving much praise to him and his associates for their liberality in the founding of the new library. There is no hint of the writer's aspiring to the librarianship.

When James was first appointed, his salary was £22 13s 4d per year, but he almost immediately asked that it be raised to £30 or £40 and at the same time he asked permission to marry. In his statutes, drawn up about 1600, Bodley had made celibacy a requisite for the librarianship, and he remonstrated with James on these "unseasonable and unreasonable motions." Bodley reluctantly consented to become the first breaker of his own statutes, which he intended should thereafter become inviolable.

No sooner was James appointed librarian than he gave evidence of his interest in the new institution by presenting to it various manuscripts, mostly of the church fathers, but which Anthony Wood says he had

taken out of several college libraries. In addition he gave sixty printed volumes. In 1605, James published the first catalog of the library, a quarto volume of 655 pages in which the books and manuscripts are grouped under the four classes of theology, medicine, law, and the arts, in a roughly alphabetical order as they stood on the shelves. There were lists of expositors of Holy Scripture, commentators on Aristotle, Hippocrates, and Galen, and also in civil and canon law. The medical and legal lists were suggested by Bodley himself.

James was desirous of helping the younger students and proposed the formation of what might be called an undergraduates' library, but Bodley did not favor the plan. "Your device for a library for the younger sort," wrote Sir Thomas, "will have many great exceptions, and one of special force, that there must be another keeper ordained for that place. And where you mention the younger sort, I know what books should be bought for them, but the elder, as well as the younger, may often have occasion to look upon them: and if there were any such, they cannot require so great a renown. In effect, to my understanding, there is much to be said against it, as undoubtedly yourself will readily find upon further consideration."

Brian Twyne, the historian, expressed a wish "that Mr. James would frequent his place more diligently, keepe his houres, remove away his superfluous papers lienge scattered about the desks, and shewe himselfe more pliable and facill in directinge of the students to their bookes and purposes." We have other evidence that his career as librarian was not what had been hoped for by either the founder or his later associates. Yet it is granted that his learning was extensive, and he was "esteemed by some a living library," and he was also skilled in deciphering manuscripts and in detecting forged readings. He says that he resigned the librarianship on account of his severe bodily suffering.

Shortly after his resignation, James issued a second edition of the catalog in 1620, a quarto of 575 pages, in which the classified arrangement of the first edition was abandoned for the alphabetical author list, which has been retained ever since. In his

preface, James gives as his reason for the change the frequent difficulty of deciding to what class a book should be assigned and the inconvenience resulting from binding together the works of the same author. He dilates on the value of the library to foreigners who can there consult 16,000 volumes for six hours each day excepting Sundays and holidays. As evidence of the richness of its stores, he says that there are over one hundred folios and quarto volumes on military art in Greek, Latin and other languages, and that there are some three or four thousand books in French, Italian and Spanish. He calls attention to the fact that heretical and schismatical books are not to be read without leave of the Vice-Chancellor and Regius Professor of Divinity.

LATER LIBRARIANS

Humphrey Wanley was given the place of assistant in the library in 1695-96, at a salary of £12 per year, but at the end of the year he received a special stipend of £10 and later of £15 "for his pains about Dr. Bernard's books." His task was to select from Dr. Bernard's books such as were suitable for purchase by the Bodleian. The selection brought on a bitter quarrel with Dr. Thomas Hyde, the head librarian. This estrangement was of short duration, and in 1698 Hyde suggested Wanley as his successor, but, without a degree, he was ineligible. In April of 1701, in introducing Wanley to Harley, Dr. George Hickes said that Wanley had "the best skill in ancient hands and manuscripts of any man not only of this, but I believe of any former age, and I wish for the sake of the public that he might meet with the same public encouragement here that he would have met with in France, Holland, or Sweden, had he been born in any of these countries." Wanley lived so much among old manuscripts that he seems to have fashioned his ordinary talk after the formalities of the old documents. Alexander Pope, who was an excellent mimic, took pleasure in taking off Wanley's stilted phraseology.

The salaries paid the librarians during the eighteenth century were pitifully small, but then the duties were not particularly onerous. The staff was expected only to catalog the few books that were received in

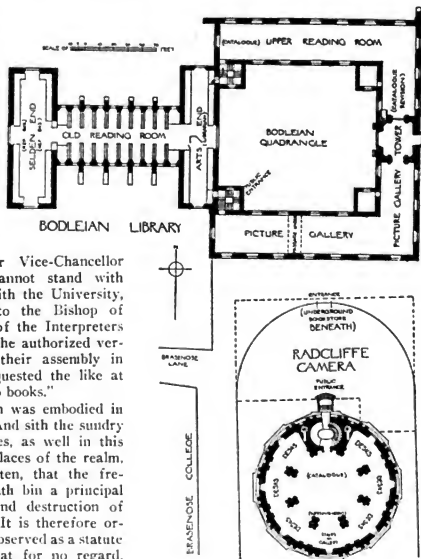
the ordinary course of events and to wait upon the readers, who were by no means numerous. During the decade 1730-40 an average of only one or two books per day are entered in the registers as loaned to readers; frequently there are many days without a single entry. For the arranging or cataloging of any new collections the staff expected special pay. Thus in 1722 the librarian asked payment for making certain new hand-lists, but the request was denied. Nothing daunted, he repeated his claim annually until in 1725 it was allowed to the amount of nearly £6. That it was clearly understood that such work formed no part of the librarian's regular duties is seen from a letter of 1751 from Richard Rawlinson, the generous donor of the large collection bearing his name, to Owen, the librarian, saying, "I think large benefactors should pay the expenses of entries into the Bodleian, as their books are useless till so entered." In this same letter Rawlinson says that he had heard a complaint that in the time of the previous librarian, Dr. Fysher, "there was a great neglect in the entry of books into the Benefactors' Catalogue, and into the interleaved one of the library; as to these objections, my answers were as ready as true, at least I hope so, that Dr. Fysher's indisposition disabled him much from the duty of his office, and that I did not think every small benefaction ought to load the velum register." In a letter to Rawlinson, two years previous, Owen had defended the administration of his predecessor, Dr. Fysher, saying that "no man could have the faithful discharge of his office more at heart than he had, as I can assert from my knowledge of the man's personal character, and from the minutes I find in the library as his successor."

REFERENCE VS. CIRCULATION

The Bodleian is primarily devoted to study and research, and works of fiction are not in general given out to other than graduates of the University, unless the reader has some literary purpose in asking for them and so states it on the call slip. Sir Thomas was very explicit in his directions as to the use of the library for reference purposes only. He confesses to having connived at first at Sir Henry Savile's having a book for a very short space of time,

because he was likely to become a great benefactor of the library. But Bodley declared that, after making the statutes, neither he nor anyone else should be allowed the same liberty upon any occasion whatsoever. "The sending of any book out of the library may be assented to by no means," said he in a letter, "neither is it a matter that the University or Vice-Chancellor are to deal in. It cannot stand with my public resolution with the University, and my denial made to the Bishop of Gloucester and the rest of the Interpreters [*i. e.* the translators of the authorized version of the Bible] in their assembly in Christ Church, who requested the like at my hands for one or two books."

The founder's decision was embodied in the following statute: "And sith the sundry examples of former ages, as well in this University, as in other places of the realm, have taught us over-often, that the frequent loan of books, hath bin a principal occasion of the ruin and destruction of many famous libraries; It is therefore ordered and decreed to be observed as a statute of irrevocable force, that for no regard, pretence, or cause, there shall at any time, any volume, either of these that are chained, or of others unchained, be given or lent, to any person or persons, of whatsoever state or calling, upon any kind of caution, or offer of security, for his faithful restitution; and that no such book or volume shall at any time, by any whatsoever, be carried forth of the library, for any longer space, or other uses, and purposes, than, if need so require, to be sold away for altogether, as being superfluous or unprofitable; or changed for some other of a better edition; or being over-worn to be new bound again, and immediately returned, from whence it was removed. For the execution whereof in every particular, there shall no man intermeddle, but the keeper himself alone, who is also to proceed with the knowledge, liking, and direction of those publick over-



seers, whose authority we will notify in other statutes ensuing."

Thomas Barlow, at one time librarian, tells how William, Bishop of Lincoln, was in 1624 denied a certain book which he wished to borrow. Sir Thomas Roe presented 29 manuscripts to the Bodleian in 1628 and suggested that his books should be allowed to circulate for purposes of printing if proper security were given, and this suggestion was accepted by convocation. In the following year the Earl of Pembroke presented the Barrocci collection and expressed a willingness to allow the manuscripts to be loaned if thought necessary, but one of them suffered irrevocable injury shortly after it came into the library. In 1634 the library acquired by

gift the manuscripts of Sir Kenelm Digby with the stipulation that their use could not be strictly confined within the walls of the library, but afterwards he modified this, leaving the matter to the discretion of the university authorities and consequently they fell into the general Bodleian statutes. The next five years were signalized by the donations of Archbishop Laud, who charged that none of the books should on any account be taken out of the library, only on condition that they be printed and so become public property, in which case there was sufficient security to be demanded and proof by the Vice-Chancellors and proctors, and after printing the manuscripts should be immediately restored to their proper places in the library. Professor Chandler claimed that this stipulation of Laud had not been observed of late years by the curators. In 1636 Laud himself was refused when he wished to borrow the manuscript of Robert Hare's book of University Privileges. King Charles requested the loan of a book and was refused in 1645, and in 1654 Cromwell, who wanted to borrow a book for the Portuguese ambassador, was also refused. Both rulers not only acquiesced in the decision but expressed their approval of the Bodleian statutes. In 1654 Selden was permitted by convocation to borrow manuscripts from the Barrocci, Roe, and Digby collections on condition that he did not have more than three out at a time and that he gave a bond of £100 for the return of each manuscript within a year. When Selden's own books came as a bequest to the Bodleian his executors stipulated that no book from his collection should thereafter be loaned to any person on any condition.

At different times it has been proposed to so modify the statutes as to sanction the lending of books, a practice which had been permitted to go on at various periods without authority. The proposal to convert the Bodleian into a lending library has been scornfully rejected on several occasions as a violation of the Founder's expressed will, and sure to work harm to the institution. The argument that since foreign libraries were willing to lend, the Bodleian ought to be willing to reciprocate, did not appeal to Professor Chandler, one of the most ac-

tive and outspoken of the curators. He thought it about as valid as if one should say: "My friend X has signified his willingness to lend me his banjo, and therefore I am bound to lend him my Erard's piano, if he asks for it." "The Bodleian," said he, "is equalled and even far surpassed in point of numbers by other libraries, but for quality and real value there are not in all the world a dozen that could, or by any competent person would, be compared with it, and this fact makes all the difference when lending is in question. You might lend and lose half the books at Göttingen, and still be able without very much trouble or expense to replace them to the satisfaction of that University. By losing a single half-dozen of some of our Bodleian books, you might seriously maim and cripple a large department; and as to replacing the half-dozen, you might just as well try to replace the coal in our coal pits."

Chandler considered it a degradation of the Bodleian to look on it as a sort of enlarged and diversified Mudie. "Our books may be all over Oxford,—nay, all over Europe; they may be in Germany, in France, in India, in London, at Cambridge, and Heaven only knows where! What is all this but the first step toward turning the Bodleian into a vast and vulgar circulating library? I must say again, as I have said elsewhere, that the Bodleian Library is absolutely peerless and unique; it was founded and augmented by learned men for learned men; it was never meant for the motley crowd which in the present day crams the Camera and the library itself. It is sad to one who remembers what the Bodleian was even thirty years ago to see such rapid decline, such manifest token of disregard for all that once rendered the place a sacred spot." If the University "would but remember what a unique and priceless treasure it possesses in this noble library, if it only knew how easy it is for rashness and ignorance to damage and to ruin it, how difficult it is even for knowledge to preserve it, ability and willingness to serve it would be the indispensable and the only qualifications demanded, and neither age, nor rank, dignity, nor above all party, would be for one moment taken into account."

[To Be Concluded.]

LIBRARY PLANNING

By JAMES I. WYER, JR., *Director New York State Library, Albany, and President of the New York Library Association, 1913-14.*

FOR over 200 years American cities have grown fortuitously haphazard, with no studied or logical effort to secure beauty, utility or healthfulness. Their location, lay-out, industries, etc., have been matters of chance. Their streets have followed cow-paths and Indian trails. Now after a century or two we have begun to give some attention to their welfare and are on the crest of a wave of city planning. Architects and landscape gardeners dream dreams and see visions of an idealized, often a fanciful city. Engineers and skilled executives bring these visions down to earth, attach to them conditions for practical development. Professional city planners, latest of the countless brood of experts, provide open spaces, parks, playgrounds, boulevards, see that public buildings are segregated and beautified, that art objects are effectively placed, that all building is so restricted as to be sanitary, and arrange for all necessary details to realize the dream. These dreams, the details for their interpretation, the ideal as well as the practical, with pictures, plans and specifications are then all put into print as a definite program for the city's growth.

Why not a similar program for each library? Why not library planning as well as city planning? How many librarians have ever taken pencil and paper and set down or spread upon the records a definite, carefully considered statement of the aim, functions and work of their libraries, the scope of their collections and the environments which condition these things? It would surely be a salutary and interesting exercise in composition, for every library no less than every city needs such a plan, and the library plan like the city plan should be a blend of dream and detail, of prophecy and performance. It should be a survey noting not only past history and present conditions, but also looking into and planning for the future so far as this may ever be possible.

Such a library plan is only in accord with

an increasingly prevalent usage of which the city plan is but one instance. We hear of surveys, educational, industrial, military, scientific, social, relating to a city (Pittsburgh Survey), a state (the Carnegie Foundation report on education in Vermont), a region or a nation (the work and report of the Country Life Commission), which clear the ground, assemble the data and pave the way for the definitive plan. A competent survey and plan are commoner in commerce, in industrial enterprise, where gain is at stake than in intellectual and spiritual enterprise, though the latter have in very recent years been taking many leaves from the books of business and affairs.

I suppose surveys and plans are but necessary preliminaries and parts of that semi-mythical ogre, Scientific Management, of which we hear so much nowadays, a truly odious and impertinent term when applied to things of the spirit, but which may with a degree of propriety be applied to the conduct of institutions which foster the intellectual and spiritual life, for while education, religion and culture in essence have naught in common with scientific management, it can scarcely be denied that schools, churches and libraries may be administered either well or ill. They are all spenders of public or trust funds and certainly every such institution is under obligation to spend these funds not only honestly but wisely. I fear it is true that libraries and schools in our country have, Topsy-like, "just grown" instead of having been "brought up" with method, foresight and large mindedness, and that untold waste, duplication and groping for adjustment have resulted. Crass individualism has been the too dominant note in library development. Each library for the past fifty years has gone on its way pretty much regardless of its neighbors, its most fitting office, its obvious special functions or the conditions of resources and environment which must color and condition its work. More attention

has been paid to getting libraries launched than to providing them with chart and compass. Once launched, two familiar and sacred articles in the sailing directions were, and too often still are, "Take everything" and "Part with nothing." After a half century many single libraries are getting pretty well organized and in service they are differentiating into distinct types. The time has come to survey the entire field at once and to consider each library not alone and unrelated to any other, but as a part of the great whole, as a factor "in a single comprehensive organization in which each member shall have its own definite part to play, yet will also stand in distinct and mutually helpful relations to all the other members." (C. H. Gould, A. L. A. Bulletin 3:122.)

Social and industrial changes too, swift and momentous, have profoundly affected the aims and methods of all social and civic institutions, libraries no less than others. The telephone, the parcel post, rural delivery, good roads and motor cars, the ultimate possibilities of which in library administration are not yet remotely realized, may easily affect and have affected not only practices but policies as well. Within the library field itself union card catalogs, union lists of serials, lists showing the location of special collections, information bureaus, interlibrary loans, all serve to weld library resources together for reference work and to scatter books far and wide at slight cost, in a way undreamed of twenty-five years ago. And as the resources of *all* or of *many* libraries are thus brought within easy reach of *each*, there open at once vast possibilities for inter-library relations, the highest effectiveness of which will depend upon the measure in which each library plans its own work and shapes its own collections with relation to the whole. With the resources of *all* more and more available for *each*, libraries will be freer to become careful selections of books instead of mere collections. Any one may collect books but not all can select from them a notable library.

What are the factors and influences which suggest and condition a library plan?

1. The community and clientele.

These are the chiefest of all factors in

determining the program for a library. Is it in an industrial center (Gloversville), an educational center (Ithaca), the suburb of a great city (White Plains)? In no one of these three typical communities will the library's collection of books, its methods of work and the demands upon it, closely resemble these factors in either one of the other towns.

2. Other libraries in the community.

The library facilities of any city must be considered as a unit and the fullest measure of co-operation between all of them should exist. One, and only one library in a community should attempt an exhaustive collection relating to local history; an extensive collection of government documents should be built up at only one library. One library should emphasize reference work and another circulation, and each attempt to strengthen itself and the other in their respective fields.

3. Other libraries anywhere available.

Every library in even the smallest town, particularly in the smallest town, should know intimately the resources and privileges offered by libraries in the nearest large city, by the state library, by the Library of Congress, and should rely upon and utilize these privileges for all exceptional demands.

And in turn the small library will sometimes acquire or learn of a rare book, an unusual broadside or manuscript, or a special collection which obviously relate to or belong in a larger library in another county or city, perhaps even in another state and which it may be instrumental in locating appropriately.

4. Present and prospective resources of the library.

Present fiscal resources are easier to reckon with than those to come. Gifts and bequests are fitful, public appropriations fluctuate, income waxes and wanes with commercial and industrial plenty or dearth. And yet such factors as are reasonably constant may be counted upon to justify undertaking a new line of work or adding a new collection or subject to the book resources or scope of the collections. This matter of the growth of a library suggests some interesting observations. Not every library should expect to continue indefinitely to



INTERIOR OF THE BROWNSVILLE CHILDREN'S BRANCH



NEW BROWNSVILLE CHILDREN'S BRANCH, BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY

See page 761

grow in number of titles. Some libraries will fulfill their proper ends without ever becoming appreciably larger, and the number of such (chiefly public, circulating or subscription libraries) will tend to increase. In places where the population is stationary or is tending to become so and which have been served for say twenty-five years by wide awake public libraries with reasonably adequate incomes the new titles bought each year will very often not greatly exceed the total of books replaced, worn out and not replaced, weeded out as obsolete or no longer useful and the annual additions of bound periodicals, which latter while strengthening the library do not add new titles to its catalog. A regular examination of a large number of library reports will show a good many which record a net gain of accessions very much less than the number of new titles acquired. Just as a store in the country or outlying part of a city will do a healthy and successful business for years with a stock of goods frequently turned over but nearly constant in size, without ever becoming or expecting to become a mammoth down town emporium; so a public library in a small town or a branch serving a stable population of 40,000 will some day reach a size which will be about adequate for the normal and regular needs of its community. For exceptional needs in literature as in laces, in magazines as in millinery, the small local vendor must expect to serve his customers by bringing from the larger metropolitan shops what he does not find necessary to carry constantly in stock. But the small and constant stocks of neither grocer nor library will be identical in detail year by year. Each will reflect the new and changing tastes of their patrons in books as well as in breakfast foods, in fiction as in fruits, in poetry as in provisions. Is it not possible that some libraries strive unduly for mere size, for a large accessions number and pay too little heed to the fitness of the books for their patrons? When a merchant embarks upon unwise and ill-judged expansion he invites disaster.

There are on the other hand, certain factors and influences which operate to make library planning difficult, sometimes wholly to prevent it. These are:

1. An unsympathetic or indifferent gov-

erning board, one which will refuse to do its proper part in occupying the local library field, which may be oblivious to its opportunities or narrow in its conceptions of the library's field and functions; unwilling, for example, to part with inappropriate books. Another type of library board may be too ambitious, insisting upon needless and wasteful duplication, so zealous of the library's renown or so filled with the spirit of competition that its effort will be to drive out all other library enterprise as a business house drives out a competitor;

2. Disregard or ignorance on the part of other libraries of natural, logical or definitely settled co-operative functions and opportunities;

3. Gifts and bequests which are inappropriate or which have ill-judged conditions or restrictions attached.

This is a large, a difficult and a delicate matter. It is ungracious to specify them, but we all can cite cases where a person sincerely desirous of giving a library to a city or village and of providing adequately for its conduct and support has left matters as nicely calculated to harass, postpone or actually to defeat the desired end as if an enemy had planned the bequest and written the will. The specific varieties of awkward, ill-advised, unconsidered testamentary efforts in nominal behoof of libraries are numerous far beyond belief or the time to catalog them here. This may be a good time and place to record a bit of sound and gratuitous advice to which may be referred prospective library benefactors. It is this—that no testamentary provision touching a library should be finally fixed without full consultation with a library adviser of recognized renown and familiar with the local conditions to be affected.

Once fairly founded and running the library, or more accurately the librarian, will again and again be beset by this business of inappropriate gifts. If its founder or a long-time trustee is unswervingly determined to present to the library at Rustic Cross Roads the finest collection of books in the world on Tlingit mythology, how are you going to prevent it? And this is exactly the kind of thing that is being done every week.

We find collections, notable but erratically bestowed, on Arctic exploration in the

library of the Western Reserve Historical Society and in the New London, Connecticut, Public Library, on chess at the Library Company of Philadelphia, on English grammars at Ohio Wesleyan University, and at St. Lawrence University the Credner collection, unclassified, uncataloged, unknown, of 2000 German titles on the theological history of the Reformation. The Scottish Rite Masonic Library in Washington has an important collection on American .ravel; the Metropolitan Museum of Art has an unusual Franklin collection; the Brookline, Massachusetts, Public Library has a collection of slave laws of the southern states; a public library in a distinctly rural community of 1200 people in this state has the \$3000 set of Curtis' American Indian. How many libraries ever engaged in diplomacy or argument to avert a gift or to direct it into more sensible and legitimate channels? How many even scrutinize as to suitability the considerable grist of free books and pamphlets which daily reach their libraries?

Library planning begins with the smallest single library. No library is so tiny or so remote that it may not with profit take thought of its own proper and particular purpose, but the very first such thought must and will be inseparable from the obvious fact that no library can or should live to itself alone. "All are needed by each one."

The best plan for even the smallest library involves thought for other libraries and forces consideration of the programs, or at least the facilities—the possibilities for co-operation afforded by neighboring libraries and in turn the reciprocal favors and facilities which your own library (be it small or great) can offer to all other libraries of the county, city, state, or even country. These considerations will be factors and large factors in determining the legitimate field and function of your own collection and in preparing for it a formal plan.

While there probably is more informal regard paid to such local co-ordination among libraries than is generally known, especially in the purchase of books, yet there are certainly few such examples as that of the written agreement existing between the chief libraries of Chicago, defining the

scope of their respective collections. It would be interesting to know how many single libraries have ever drawn up a formal program for their own guidance. If every library in the land should after careful consideration formulate such a plan as is here suggested and live up to it, while absolutely rigid and exact results would not follow nor are they indeed probably desirable even if possible, these very salutary tendencies and results among others would inevitably and eventually appear:

1. Duplication of purchases would be prevented. One illustration will suffice. Liberal grants to American college libraries for books plus the zeal and vigilance of European book sellers have resulted in placing more sets of some of the expensive and relatively little used European serials in American libraries than are really needed. Two sets of a carefully selected list of such serials placed in the John Crerar Library, for example, would probably serve two dozen Mississippi Valley college libraries each of which has either bought these sets or means to buy them at the earliest opportunity, at prices which are rapidly increasing because of the large number of competitors;

2. Unnecessary competition among libraries for material would be greatly reduced. Too many libraries are buying material itself intrinsically desirable but which a wider knowledge of the contents of other libraries would show to be more logically placed elsewhere. This refers, of course, not to minor current purchases but to libraries *en bloc* or to extensive and unusual sets of periodicals and transactions.

3. Library resources on special subjects would become better segregated and consolidated. Notable special collections would acquire added material and renown and would be more appropriately located;

4. The functions of different types of libraries as well as the resources of individual libraries would become more sharply defined and more easily and exactly known;

5. The reference resources of all libraries would acquire added and easier effectiveness, mobility and unity;

6. Many libraries would be freed from fixed over-head charges for organizing and administering irrelevant and unnecessary

material which if kept at all would be diverted or transferred to more appropriate depositories.

Library planning to be most potent must be universal and therefore of wide publicity. Of course if every library had a model plan based on the knowledge of every other library necessary to its own program, then a wide and sufficient publicity would be obtained. This ideal cannot be reached at once or rapidly but the best way to work toward it is for each library to make its own plan and furnish copies to all other interested libraries. In the Handbook for readers issued by the New York State Library and distributed to all registered libraries and high schools in the state appears a detailed statement of the scope of the State Library's collections and the privileges offered by it to all other libraries of the state. This is very well—though our correspondence indicates that the contents of the Handbook are not as minutely familiar to many libraries as they should be—but think how useful would be a handbook containing similar statements for every library in the state.

Another benefit from library planning is that it brings to each library and especially to small libraries a new sense of professional solidarity. It reveals you to yourself as part of a much broader and more effective library machinery. It widens horizons.

The moment that, in making a plan for one library, you consider (as you must) other libraries, that moment you touch the fringe of a kindred and equally important topic, library co-ordination.

This is not a new subject. It has been discussed at library meetings and by committees for a dozen years or more, notably by President Eliot at the Magnolia conference in 1902 when he urged the separation of dead books from live ones and the providing of a place of sepulture or storage for them. In 1909 at Bretton Woods, Mr. C. H. Gould, who has already been quoted, elaborated and vivified Dr. Eliot's plan by suggesting regional libraries which should not only act as custodians of all books, dead or live, deposited with them by libraries in their district, but which should act as clearing houses, central reference and lending libraries and in general relieve all libraries of

all functions not appropriate to their current local work. This ambitious plan for library co-ordination has as yet been wholly theory. It can be tried fairly only on a very large scale. Other papers have discussed it, committees have turned it round and round and while there is general agreement as to the importance of the matter, no practical realizing step has ever been taken. Does not library planning make library co-operation more definite? May not library planning hasten library co-operation in the following definite ways?

1. Let every library make a plan for itself.

2. Let certain great libraries plan for and with those of a given region, for example, the state library for all libraries in the state, or all the libraries of the same city. Suppose in New York state the State Library should attempt to put into print a statement emphasizing and detailing its relation to all other New York libraries; defining more specifically the functions and limitations of local collections whether in public, college or historical libraries, and stating in detail the specific opportunities for mutual co-operation.

3. Certain groups of libraries of the same type (college libraries, state libraries, historical libraries) might make a plan for the entire group. Thus it might be agreed among them that each state library should have first claim to the best collection of laws and public documents of its own state, that all others should recognize this by refraining from competition, by referring offers to the state most interested, perhaps even by turning over books owned by one state library which are lacking from the collections of the state of first publication.

The foregoing statements are based on the general assumption that there is far too little method in planning and building up the book collections in our libraries and too little definite and formal thought as to their aims and work. Libraries are not alone in this aimless or indifferent attitude. An analogy is not far to seek. It is a truism in educational circles that there are too many colleges; Bulletin 4 of the Carnegie Foundation asserts in positive fashion that there are too many medical schools. There are not yet too many libraries for we are later

in the educational field than schools and colleges but ere there shall be too many libraries let us stop and do some sober thinking so that the warning already sounded to other educational institutions shall not come to be true about us. I said a moment ago that there are not yet too many libraries. But in one field of library endeavor—the offices created by our several state governments to centralize certain library functions which should be performed by the

state—state libraries, library commissions, legislative reference bureaus, historical libraries—it seems quite clear that there has already been some duplication of work and that consolidation would be wise in some states. It is probably well merely as a measure of reasonable precaution in the case of a movement developing so fast as our libraries have lately grown and are now growing, occasionally to “stop, look and listen.”

RELATION OF THE LIBRARY TO THE BOY SCOUT AND CAMP FIRE GIRL MOVEMENT*

By MISS ELIZABETH MANCHESTER, *Detroit Public Library.*

It is full many a league from the illuminated manuscript and the chained volume of the past to the printed page and open shelf of to-day, and as we see history in the making, as well as standard and popular fiction flashed upon the screens of the “movies,” one peers into the future and wonders if our library buildings with all their elaborate equipment may not be outgrown, and the knowledge conveyed by the printed page of the present transmitted in some more advanced manner.

In the face of progress and changing conditions why should we cling to only one method of distributing knowledge? The passing of a book over a charging desk.

It seemed that almost unawares the story-hour stole upon us and we found ourselves giving the children in the most concrete form and in the most fascinating manner the best that literature had to offer. This was followed by the illustrated lecture of the specialist furnishing the busy adult with a broad knowledge of technical subjects as well as of travel and of history, formerly obtained only through individual research and study; and now we are reaching out through clubs of various sorts, to attract and hold our young people, and it is of our work in this connection, that I am asked to speak to you to-day. The Boy Scout and Camp Fire Girl

organizations as developed in connection with branch library work in Detroit.

For some years we have had literary and scientific clubs for boys and girls as a part of our library work, but there is a large percentage of young people whom the library never can hope to reach by books or reading, and it is to this class that the Boy Scout and Camp Fire idea especially appeals. Through introducing these organizations in connection with our work we may attract their attention and then it is our own fault if we do not make the most of our opportunity.

I have seen a group of Camp Fire girls who formerly had refused to read anything but the lightest fiction, led through their interest in first aid work to the biographies of Florence Nightingale and Clara Barton and through searching for an Indian legend upon which to found their Camp Fire, become thoroughly interested in Indian folk lore. Moreover, boys who never used the library before becoming scouts, were persuaded to read Cooper and biographies of Audubon and Crockett, through a system of merit marks offered by their scout master, for a certain number of books checked on their library cards.

The impression seems to have gone abroad that our branch librarians have personally conducted these clubs. This is not the case. We have simply confined ourselves to organization, the supplying of our library auditoriums as meeting places, and

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NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
See page 708

the purchase and distribution of relative literature. The clubs are under the direct charge of scout masters and guardians supplied from the headquarters of these organizations, or secured by the librarian through interesting someone in the neighborhood capable of being placed in charge. These in turn obtain the services of specialists who give instructions in first aid, astronomy, etc. The Boy Scout troops have adopted the names of branches with which they are affiliated, and in some cases the librarian has acted as secretary and treasurer and assisted in raising funds to finance the summer camp. The library also furnishes lectures allied to their various activities, and places on exhibition photographs, posters, and bulletins to illustrate to the people in the neighborhood the part their clubs are taking in the general work. Properly conducted a Boy Scout troop soon becomes a vital factor in any community. "Be prepared" and "Do a good turn daily" is their motto, and scouts are always ready to lend a helping hand individually or collectively. To illustrate: On Memorial Day the patriotic societies of our neighborhood called upon our branch library for scouts to decorate graves in the cemetery. A large delegation responded and worked diligently all day, notwithstanding the fact that there was a circus within a few blocks. On another occasion, we received a call for help from a lady who had recently moved into our district, whose two small boys were, for some unknown reason, being persecuted by a band of malicious youngsters. She was at a loss how to handle the situation, when one of the children remarked, "If there were some boy scouts around these fellows would be afraid to pick on us." Being impressed with this idea she called and asked our advice. A couple of the scouts were sent to the home to discuss the situation with the mother and it was decided to warn the gang to behave themselves, and if this had no effect to call for reinforcements to handle the situation. It happened, however, that several of the gang lurking in the neighborhood observed the visit of the scouts and learned from one of the small boys why they had come. Although the scouts were prepared to enforce order, their mere appearance proved suffi-

cient to check the trouble and nothing more was heard of the matter.

We all know Tom Sawyers exist to-day as surely as they did in Mark Twain's time. Imagine if you can, the ingenuity of a Tom Sawyer directed to the daily invention of a good turn. While this practice often has its humorous side, its daily repetition is an influence for character building which cannot be over-estimated. We have in our Library a "good turn box" belonging to the scouts and made by them, in which each week are deposited accounts of good turns rendered. At the weekly scout meeting these are read aloud, names being withheld, and the troops vote on the number of credits each scout deserves.

The foundation of the Boy Scout movement is so secure, its development in all countries and under all conditions capable of such constant growth, that I do not think it too much to assert that the idea was an inspiration. It is, primarily, applied discipline to the "gang" spirit, and as has been said, "Not the discipline of the barrack yard, but the discipline of the New Testament."

The Boy Scout movement has for its aim the development of the boy, mentally, morally and physically. The clean, wholesome, outdoor exercise gives him an outlet for his high spirits, at the same time training him for his coming manhood. When on a "hike" or in a summer camp the scout learns many things of value that the ordinary boy never has an opportunity to become acquainted with.

Before he becomes a scout a boy must promise:

"On my honor I will do my best:

To do my duty to God and my country
and to obey the scout law;
To help other people at all times;
To keep myself physically strong, mentally
awake, and morally straight."

Following are the twelve scout laws which he promises to obey: To be trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean, and reverent.

It appeared that the introduction of Boy Scout troops in connection with branch libraries in Detroit was undertaken at the

psychological moment. Last year we opened six branch libraries and this meant the handling, subduing and winning over, of just as many "gangs" as happened to exist in these six districts. Those branch libraries where scout troops were immediately organized found them of the greatest assistance. They were able to handle difficult situations when the police failed and in some cases the "gangs" were converted into scout troops, thus establishing order in a very short time. We have not, however, thought it advisable to attempt to found a troop in a neighborhood where a similar movement was already under way; wasting time and energy when as much might be accomplished along library lines, by co-operating with troops already established. On the other hand, the library is in a position to reach boys and girls who can not be appealed to through either the church or the school, and the Boy Scout leaders tell me that for this reason the library troops are most successful. They have no particular religious affiliations and they are cosmopolitan.

When our librarian was requested by the Michigan Library Association to give a report on the Boy Scout and Camp Fire work at this meeting, the President wrote: "It seems that there are people who do not approve of the Boy Scouts or Camp Fire Girls idea, and therefore, of course, feel that the library should have nothing to do with it." In our work in Detroit we have met with no opposition along this line, but when the Boy Scouts were first organized the labor unions, the Socialists and the Roman Catholics raised some objections. The Boy Scout Manual first printed in England and from which our manual was copied, contains some references which offended the labor union leaders of this country. As soon as this was discovered the whole edition of this work was called in and the offending clauses eliminated. In the meantime, word had gone over the country that labor union leaders were not in sympathy with the movement. It has taken time to live this down, notwithstanding the fact that later all objections were withdrawn, and there is a letter on file at scout headquarters in New York to this effect. The objections raised by the Ro-

man Catholics have also been overcome and they are now hearty in their co-operation.

The criticism advanced by the Socialist party is based on alleged militarism. It is a fact that the Boy Scouts drill and march, but when scouting is understood it is plainly seen that this is only for the purpose of organization and discipline. An editorial in the *Detroit News* on this subject says in part: "Boy Scouts wear a uniform, it is true, but so do ambassadors and bell hops. Probably it is because their activities lead out into the open that their uniform is more like the standard military dress than some others. For some people of queer notions a uniform is in itself an offence to the eye and an alarm to the understanding. The Boy Scout learns to obey orders, keep himself clean, support contention with his fellows without recourse to rowdiness, and have regard for his physical and moral health. This may be military in the sense that military training aims to accomplish the same effects, but they are the effects which fundamentally are required for good citizenship and that seems to be the really all inclusive aim of the Boy Scout organization."

The expense involved in founding and maintaining Camp Fire groups is the only point of disapproval I have heard advanced in connection with this movement. It does not seem to me that this is great enough to stand in the way of any wide-awake club of girls. Miss Parker, the national secretary of the Association, says on this subject: "We believe absolutely in the principle of self-support. Instead of girls being encouraged to expect something for nothing they are trained to pay with their own effort for what they get. An economic principle which will affect their whole lives is being taught through this Camp Fire fee. Girls take much more pride in the organization when they feel that they are carrying their share of responsibility in it. The annual dues amount to fifty cents a girl. There are other expenses, but these can be made as much or as little as the girl desires."

In defining for you the meaning of the Camp Fire organization I had perhaps best quote from their manual. "The Camp Fire Girls organization is for girls, what the Boy

Scout organization is for boys, with a difference. The Camp Fire girls place the emphasis first on fire, which is their symbol and which stands for the center of the home. Their watchword is Wohelo, a word made up by combining the first two letters of each of the words, Work, Health and Love. The groups are composed of members for the most part in their teens and the leader is appointed by the National Board. Her title is Guardian of the Fire, and her aim is to improve the girls morally, mentally, and physically." We have in our branch a Camp Fire group which meets once a week in our Library Club Room. But in order to emphasize the central idea of the Camp Fire the guardian holds the monthly ceremonial meeting in her home.

In the library the girls have been taught first aid, basketry and bead work, a library assistant reading aloud or entertaining by story telling while these activities are in progress.

Detroit, because of its phenomenal and sudden commercial growth has found itself unprepared to cope with the recreation side of its civic activities. The library received the S. O. S. call to save our young people and responded by contributing its branch library auditoriums and the services of its branch librarians in organizing these neighborhood clubs. This experiment has worked out successfully for the good of all, and if our library ship has drifted somewhat out of the prescribed course, in establishing a precedent, it does not follow that we have lost sight of any of our library ideals or intend to unduly emphasize the social service of our branch library work.

THE A. L. A. PARTY IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

FROM a journal written by Miss Theresa Hitchler of the Brooklyn Public Library, descriptive of the travels of the A. L. A. party in Europe last summer, we are able to quote some interesting paragraphs. The party sailed from Boston July 11 on the *Canopic*, and after stopping at the Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, and Algiers, the party was landed at Naples. From Naples the party visited Amalfi, Sorrento, and Pom-

peii, and went from there to Rome. The remaining paragraphs are quoted verbatim from Miss Hitchler's account:

It was here in Rome that the first fear-some echo of war saluted our unbelieving ears. So well and carefully are newspapers censored in European countries that America in all probability knew before we did what the Powers were contemplating. On Saturday, August 1, we received our first disquieting conviction and the tug of war began everywhere to be felt, literally. From this time forward a damper was placed on our spirits, on our unalloyed enjoyment of the treasures and pleasures of sightseeing. Banks, hotels, and the American Express Company temporarily suspended the important operation of cashing checks and all communication with America by mail seemed cut off for the time being.

An undaunted but serious minded party of twenty-four left Rome on Monday, August 3, for Florence, a seven-hour trip by train through the most beautiful country imaginable, with the green hills of Tuscany to gladden the eyes. We now knew that the war was serious. Everywhere trains were carrying back to their various countries loyal subjects recalled by their sovereigns. Italy was neutral but mobilizing her troops. Fields as we passed them showed fewer and fewer men at work and we were glad when at last at 9:30 o'clock in the evening, we reached Florence, a city which impressed one as sad and somewhat secretive.

One of the first things we were instructed to attend to was the getting of emergency passports or certificates. To the Consul's we went and made out the necessary forms, still thinking, however, that this would prove an unnecessary precaution. But we soon began to realize the very serious aspect of the war. Our guide no longer engaged carriages for us in our visits to the various points of interest, money was scarce and the future so uncertain that the little we had, had to be carefully husbanded. We either walked or took the tram to the churches, the museums and the galleries. A visit to Dante's house was highly interesting and entertaining, not only because of the treasures there pre-

served but for the reason that a most sympathetic and intelligent guide took us through and explained everything in detail.

This was the beginning of the uncertainty as to whether we'd remain in Italy and take passage home from there or make an effort to reach London. A few fell by the wayside and returned to Naples, gaining little thereby. Most of the party were good sports and decided to push through to England if at all possible. Fortunately the danger that threatened us most seriously did not occur to the women and the mention of such possibility was withheld by the men. If Italy had not declared her neutrality we should have been trapped, unable to leave the country.

After a few days in Florence it was decided to run the risk of pushing on to Venice, so at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, August 8, we started. At Bologna we stopped and dined in the station and to our horror and surprise found our train had gone, our bags and other impedimenta dropped on the platform helter-skelter and our guide busy readjusting things to meet this unexpected change of train. The first half of our trip to Venice was wonderful. We crossed the Apennines, passing through forty-nine tunnels and over viaducts to accomplish it. The second half of the journey was through flat, green country with little variation. After crossing a narrow causeway we reached Venice at 9:55 in the evening and had our first glimpse of the fascinating old lady by moonlight, thus missing all her imperfections and seeing only what she once was. This impression remained next day when in the garish light of day we eyed her again and more keenly and critically. Out of the station we tumbled, bag and baggage, to the water front, where a barge or baggage gondola waited to take us safely to our hotel. The romance of that moonlight ride through the Grand Canal and the smaller canals, with the full moon shining overhead was only excelled by the one we took the following night, when we listened for half an hour to the strains which emanated from the floating Venetian serenaders!

The libraries we visited in Rome and Florence and Venice particularly were so different from our modern conception of

what a library should be—and do—and the collections so rare and valuable, so beautifully illuminated, many of them, that I'd almost forgotten to mention them as libraries, and our visit to them as a justification for our trip, our library pilgrimage. They have really grown in importance since the visit to the Leipzig exhibit had to be given up and the Oxford meeting faded into nothingness as we advanced. In Venice the most courteous of librarians showed us his treasures among which was the original of the Grimani Breviari, the sight of which made me want to become a collector on the spot.

The International Exhibition of Arts held in the grounds of the Gardens, which we visited one morning, was one of the strongest I'd ever seen, most interesting, and representing a refreshing variety of subjects, a welcome change after the many Madonnas and other religious pictures we'd seen and enjoyed. It was drawn from all over Europe and impressed one with the wide horizon possessed by European artists who seem not afraid to paint pictures that mean something as a rule, choosing their subjects from the great allegories or great epochs of history.

At Venice it was we heard definitely and officially that the United States Government had appropriated \$2,000,000 to assist in getting Americans home. While in Venice we three Brooklynites offered our services to Mr. Carroll the American consul and compiled for him a card catalog of all American residents registered in Venice, numbering about 800. From this time forth it became such a matter of course to state one's age and nationality upon meeting a stranger, that some of us felt quite disappointed when it wasn't demanded. Something we'd kept fairly dark for ages we quite shamelessly proclaimed to whomsoever would know. We loitered in Venice longer than we had at first intended, for our plans had to be made and remade from day to day and were contingent upon news received by our guide regarding the advisability of pushing on.

Suddenly on the night of August 11 we were notified to be ready to leave Venice for Milan next morning at 9 o'clock, the which we did, arriving there at 2:45 in the

afternoon. All pleasure and spice had gone from sightseeing. Our one thought and one topic of discussion being "Shall we be able to leave Italy, and when and how?" We visited the Milan cathedral, *cela va sans dire*. Our passports were viséd in Milan by the French consul and after an informal meeting of the members of the party it was decided that each should get all the ready money possible and that we pool it for the trip and push on at the earliest possible moment across the frontier into France. We knew for certain by that time that cutting across Switzerland was out of the question. We spent the intervening two days of waiting, while our guide went alone to the frontier at Modane to see if it looked feasible and safe, in trolley riding about the city, the most modern and least interesting we had yet seen.

At last the men of the party, who had carefully shielded us from all knowledge of possible personal danger, buckled on their spurs, metaphorically speaking, and we were off. We took with us rations sufficient for three meals, for Miss Baldwin and I had been appointed Commissary Committee and had done unto the others what we would have had them do for us had the tables been turned. Personal discomfort we were all prepared for and the spirit of adventure within us, which had grown with the hours, fair welcomed the thought of it. I am not at all sure, that some of us, *now*, do not wish there had been *more*, either to brag about or become martyr-like about—when telling the story to our friends over here. At noon on August 15 we left Milan for Modane on the frontier of France and forty-four hours later we reached Paris still fresh in mind but somewhat jaded in body. We reached Modane at 8 p. m. and after having been inspected by the French customs and military officials were allowed to pass into the station, where we had supper and where we were obliged to remain until notified that the 12:50 train was ready to take us into France. During these memorable forty-four hours we had neither washed nor slept, except for such naps as we could snatch in an upright position on a not too comfortable seat, and had changed cars at

various and unexpected times. Our first view of the Alps was awe-inspiring. We simply lined the corridors and gazed our fill out of the windows.

We might have concluded that we really had suffered hardships, had we not "heard tell" of other experiences which cast ours into the shade in that respect. Looking back now one cannot help but see that we were unusually fortunate from beginning to end, and that was due in large measure to the executive ability displayed by our men, who thought over each move so carefully and, what was of greater moment, knew just when to make it. We left Italy for England at the psychological moment, when chaos was resuming form and order and the dread results of the war had not yet taken shape and we were not hemmed in on either side by contending elements. On changing cars for the third time at Culoz, the morning after our start, we were put into a compartment with strangers and the very pretty little French girl who offered me a seat beside her soon began to talk to me and tell me of her experiences. She'd been in Vienna visiting a friend and started for home when war was declared, being in the care of the French Ambassador to Austria part of the way, until met by her father. So brave and cheerful she was, even when telling me that her brother had been taken from school and sent to the front and that her sweetheart, too, whom she was to have married in December was there, their fate as yet unknown to her.

At Amberieu we again changed cars, after a wait of four hours, during which we lunched at a small over-crowded hotel, and tried to kill time by walking about and seeing the country. This we were prevented from doing, however, for the sentinels stationed near the cross roads refused us permission to pass without satisfactory passports. At 12:45 we again boarded a third-class train which reached Dijon at 8 o'clock. By this time it was raining fast, and an hour later when we changed for the Paris train it was quite dark besides. There was but a minute allowed us for the change and we rushed for the cars, boarding them wherever possible. They were packed. Some of us stood up in the aisles, clinging to the window rails, with rain leaking

through the roof and swishing about our feet. Others sat on their bags and suitcases, but all remained cheerful even under these trying circumstances. The French cars are not corridor cars, so when our guide appeared at one of the stations and told us there were some empty compartments ahead we took up our bags and fairly sprinted along the platform to reach them. It was a hazardous thing to do, for there was but one guard for the whole train and had he signalled it to go we'd have been left stranded in the dark and wet somewhere in France. The engineer we knew was not an experienced one because of the way he started and stopped the train. Anyone in a standing position was sure to go down unless he clung hard to something fixed. Ghostly-looking sentinels were posted at regular intervals all along the line of railroad until we reached Paris.

At daybreak we took some French passengers aboard, one young woman, who had just parted from her soldier husband, selecting our compartment. In Italy we felt the war and in France we saw it. At 9 o'clock in the morning of August 17 we arrived in Paris and breakfasted in the Gare de Lyon. After waiting in the station an hour or so for the bus we drove to our hotel, the D'Iena. The quiet and seeming apathy of this gay city struck us even then. The hotel was undermanned, almost all the men having gone to the front, leaving one woman in charge with an old man and two halfgrown boys to run it. Two of us felt that we might never see Paris again (and had never seen her before) so we scorned the idea of waiting for the luncheon which was about to be served, and without troubling to do more than wash our faces, we left the hotel at once on a tour of our own. We saw all that could be seen in a steady, brisk four hours' walk and a drive at the end of it down the Champs-Elysees and through the Bois de Boulogne and back to the hotel at 5 o'clock. Here we were met by the upraised hands of the party which had been waiting for us to go to the police station and have our passports examined and viséd in order that we might leave Paris. That police station and that chief of police, with his fierce black moustache and his piercing eyes, brought

before me visions of the tumbrel and the guillotine. Robespierre sat before me in person, condemning us to instant execution. But again we were fortunate in passing inspection so quickly and readily. In twenty minutes we were again gliding through the deserted streets of Paris in a taxi, visiting the Latin Quarter this time.

By nightfall we were all ready and anxious to leave this once-so-gay city. We felt the sadness so seep into our veins that tears were always near the surface. The streets deserted of people and cabs, the closed shops with their placards "The head of this business with its entire personnel has gone to the war," the sad faces of the women on the streets and the pathetic figures of the praying mothers and wives, sisters and sweethearts in Notre Dame almost overcame us. Some street car lines had stopped running. Troops, infantry or cavalry, marching to the station on the way to the front went quietly, without music or a single demonstration of joy or sorrow or emotion of any kind from the people on the streets, their faces grim and set, serious and determined, altogether unlike what we would expect from this impulsive, volatile people. The much-vaunted liveliness of the Rue de la Paix was a thing of the past. I can express it no better than by saying that Paris, the gay and lively lady, was prostrated with grief and anxiety for her children, with no longer any thought of pleasure or jollity. There were so few men to be seen, even the wicked ones had responded to their country's call. Women even then were beginning to take the places of men as conductors on trams, etc. Everywhere we saw nurses whizzing by in automobiles, soliders marching, people making flags and buttons with the colors, hotels closed to guests and given up to Red Cross work. It all gripped one's heart.

Next morning, after a night's sleep in bed, on August 18, we continued our journey, leaving on a noon train, because we could get neither cabs nor busses to take us and our luggage to the station in time for the earlier one. The trip to Amiens was uneventful, if slow, except that a Russian gentleman and his wife who'd been in Germany at the outbreak of the war told us of their experiences in reaching France and

getting out of it. Again we felt we had cause to congratulate ourselves on our good fortune. At Amiens, which we reached at 5:45 p. m., we expected to spend about four or five hours visiting the Cathedral, etc., until the 10 o'clock train for Boulogne was ready. But we were not permitted to leave the station, so after a hasty supper we boarded the train for Boulogne, which was scheduled to leave at 6:23. It didn't, but that's a mere detail. We'd become accustomed by that time to the knowledge that everything had to give way to the troops, and that engineers and conductors themselves were never sure of their directions until they reached a station.

While sitting in our compartments we saw the first detachment of English troops which had been sent across the Channel into France so secretly. They passed close by us on the next track, going in the opposite direction, car upon car filled with them, all in khaki, enthusiastic and brave and young. We all hailed them, some of us wishing them "good-bye" and "God-speed" and shaking hands with the boys through the car windows until that became too dangerous. They cheered back vociferously. Provision and ammunition cars followed until the seemingly endless train had disappeared. Then we started and at 10:45 in the evening reached Boulogne-sur-Mer. After we'd passed the rigid inspection necessary we were deposited bag and baggage outside the station, cold and tired and dreary. After some parleying, it was decided to stop for the rest of the night at a small inn across the way, where we snatched as much sleep or rest as possible in the four hours that intervened before we were again on the march to the boat landing, at 4:30 o'clock in the morning of August 19.

Here we experienced considerable delay while once more we and our passports were carefully scrutinized by a French official and allowed to pass on to the boat, where we were directed to the smoking room to run the gauntlet of three English officials who put the question to us again and gave us a landing number. After this we were permitted to go on deck, where we watched the others come aboard and the loading of

the most stupendous amount of mail I'd ever seen at any one time. We were fortunate in having a perfectly smooth passage across the Channel and reached Folkestone one hour and twenty minutes after leaving Boulogne, landing at 8:30 o'clock. After passing the customs we boarded the train, which was held in the station for over an hour to permit the passing of a troop train with nurses and doctors, and at last arrived at the Charing Cross station in London, dear old beloved London, at noon, and were driven directly after lunch to the Imperial Hotel, Russell Square, safe and sound and happy.

Here the party broke up officially and said "good-bye" to our conductor at a meeting arranged expressly for the purpose by Dr. Hill, and began to go on our own, paying our own way and otherwise looking out for ourselves. The first thing we saw on looking from our hotel room window was a squad of territorials (corresponding to our state militia troops) in the garden opposite being drilled in tactics, manoeuvres, sharpshooting, etc. There was no escaping from the war atmosphere we realized, even though we were not actually on fighting ground. During the twelve days we spent in London we fairly saw the English people slowly wake up to the seriousness of the situation. Prices of food, meat in particular, went up, luxuries were dispensed with, business became dull, shops began to close, more and more reservists were training for active service, shipping was disorganized and the Americans pouring into London from all parts of the continent were distraught with anxiety to secure passage for home, which was not plain sailing under the circumstances. Many ships had been taken off altogether to be used as transports and the American line was the only one pursuing her steady course and routine. Dr. Hill took upon his shoulders all the unpleasant task of daily haunting the White Star offices making inquiries regarding our passage to America, leaving us free to enjoy London to our utmost. Dear, delightful London with its elephantine busses with their expert mahouts so cleverly worming their way in and out of the congested traffic, its taxis which even we felt we could afford to

indulge in now and again, its dignified, good-looking, courteous "bobbies," its fascinating river, its quaint little houses and gardens with their inevitable hedges, and its numerous points of historic interest, endeared itself to all of us.

The last bit of soldiery we saw before we left London was the parade of 17,000 clerks who had enlisted and were on their way to be inspected by General Roberts before going into their three weeks' training. At last we had decisive news as to the sailing of our ship, the *Lapland*. She would leave Southampton on September 1. Others of our party had already gone on the *New York* and *St. Paul* and a few were to follow on the *St. Louis*. Such excitement! When we reached Southampton on the morning of the 1st we found the inquisitors ready for us again and we all felt mightily relieved when at last we'd broken through this bit of red tape and were safe aboard the ship, with trunks and bags. Some of us found our trunks in London at the eleventh hour, those that is who were so fortunate as to have sent them to Oxford, while others have still to hear what Leipzig has done with theirs.

We found the *Lapland* with a new lot of seamen and stewards, all English or Belgians, with registered English certificates, the Germans having been taken as prisoners of war and sent to Portsmouth. Even the first officer who for nineteen years had been with the Red Star people was deposed because of his nationality and given a free passage to America. The exigencies of war are hard and cruel but I presume "it has to be." Two hours later than schedule time, at 1:45 o'clock on September 1, the *Lapland*, flying the English flag, reluctantly bowed herself away from her dock at Southampton and after swinging round on one heel tiptoed her way gingerly down the Channel between two rows of stately warships who took care that no one stepped on her train. She coyly took a course more northerly than usual, conversing with her English cousins at intervals along the road. Life on board was unmarked by any of the usual jollifications, music was conspicuous by its absence, the passage for the most part was very smooth, and with the exception of a full moon, three icebergs, a school

of porpoises, some whales, and a stray ship or two, nothing untoward happened on our way home.

Those who went with the party whose travels Miss Hitchler describes, were the following:

Miss Elizabeth Forrest, assistant librarian, State College, Pa.
Miss Lillian I. Powers, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Julia H. Powers, assistant, Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Rose Stewart, chief cataloger, Free Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. S. L. Brown, Wellesley, Mass.
Miss Pauline Brown, Wellesley, Mass.
Dr. Frank P. Hill, chief librarian, Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Emma R. Engle, chief children's department, Free Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Charles Belden, librarian, Mass. State Library, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Charles Belden, Boston, Mass.
Miss Jaquette Gardiner, Guelph, Canada.
Mr. Frank H. Whitmore, librarian, Public Library, Brockton, Mass.
Miss S. Ethel Stilson, assistant, Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Hannah M. Jones, librarian, Friends' Free Library, Germantown, Pa.
Miss Mary Anna Jones, Germantown, Pa.
Mr. E. Lemcke, New York City.
Miss Mary E. McLennan, Guelph, Canada.
Mr. Henry M. Marx, Easton, Pa.
Mrs. J. H. Gray, Washington, D. C.
Miss Emily R. Jones, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Edward J. Nolan, librarian, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mr. Charles C. Heyl, principal, West Philadelphia High School, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss E. V. Baldwin, librarian's secretary, Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Emma F. Blood, Groton, Mass.
Miss Theresa Hitchler, supt. cataloging dept., Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. Bucholtz, Chicago, Ill.

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF WILLIAM H. BRETT

THE first regular meeting of the Cleveland Public Library staff after the vacation season was made the occasion of a celebra-

tion of the thirtieth anniversary of Mr. W. H. Brett's connection with the library as its chief librarian. The exact date of Mr. Brett's entrance on his duties was thirty years ago September 1, but Thursday morning, September 10, was the first date when the majority of heads of departments and branches could be assembled.

The special feature of the meeting was a complete surprise to Mr. Brett when he was ushered into the flower-decorated room where the staff had as usual assembled for lunch, after the regular business of the staff meeting.

Miss Linda A. Eastman, the vice-librarian, expressed briefly and earnestly the staff's appreciation of their chief's open-mindedness, breadth of vision and inspirational power, and of their feeling that they had been specially privileged in having had the opportunity to work with and under him during these years of the library's phenomenal development. She testified, too, to the warmth of their loyalty and regard, and presented, as the visible tokens of this appreciation and affection, a giant armful of American beauty roses and some handsome growing plants for the decoration of the librarian's office.

The combined effects of surprise and pleasure threatened to interfere with Mr. Brett's response, but he rallied to return thanks and thereafter paid a cordial tribute to the various forces which he said had co-operated with him in producing results—to the staff for its efficiency and unity of purpose and interest, to the city for its live reaction to all library work in its behalf, and finally to the successive library boards for their unstinted expenditure of valuable time and effort for the library's welfare.

A few of the Old Guard who have been connected with the library during practically all of Mr. Brett's librarianship either put off or cut short their vacations to be present at the celebration. These included Miss Anne Granger, who has held a position on the staff 31 years, a year longer than her chief; Miss Cecelia Hutson, 29 years; Miss Jessie Ritter, 27 years; and Miss Gertrude Hanna, 27 years.

Every one falls naturally into reminiscent vein on such occasions, and among the things noted was the fact that when Mr.

Brett entered on his position the library staff numbered only ten assistants and had no branches or other agencies outside of the main library. Now there are 425 regular employees on the payroll and there are over 547 library agencies through which books are placed at the disposal of citizens, including thirteen large and twelve smaller branches.

BROOKLYN OPENS THE FIRST CHILDREN'S BRANCH

ON THURSDAY, September 24, the Brooklyn Public Library opened a branch which represents a new experiment in the planning of library buildings. This new library is to be known as the Brownsville Children's branch, and the history of its coming into existence is briefly this:

In a section of Brooklyn known as Brownsville the crowded conditions in the branch opened in 1908 have been such as to make necessary some restrictions in the use of the library by its borrowers. Nearly every afternoon during most of the year, a line of children reaches down the street, patiently waiting a turn to get into the building. A new branch for Brownsville being contemplated, it was clear that the usual Brooklyn Public Library rule, allowing any resident of the city to have a card in every branch, could not be followed; for this would mean that, instead of relieving the situation in the old building, we should have two overcrowded Brownsville branches, since borrowers in that section have a perfectly insatiable appetite for books. How to divide the crowd fairly between the two branches was the question. Geographical boundary lines would mean infinite trouble where people are so constantly on the move as they are in a crowded tenement district.

Since the circulation in the old branch is nearly evenly divided between children and adults (the latter term including high school boys and girls, in this case), it was decided to make the division by school grade, grammar and primary grade children to be sent to one, high school and working children and adults to go to the other branch.

Next came the question of deciding which building was to be assigned to each

group. It was soon settled that a library of child borrowers only called for such special planning as made the old building not adaptable to the purpose.

Certain requirements stood out prominently in considering the floor plans, namely: that we must get inside the building those long lines of children who have had to wait, out of doors, their turn at loan desk or registration desk; that the loan and the registration desks must be rather widely separated, to relieve congestion at one place; that circulating and reference work must be on the main floor, club rooms on the second floor; that the main floor must be one great open room except for low book case partitions dividing working and reference sections from the principal book and reading room space. This great unencumbered floor space would mean perfect supervision, the free passing of the children from one place to another without too great congestion in any one spot, and the elimination of difficulties incident to managing hundreds of children on stairways.

A careful examination of the floor plans will show how we divide the crowd into two diverging lines at the entrance vestibule, how the shape and placing of the loan and registration desks permit long lines of children to come in under cover, how the exit, though in the same vestibule as the entrance, is by a different door, thus preventing the incoming and outgoing crowd from interfering with one another.

Sound deadening floor coverings, all push buttons out of reach, rounded corners to projections that might bruise small limbs—every possible precaution has been taken in the furnishing to help relieve assistants of nervous wear and tear in managing the children.

The architectural style of the building is Collegiate Gothic. This seems peculiarly appropriate to an educational institution and since Tom Brown's Rugby is a Collegiate Gothic building, sentiment makes it seem even more fitting for a children's library in which the famous story holds a place of honor.

On the exterior of the building are carvings, of Alice's rabbit, of King Arthur's sword in the anvil, of Mercury's staff, of

Æsop's crow and other designs suggesting famous tales upon the shelves within. As the children enter the building they will find in the door handle a jolly little face grinning up at them. On the arms of specially designed oak settles are delightful little rabbits' heads. The Rookwood fireplace tiles picture a castle beyond a forest. It is hoped that in time the exterior surroundings will be in keeping with the beauty of the building itself. The Park Department has promised to set out shade trees next spring. We hope to have the walls covered with ivy, and if possible ivy with a "story," if we can obtain shoots from places famous and interesting to children. Other special decorative features are as yet unsettled but they are not forgotten and will be supplied in the course of time.

On the shelves will be not only the usual "juveniles" but a generous supply of such books from the "adult" list as many growing boys and girls desire and should be encouraged to read. In the old Brownsville branch juvenile books will be provided for the high school borrowers, but as the children in this section mature very rapidly probably it will not here be necessary to supply very many books of this class.

Special and grateful mention should be made of the keen interest of the architects, W. B. Tubby & Sons—and particularly of the enthusiasm, understanding and skill of Mr. J. T. Tubby, Jr.—who have made this, the first institution of its kind, a wonderfully fine, attractive and satisfactory building.

CLARA WHITEHILL HUNT,
Superintendent of the Children's Department, Brooklyn Public Library.

THE HIGH COST OF FAME

A SMALL girl interested in snakes and eager to know what John Burroughs thought of them wrote to the famous naturalist, and showed herself more considerate than many of his correspondents by concluding her letter as follows: "Inclosed you will find a stamp, for I know it must be fearfully expensive and inconvenient to be a celebrity."—*Christian Register.*

THE DESTRUCTION OF LOUVAIN'S LIBRARY

On August 27 the city of Louvain, in Belgium, was destroyed by the Germans. In retaliation for an alleged attack on German officers and soldiers by Belgian civilians, the order was given to burn the city. With characteristic German thoroughness and system the soldiers went through the streets of the city, piling up furniture on the lower floor of each house and setting it afire. When every house was ablaze, the next street was passed in the same way. With the exception of the beautiful Hotel de Ville, not a building was spared, and the splendid church of St. Pierre, the University buildings, the library, and the scientific establishment were all delivered to the flames.

The library of the Catholic University of Louvain was based on a collection bequeathed by Beyerlinck to his alma mater in 1672. His example was followed by Jacques Romain, a professor of medicine, but the proper organization of the library was not effected until 1637. The librarian at the time of the disaster was M. Paul Delannoy, and the number of volumes it contained is variously estimated at from 211,000 to 230,000 volumes. Scientific agriculture until recently was the chief study at Louvain University. One may recall, too, that it was at Louvain in 1546, at the command of Charles V., that the academic authorities issued the first "Index" of pernicious and forbidden books.

At the annual meeting of the Library Association held in London on Sept. 4th, the following resolution was passed with acclamation:

"The members of the Library Association, representing the principal libraries of the British Empire, in annual meeting assembled, desire to place on record their feelings of profound indignation at the wanton and unprovoked act of vandalism on the part of the German Army by the destruction of the City of Louvain, that ancient seat of learning, with its famous University and Library, whereby the world of scholarship has suffered irreparable loss."

A late dispatch from The Hague says that a committee presided over by Dr.

Fruin, keeper of the State archives, has started a movement to restore the library of Louvain, destroyed in the German bombardment of that town. It is hoped to accomplish this work by Dutch subscriptions.

"LIBRARY WEEK" OF THE NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

About one hundred and fifty registered at Prudence Risley Hall, one of the girls' dormitories at Cornell University, Ithaca, for the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the New York Library Association, held this year September 7-11. A number of members arrived in Ithaca on the Sunday preceding, and many others remained until the Saturday and Sunday following the meetings, to enjoy the beautiful country scenery for which Ithaca is so justly celebrated. The hospitality committee of the association (Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, chairman) and the local entertainment committee (Mr. Willard Austen, chairman) arranged a program of walks and drives which provided more than sufficient entertainment for every free hour.

Monday evening was devoted to a pleasant "get acquainted" reception in the parlors of the dormitory. The receiving line included Mr. and Mrs. Wyer, Mr. George W. Harris, the librarian at Cornell, and Mr. and Mrs. Willard Austen.

TUESDAY MORNING

The first general session was held in Goldwin Smith Hall on Tuesday morning. On behalf of Cornell University, Dr. Jacob G. Schurman welcomed the association to Ithaca, and his greeting was followed by one from Mr. Harris. It was through the initiative of Mr. Harris and the university library that this meeting was held at Cornell, and Mr. Wyer, in his response, paid tribute to Mr. Harris and his work, by which the Cornell Library has been made one of the greatest college libraries in the country. Mr. Harris has been connected with the library, in various capacities, for over forty-five years. For over thirty years he has been chief librarian, and as he retires after this year there was a particular satisfaction in meeting him in his own library at this time.

The secretary's very brief report was followed by the report on library institutes. Since Mr. Wynkoop, the chairman, was detained in Europe, the report was prepared and read by Mr. F. K. Walter. These institutes are regarded as the most important work of the association, providing a systematic and progressive course of instruction for those who are otherwise untrained and who are unable to attend the library schools. Under a new plan this year Mr. Wynkoop had prepared and distributed to all the libraries of the state a syllabus covering the plan of instruction, the work this year being concentrated on the topic "Stocking the library." No advertising campaign was carried on, and instruction, not recreation, was featured in the announcements. Twenty meetings were held with an attendance of about 850, representing 418 libraries. The expense of the institutes was considerably below the appropriation. In discussion of this report Miss Anna Phelps, one of the state's library organizers, urged the librarians of the larger libraries to attend these institutes and take part in the discussions, thereby helping the leaders to make the meetings more interesting. Dr. Sherman Williams, chief of the School Libraries Division of the State Education Department, testified that the work with district superintendents had been most useful, and was the only way of reaching many teachers and pupils who now know little of libraries.

Miss Harriet R. Peck reported for the publicity committee that a campaign for new members had been inaugurated. Letters had been sent to 600 non-members, as well as to delinquents. There are 600 libraries in the state and only about 375 librarians who are members of the association. It is too soon to give any figures on the result of this campaign, but certainly there are many librarians not now members who should join.

In the absence of Mr. W. R. Eastman his report on library legislation was read by Miss Peck. It included much of the material given in his article in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for January, made note of the fact that Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York were the only states

legislating in favor of libraries during the year, and called attention to the important amendment of the New York law by which school libraries are now open to the public where no other public library exists.

All reports were accepted, and the president appointed the following committees:

Resolutions: Miss Mary L. Davis, Dr. D. F. Estes, and Miss Mary W. Plummer.

Nominations: Mr. Walter L. Brown, Mrs. Mary Summers, and Miss Isabella Cooper.

Audit: Mr. H. J. Carr and Miss Isabella K. Rhodes.

Mr. Wier then read his paper on "Library planning," reprinted elsewhere in this issue, in which he urged more careful consideration of the community and existing library facilities before installing a new library.

TUESDAY EVENING

Tuesday afternoon was given over to exploration of Cornell's beautiful campus, under the guidance of members of the staff of the University Library. At five o'clock Mr. James T. Quarles, the university organizer, gave a most enjoyable recital in Sage Chapel. By a happy accident, he included in his program a "Procession Indienne" by Ernest R. Kroeger, a brother of the late Miss Alice Kroeger. In the evening Mme. Haffkin-Hamburger of Moscow, Russia, gave a most interesting stereopticon talk on Russian libraries. In his introduction of the speaker Mr. Wier said that Mme. Haffkin-Hamburger has done for Russia what Melvil Dewey did for the United States. She has translated much foreign literature into Russian, besides writing a manual of library economy which has recently had extensive revision. She has lectured on libraries and library needs before educational and other meetings in all parts of Russia, and this summer, after twenty-five years' library experience in her own country, came to America to study American methods. There are now in Russia nearly 800 public libraries with about 8,000,000 books. Every public library has its reading and circulation rooms. The use of the reading rooms is everywhere free, but the public must pay a small fee for the privilege of taking books home. Be-

sides these public libraries, there are over 7000 free popular libraries, and 20,000 free rural libraries. Children's libraries are more frequently maintained separately than as departments of other public or popular libraries. The Siberian railroad maintains a library of 200,000 volumes for its employees, with headquarters in Tomsk, and various library stations along its lines. In addition it has two library cars, each equipped with stacks and accommodating 12,000 volumes, with a sleeping compartment for the librarian, and these cars run over the company's lines, stopping for varying periods at the different stations for the distribution of books. Public library legislation in Russia is peculiar, and it is difficult to open new libraries. The first library courses were opened in the Shaniavsky University in Moscow in 1913 with 357 students from forty different governments, 240 being women. Last spring the number was limited by the university to 200, for the sake of doing more individual work with the students. The library trustees realize the importance of the training, and this year's class contains 133 librarians sent by their institutions.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

The original program for Wednesday morning had to be abandoned. Dr. John H. Finley, who was to have given an address, was detained in Europe, and Dr. Andrew D. White, former president of Cornell, was prevented by ill health from being present. Consequently the round table for branch libraries, scheduled for Wednesday evening, was held in the morning, and the hospitality committee arranged a dance to take its place for the evening's entertainment.

Miss Sarah Askew of New Jersey was the leader of the round table, and the first question discussed was "Gifts—how to get, receive, and dispose of them." Mr. Yust told how Rochester had sent out a printed appeal to a selected list. When word was received that material was available it was called for promptly, a special personal letter of thanks sent, and the material speedily arranged on the shelves. Dr. Azariah S. Root, of Oberlin, said he never refused any proffered gift, but always said frankly that

if he found it unsuited to his library or duplicating material already on hand, he would pass it on to some other institution. Emphasis was laid by several speakers on the value of tactful personal acknowledgment of gifts to promote cordial feelings toward the library.

The question of purchase and cataloging of books published with two titles was discussed. There seems to be no way of preventing this practice, and librarians can only hope they will not often order the same book twice. Miss Van Valkenburgh suggested a form of cataloging for such books, and Mr. Brown, of Buffalo, suggested that the book itself be marked with the alternate title.

In discussing the problem of getting the rural reader to the library Miss Mönchow, of Dunkirk, told how her library had been invited by a group of social workers in the county to cooperate in an exhibit at the Chautauqua county fair, and said that the exhibit sent an unusually large number to the library's reading room during the fair. Miss Pratt, of New Jersey, described the cooperation of certain libraries of that state with the farm demonstration bureaus. Miss Elizabeth P. Clarke, of Auburn, said her library was sending books to three counties, and had plenty of readers so long as no charge was made.

The question of the value of the *Patent Office Gazette* and the advisability of binding it brought out a variety of opinions. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that current numbers, or even for five to seven years back, were frequently consulted, but that it was not worth while for most libraries to put it into permanent binding.

How large a town must be before it is wise to start deposit stations depends largely, in the opinion of Miss Brainerd, of New Rochelle, on the territory it covers, while Miss Adeline Zachert, of Rochester, thought that any town large enough to have a jail, a Y. M. C. A., a factory, or any other place where fifty to a hundred people gathered together regularly, should have deposit stations. The Rochester Library already, in its second year, has fifty-seven.

Miss Elizabeth Clarke told of the publicity methods she had used to advertise her

library, placing posters in factory rooms, lists on different trades in payroll envelopes, postcards to individuals, and cards in the business directory frames placed on street corners of the town. Miss Foote, of New York City, described an interesting card index she keeps of her library patrons, with their occupations and the subjects they are interested in.

Concerning the practice of sending unsolicited books on approval the opinion was practically unanimous that it was a pernicious custom and one to be discouraged. Mr. Walter discussed the binding of periodicals. He said that most libraries bind too many, and that magazine boxes, each holding six numbers, could be substituted. Cost of binding could be reduced by using buckram in place of leather, but it was inadvisable to cheapen the process otherwise.

Miss Zachert recommended the use of stereographs in the children's room. By pasting a typewritten slip on the bottom of travel pictures, giving reference to descriptive text in children's books, interest in the books could be stimulated.

Mr. Yust described the Rochester Historical Museum, of which he is secretary, and said that while he thought such an institution was valuable in the community, he would advocate its administration and housing quite separate from the library, a recommendation which was endorsed by others.

On Wednesday afternoon a large party went by motor to Freeville to visit the George Junior Republic, while another party visited the College of Agriculture, where members of the faculty met them and explained the work of the various departments. This afternoon the Albany Library School had a tea in the parlors for its members and alumni, and to those ineligible to share in these festivities the management of the house served tea by the large hall fireplace, at the reasonable rate of three cents a cup.

THURSDAY'S SESSIONS

In the morning Dr. Azariah S. Root conducted a round table for college libraries. Dr. Root made the opening address, taking as his subject "The future development of college libraries." Basing his forecast on

development during the past generation, he said that unless more advanced methods were adopted, in another generation the libraries would become unmanageable. The present crass individualism must cease and closer cooperation be effected. He made some very definite suggestions for the prevention of duplication in cataloging and bibliographical work, and for the exchange and distribution of duplicate material.

Discussing usefulness of student assistants in college libraries, Dr. D. F. Estes of Colgate University said he found they could do almost all routine work satisfactorily. There was an exchange of information by college librarians present concerning the pay of student assistants, and it was found that twenty cents an hour was the average rate, the money often being a real help in keeping the students in college.

Miss Fanny Marquand, of Rochester University Library, had a paper on "The function of the college library in the care and distribution of college publications." Discussion brought out much divergence in practice among the different libraries represented, some colleges handling publications through the library, others through the secretary's office, while still others divided the work between the two.

This was followed by a talk by Mr. J. D. Ibbotson, Jr., of Hamilton College Library, on "The college librarian and the student." He feels that every college librarian should be recognized as a part of the teaching staff. He should be "a mediator between the boys and the books," and should know one as well as the other. He had been successful in interesting his students in many books that were not required reading, by having a bookcase (nicknamed by the students "the net") on which he placed in haphazard order worth-while books from all classes, from which the students were in the habit of selecting their over-Sunday reading. Miss Borden of Vassar spoke briefly of the efforts of that library to get into direct personal contact with the freshmen and to make them feel that the librarian is a friend to be consulted freely. In the discussion following, the question of instruction in the use of the library was taken up, and many varying practices were brought out. Other questions for general

discussion in which much interest was shown were "Reserved books," "Fines in college libraries," and "How to keep the library quiet."

THURSDAY EVENING

Thursday afternoon the local entertainment committee arranged a trip, by motor car or by motor boat on Lake Cayuga, to Taughannock Falls, about ten miles from Ithaca, said to be 215 feet high. The College of Agriculture was again open for inspection, and a large party took advantage of each opportunity. The Library School of the New York Public Library and members of the library staff had a dinner Thursday night.

In the evening the third general session was held, and was devoted to the extension work of the New York State College of Agriculture. Mr. Royal Gilkey, supervisor of reading courses and the mailing division, spoke on extension teaching of agriculture. All work is cooperative, and university speakers go to country communities on a dollar for dollar basis. The work is divided into (1) demonstration of methods, including farm visits; (2) cooperative experiments; (3) the use of the demonstration car; (4) lectures; (5) farmers' week in February, at which last year 3,000 farmers attended 300 lectures and exhibits; (6) extension schools lasting a week and held in different communities, for which enrolment and a fee are required; (7) correspondence, over 30,000 letters (27,000 of them in answer to questions) and 50,000 special bulletins being sent out in 1913; and (8) publications. Mr. Gilkey urged the librarians to get acquainted with the publications and the index to experiment station literature issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to study local conditions, and to become rural leaders to better agriculture.

Following Mr. Gilkey, Miss Martha Van Rensselaer spoke on "Extension in home economics," telling of the work of the department of home economics in promoting the interests of the farmer's wife. She was followed by Miss Flora Rose, of the same department, who spoke of the bulletins issued on the subject by Cornell and by other agencies. Miss Clara W. Bragg, until re-

cently librarian at Bath, Miss Harriet E. Wilkin, of Fayetteville, and Miss Mary S. Crandall, of Warrensburgh, all told of their efforts to circulate the Cornell bulletins and what measure of success they had. An interesting exhibit illustrating the work and publications of the College of Agriculture was on view in room 137, Goldwin Smith Hall, all the week.

The report of the treasurer, Mr. W. B. Gamble, was read at this meeting. The report covered the period from Sept. 25, 1913, to Sept. 9, 1914. The association now has a membership of 351, of whom sixteen joined after Sept. 9.

RECEIPTS

Cash on hand	\$209.44
Dues, incl. prepayment of exchange	335.10

\$544.54

EXPENSES

1913 meeting	\$127.14
Printing for treasurer's office	12.50
Stamps	21.20
Clerk hire	7.15
Association dues to A. L. A.	32.50
Amt. advanced to Sec. and Pub. Com.	40.00
Library institutes*	88.39
Miscellaneous	1.80

\$330.68

Cash on hand, Sept. 9, 1914.....	213.86
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\$544.54

The audit committee, Mr. Carr chairman, reported that they had examined the treasurer's report and found it correct.

FRIDAY MORNING

The nominating committee reported through Mr. Brown the following ticket, which was elected. President: Miss Caroline M. Underhill, of the Utica Public Library; vice-president, Mr. Joseph D. Ibbotson, Jr., Hamilton College Library; secretary, Miss Elizabeth Porter Clarke, Seymour Library, Auburn, and treasurer, Mr. W. B. Gamble, of the New York Public Library.

Following the election of officers Dr. Estes, for the resolutions committee, read resolutions of thanks to all the several people whose efforts made the week at Ithaca so pleasant. He also submitted a resolution, which was adopted and forwarded to Mr. James R. Preston, of Baltimore, expressing the best wishes of the association for the success of the celebration of the centenary of the "Star spangled banner."

*A balance of \$61.61 from the appropriation of \$150 voted in April, was returned to the treasury in July.

An amendment to the constitution providing for institutional as well as individual membership was adopted without debate. The address on "The Publishers' Cooperative Bureau," which was to have been delivered by Mr. Richard B. G. Gardner, the manager, had to be omitted as Mr. Gardner himself was ill, and the paper, supposed to have been sent on, was not received.

Miss Mary W. Plummer read the report of the committee on libraries in charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions, extracts from which will be printed later. She was followed by Mr. Thomas M. Osborne, chairman of the commission for prison reform. He began with the sweeping statement that the condition of prison libraries in the state is characteristic of the whole prison system—there is not one single thing right in it. He gave a vivid picture of life in a prison, illustrated out of his own experience as well as from his acquaintance with genuine prisoners, and ended with an urgent appeal for some trained library worker to volunteer for service in the Auburn prison during the winter, in an effort to show what a prison library may and should be.

The formal program closed with a paper by Mrs. Louise Collier Willcox on "The trend of modern literature." She says that we suffer from overproduction, demand for speed, and cheapness of quality. Sentimentality is a characteristic of much modern literature, because life is becoming so unbearable we cannot bear to have it reproduced in our literature. Mrs. Willcox is very dogmatic in her opinions, and whether all agreed with her conclusions or not, she held the attention of her hearers to the end, when she gave a beautiful reading of Francis Thompson's "Hound of heaven."

Before adjournment, Mr. Wyer introduced Miss Underhill, the new president, who said a few words of appreciation of what she was pleased to call "the great honor which had been forced upon her," and of hope that the coming year might be one of profit to all.

In the afternoon the last of the excursion, a tally-ho ride to Enfield Falls, was made, bringing to a pleasant close a most successful "library week."

F. A. H.

NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

The formal opening of the new Administration Building of the University of Utah was held during Commencement week, Tuesday, June 2. The building, especially the library, was used during summer school, and was found a great improvement over the former cramped quarters.

The building houses the offices of administration, the reception rooms, the library, the art gallery and the archaeological museum. The library occupies the whole of the second floor, with one stack room on the third floor and an unpacking room in the basement, or ground, floor. The plans for the library had to be adapted to conditions and, therefore, could not be as satisfactory as if the building were planned for the library alone. The reading room extends practically the whole length of the building and is 190 x 42 ft. and 18 ft. high. Opening from the room at the north is a small room for current periodicals. To the east of the reading room are four seminar rooms and the stack room; the stack room is entered directly from the reading room through four arches, giving direct access to the books. At the extreme south end are the cataloging room and the librarian's office. The capacity of the stacks is 100,000 volumes, and the reading room will seat four hundred readers. The building is of Utah granite and sandstone, the facings of the first floor and the stairway being of Alaska marble. The total cost of the building, including the equipment, was \$300,000. Cannon & Fetzer and Ramm Hansen were the associated architects who had charge of the design and construction of the building.

The work of moving the library was done on Saturdays and Sundays, under the supervision of Miss Esther Nelson, the librarian, and took only six days in all, the library being kept open all regular hours during the process.

LEIPZIG EXHIBIT STILL OPEN

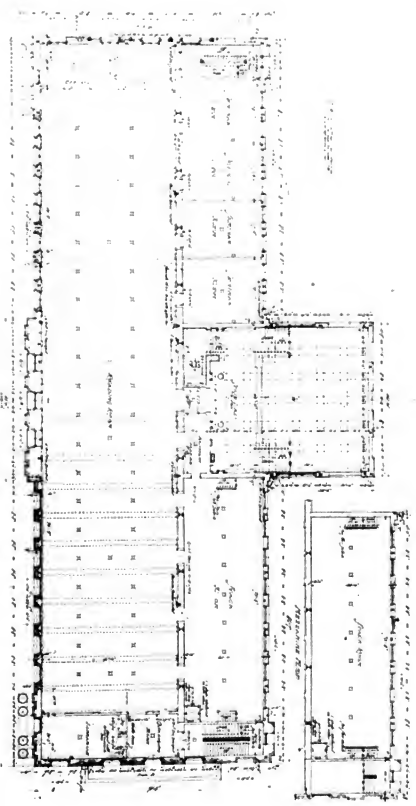
In a brief message sent to the New York Public Library, written Aug. 28, Miss Adelaide R. Hasse, who went to Germany to take charge of the A. L. A. exhibit at the Leipzig Exposition, writes that the expo-

CENTRAL BUILDING

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

GOVERNMENT BUILDING

PLAN OF THE LIBRARY FLOOR OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH



sition is still open except the pavilions of the hostile states, and that the intention of the authorities is to keep it open till the end of the time originally planned. Attendance, of course, is very small. An unconfirmed report says that the Exposition buildings are to be used for hospital purposes. This undoubtedly refers to some plan for their use after the close of the Exposition and the removal of exhibits.

Library Organizations

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The joint meeting of the Vermont Library Association and the State Commission will be held in Proctor, October 20-22, beginning the evening of Tuesday the 20th with a "get-together" supper for the visiting librarians, trustees, etc.

The V. L. A. will hold its business meeting Wednesday morning, and its public meeting Wednesday afternoon.

On Wednesday evening the members of the V. L. A. will be given complimentary tickets to see the Ben Greet players in "As you like it." This and free entertainment during the meetings are due to the generosity of Proctor people.

On Thursday the 22d, in the morning, the Free Library Commission will hold its annual public meeting.

All librarians and trustees who plan to attend these meetings are requested to notify Miss Mary K. Norton, Proctor, of train on which they will arrive, date and probable length of stay, before October 17.

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The Massachusetts Library Club will hold its fall meeting at Stockbridge, Mass., Red Lion Inn, Thursday-Saturday, Oct. 22-24, 1914. This will be a union meeting with the Western Massachusetts Library Club and the Berkshire Library Club. The commission will have charge of the meeting Saturday morning, Oct. 24.

The Red Lion Inn will probably give rates of \$5.00 per person for room without bath, and \$6.00 per person for room with bath, for the period from dinner on Thursday evening to and including breakfast Saturday morning. For those who want to make a longer stay, a special rate of \$4.00 a day probably will be made. Reservations should be made directly with the proprietor, Mr. Allen T. Treadway, Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, Mass.

Full details as to the meetings, etc., will be sent as soon as possible.

JOHN G. MOULTON, *Secretary*.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The annual business meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held Friday, July 31, 1914, at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, in connection with the fifth annual conference on Rural Community Planning. This session, like all the other section meetings of the conference, was held in the open air near the college library.

Miss J. M. Campbell, director of work with foreigners of the Free Public Library Commission, delivered the main address of the session. She took for her subject "The library as a social force in the countryside," briefly telling what the library should stand for in the community—being well equipped to become a dynamic force, as it is the most democratic of institutions and intended to serve everybody. To show how this service has been brought about in some places, Miss Campbell conducted a round table, drawing forth the experiences of different libraries in serving and working with various social organizations in the country. One librarian told how he used the Boy Scouts to deliver books to shut-ins; another told how she used the Camp Fire girls and Blue Birds, and another told of her work with the grange.

Miss Nellie L. Chase, children's librarian in the City Library in Springfield, then conducted a class of children to illustrate her method of teaching them how to use the library. This class was composed of ten small children chosen from the families of the members of the college faculty. The club has been working the past year on outlines of instruction for children in the use of the library and this class work demonstrated the use of school outlines. Miss Chase has been very successful in teaching the children of the eighth and ninth grades of the Springfield schools how to use the library, and she conducted this class in the same manner, illustrating the use of the card catalog and describing the classification of books and the arrangement of the books on the shelves. The purpose of all this was to illustrate methods which might be used in a small library.

George L. Lewis, librarian of the Westfield Athenaeum, and chairman of the committee on school outlines, presented his outlines, and after carefully considering these, it was voted to have them printed and distributed in Western Massachusetts at the opening of the school term in September.

The present officers were re-elected as follows: President, Miss Bertha E. Blakely of Mt. Holyoke College Library; vice-presidents, Mr. J. L. Harrison, Forbes Library, Northampton, and Miss Lucy Curtis, Williamstown Public Library; secretary, Miss Alice K. Moore, Springfield City Library; treasurer, Miss Bertha Gilligan, Holyoke Public Library; recorder, Mr. James A. Lowell, Springfield City Library.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

A special meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held at the Children's Museum, Brooklyn, at 3 p. m., on September 15.

The president, Miss Harriot E. Hassler, explained that the reason for calling the meeting was to hear the report of the committee on continuance and consolidation appointed at the annual meeting in May to consider the question of the continuance of the Long Island Library Club, with authority to confer with the New York Library Club as to consolidation. She outlined briefly the causes which led to the appointment of this committee, and then called upon Mr. Chas. H. Brown, the chairman, for the report. Mr. Brown stated that the committee had met with the council of the New York Library Club and presented to it the following reasons for the action taken by the Long Island Library Club:

1. The formation of Greater New York from various cities. One large city has replaced several smaller cities.

2. Closer union of various boroughs through building of subways and lines of communication.

3. The outlying Long Island villages and cities, once closely allied to Brooklyn, are now, through the opening of the Pennsylvania station, more accessible to New York than to Brooklyn and Queens.

4. The membership of the two clubs is composed to a large degree of the same persons, and similar programs are being arranged for discussion by the two clubs.

He further stated that after some discussion, the council passed resolutions inviting the Long Island Library Club to consolidate with the New York Library Club, and arranged that the members of the Long Island Library Club become members of the New York Library Club, with all dues considered paid to Jan. 1, 1915, which resolutions were confirmed at a special meeting of the New York Library Club called for the purpose. The report further stated that the council of the New York Library Club had suggested that the name of the new club should be New York City Library Club. This the committee thought especially unfortunate at the time of

proposed consolidation with the Long Island Library Club—a club whose limits extend beyond New York City—to insert the word "city" in the name of the consolidated club, and suggested the name "Southern New York Library Club."

The report was accepted, with thanks to the committee for its work. It was then moved that the Long Island Library Club accept the invitation of the New York Library Club to consolidate.

After some discussion over the suggested change in the name of the club, it was unanimously resolved to adopt the report of the committee, with the suggestions advanced, and voted to consolidate with the New York Library Club, suggesting that in case of a changed name for the consolidated club the word "city" should not be included.

A resolution of appreciation was extended to Mr. Stevens for his unselfish interest in the promotion of library welfare in this vicinity and for his earnest work as a member of both clubs, which resolution the secretary was instructed to spread upon the minutes and to forward a copy to Mr. Stevens.

The club then adjourned after a vote of thanks to its president, Miss Hassler, for her tireless efforts on behalf of the club, and to the executive committee for its work.

ELEANOR ROPER, Secretary.

MICHIGAN AND WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS—JOINT MEETING

The wisdom of neighboring states meeting together from time to time was again shown by the joint meeting of the Michigan and Wisconsin Library Association, which took place at Menominee, Michigan, and Marinette, Wisconsin, July 29-31. The opening session was held on Wednesday evening at the Spies Memorial Library, Menominee, at which the president of the Michigan association, Mr. Theodore W. Koch, gave his impressions of the Leipzig Exposition and the opening of the A. L. A. exhibit. This was followed by an informal stereopticon talk by Mr. Koch on "The physical side of the book," this being a sort of a corollary to the main theme of the Leipzig Exposition. The Thursday morning session opened with a round table on "Work with children," at which Miss Adah Shelly of Sault Ste. Marie spoke on "Reference books for a children's room"; Miss Martha Pond of Manitowoc on "Evening work with children;" and Miss Marion Humble of the Wisconsin Library Commission, and Miss Minnie Hill of Racine, on "Graded lists of children's books." This was followed by a paper on "How to interest mothers in chil-

dren's reading," by Miss May G. Quigley of Grand Rapids. The children's librarian in Grand Rapids accomplished this result by attending different mothers' meetings, in the schools, the churches, and women's clubs. To succeed in this movement one must know her books, and be ready to have a human interest in every child's mother, be she rich or poor, American or foreign born.

Then followed the first general session, at which an address of welcome was given by the Mayor of Marinette, to which Miss Mary A. Smith, the president of the Wisconsin Library Association, responded. Mr. Charles P. Cary gave a vigorous talk on "Industrial education and the public library," and Mr. Samuel H. Ranck read a paper on "Vocational guidance," (printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for September, pp. 662-665). Mr. Charles E. McLenagan of the Milwaukee Public Library read a paper on "How to reach the other half,"—so filled with wit and humor that no summary could do justice to it. Doubtless the full paper will be published in the near future. The meeting then adjourned for a delightful luncheon at the Presbyterian Church, given by the city of Marinette.

The Thursday afternoon session opened with an informal presentation of "The place of art in the library," by Mrs. James H. Campbell, which was largely devoted to the possibilities of art exhibits in our public libraries. Mrs. Campbell spoke particularly of the work of the American Federation of Art, and made a plea for more institutional memberships among our public libraries. A paper by Richard B. G. Gardner, of the Publishers' Co-operative Bureau, "Competitors to books," was read by title, as the author was unable to be present. The time assigned to this was given to the Rev. Matthew Daly, who spoke of his work as a missionary of the Presbyterian church among the lumber men in the camps in the northern peninsula. He made a plea for more virile literature to be sent to these camps, and deplored the tendency on the part of some charitably disposed people to send to his men such things as *Harper's Bazar*, the *Ladies' Home Journal*, and back numbers of periodicals of the past generation. Miss Lutie Stearns gave a review of the Washington meeting of the American Library Association.

At the evening session Mr. A. S. Root gave an inspiring talk on "The growing librarian," in which he argued against the tendency which besets so many library workers of getting into a rut; of doing a thing in one way and thinking that there was no other way in which it could be done. He urged library

assistants and librarians to broaden out; to read more professional literature; to become more alive to the possibilities of their work.

At the Friday morning session Miss Elizabeth Manchester, librarian of the Chauncy Hurlbut branch, Detroit, spoke of the "Relation of the library to the Boy Scout and Camp Fire Girl movement." She gave illustrations of girls who had formerly refused to read anything but the lightest fiction who were led through their interest in first aid work to read the lives of Florence Nightingale and Clara Barton, and by searching for an Indian legend upon which to found their Camp Fire to become thoroughly interested in Indian folklore. Boys were likewise persuaded to read Cooper and biographies of Audubon and Crockett.

Miss Elva Bascom told of the study club department of the Wisconsin Library Commission. Miss Julia Rupp and Miss Nina K. Preston discussed the problem of how to increase non-fiction reading. Frequent changes on the open shelves were suggested, bringing out old and new books; catchy placards or quotations on books to be placed above the shelves; short lists of books, with annotations showing the personal touch, published in the daily newspapers; slips pasted at the end of books referring the reader to volumes of history or biography of the period covered, thus suggesting further reading along the same lines. The problem of securing suitable assistants for a small library was discussed by Mrs. Jessie Luther, librarian of the Antigo Public Library. "The library as a moulder of public opinion" was the subject of an informal talk by Mr. Harry M. Nimmo, editor of the *Detroit Saturday Night*, in which he made a plea for greater publicity.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At the business session of the Wisconsin Library Association, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. K. Calkins, Eau Claire; vice-president, Lucy Lee Pleasant, Menasha; secretary, Laura M. Olson, Eau Claire; treasurer, Cora Frantz, Kenosha.

A motion was carried recommending that the next annual meeting be held at Eau Claire, during the fourth week of February, 1915. An invitation to hold the 1916 meeting at Green Bay was extended by Mrs. A. H. Neville, trustee of the Kellogg Public Library of that city.

The Association voted to affiliate with the American Library Association.

Mr. M. S. Dudgeon, secretary of the Wisconsin Library Commission, gave a talk on

Wisconsin laws relating to libraries, especially the recently enacted law relating to the payment of library bills, and the Wisconsin health laws in regard to books. He presented a resolution which was adopted, requesting the Wisconsin Board of Health to provide that public libraries be notified of the existence of communicable disease in the community, that all rules relating to the prevention of the spread of disease through the public schools be made applicable to libraries, and that provision be made for the co-operation of local health officers with the public library authorities in all disinfection and preventive measures.

Mrs. A. H. Neville made a motion that the Wisconsin Library Commission be requested to draft a bill to be introduced into the next legislature embodying the following provisions: If any member of a library board shall be absent from three successive meetings without sufficient excuse, said member shall be deemed to have resigned from said board, and a successor shall be appointed as provided by law.

The following memorial resolutions were adopted in honor of Reuben Gold Thwaites and Frank Avery Hutchins, two of the best known and most valued members of the Association.

The Wisconsin Library Association has to record the loss during the past year of two of its most widely known and valued members, Reuben Gold Thwaites and Frank Avery Hutchins.

During the quarter century and more of Dr. Thwaites' service as superintendent of the State Historical Society, he became a familiar and loved figure in all parts of the state, and his name was associated with every movement of importance for the conservation of the state's historical records and traditions, and for the recognition of its history. No service in these important interests was too small for his attention. While carrying on with punctilious care the many duties of his official position, building up one of the richest historical collections in the country, and making available from year to year a large amount of valuable material pertaining to the state, his interest was wider, and not only Wisconsin, but the country at large acknowledges its debt to his laborious research and his ability as author and editor in the fuller knowledge they have afforded of the Northwest and its pioneer leaders, of Rocky Mountain exploration and the work of the Jesuit missionaries.

Through the State Historical Society and through the Wisconsin Library Commission, of which he was for many years a member, the libraries throughout the state have benefited from Dr. Thwaites' interest in library efficiency and service, while his personal interest in the work of many libraries remains a treasured memory. We hereby record our appreciation of his distinguished services to the library profession as a whole, and in particular, of his untiring efforts in the promotion of library interests in Wisconsin, and express our deep regret that he will no longer greet us, either in our own libraries or at the meetings of this Association.

In the death of Frank Avery Hutchins, the Wisconsin Library Association lost its founder and loyal friend. Mr. Hutchins conceived the idea of the Association in 1891, the second association of the kind in America. He was its President and Secretary at various times and gave it every encouragement and support. To Mr. Hutchins, more than to any other person,

Wisconsin owes a debt of gratitude for its library development.

The Wisconsin Library Association places upon its permanent records this mark of its love for Mr. Hutchins, its appreciation of his never-to-be-forgotten spirit of idealism and self-sacrifice, and commends to the members of the Association the study and emulation of his character.

MRS. A. H. NEVILLE,
LUTIE E. STEARNS,
ELVA L. BASCOM, *Chairman.*

Resolutions expressing the appreciation of the Wisconsin Association for the splendid hospitality offered by the cities of Marinette and Menominee, and thanking all those who contributed in any way to the pleasure and success of the convention were unanimously adopted.

GERTRUDE COBB, *Secretary.*

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twentieth session of the Ohio Library Association will be held in Dayton, Oct. 6-9. The library board, the librarian and staff and the citizens will extend a hearty welcome to the library people of Ohio. Dayton offers many opportunities on the recreational side. The National Cash Register Company, the Soldiers' Home, the Wright aviation field, hills and dales, and the city itself, emerging from the flood conditions of a year ago, will make a visit to Dayton well worth while.

The association hopes to have as its guest Miss Ahern, the editor of *Public Libraries*, who returns from the war zone, where she has been in attendance upon the Book Arts Exposition at Leipzig. Miss Massee, editor of the *A. L. A. Book List*, is also expected. Prof. Richard Burton, of the University of Minnesota, is expected to give an address at the opening session, which will be followed by a reception. Many well-known librarians of the state will read and discuss papers on "Book buying and book selection," "The library and school," "Children's books," and "The library and social service." The closing address will be on "The larger life," by President Henry Churchill King, of Oberlin.

The program committee has secured the U. S. Bureau of Education exhibit in library and school material, which attracted so much attention at the American Library Association meeting last May. The autumn exhibition of local artists of the Montgomery County Art Association will be held at this time.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Illinois Library Association will be held at Springfield October 21-22.

The Illinois State Library is to be the host on this occasion, and the meetings will be held in the capitol.

The public meeting on Thursday evening will be addressed by Professor Walter Dill Scott of Northwestern University on the "Psychology of the rising generation of Americans." On Friday morning Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen will hold a story hour. Ex-president R. E. Hieronymus, now community adviser at the University of Illinois, will speak on "The library as an aid in community development," and it is hoped that Miss Florence R. Curtis will contribute to this part of the program by a talk on "Social surveys." Miss Frances Simpson will present an appreciation of the work and services to Illinois libraries of Miss Katharine L. Sharp, and a white list of periodicals will be presented for discussion and dissection by Miss Nellie E. Parham.

Three round tables will be held, one for small libraries, one for reference librarians, and the third for trustees, being the annual meeting of the Illinois Library Trustees Association.

The report of the legislative committee will be of more than passing interest, and it is hoped that it will be discussed and endorsed by the librarians present.

The headquarters have been fixed at the New Leland, where special rates have been given for this meeting.

F. K. W. DRURY, *President*.

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Iowa Library Association will be held in Marshalltown Tuesday to Thursday, October 20 to 22. Speakers from out of the state include Miss M. E. Ahern, Miss Alice Tyler, Miss Mary Massee and Mr. W. N. C. Carlton.

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Missouri Library Association will meet this year in Sedalia, and tentative dates of October 29 and 30 have been set. On account of the illness of Miss Whittier, president of the Association, Mrs. Harriet Sawyer of the St. Louis Public Library, vice-president of the Association, is assuming the duties of the president.

JESSE CUNNINGHAM, *Secretary*.

Library Schools

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA—SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Summer Library School conducted by the University of Iowa, at Iowa City, was part of the general session of the Summer School, and the students of the Library School had the advantage of attending many lectures given by various professors, both visiting and local. The dormitory, Currier Hall, made a delightful headquarters, where nearly all of the women

students of the university were in residence, and where the occasional hot day made little or no impression upon the thick walls and cool corridors.

The plan of localizing in one week most of the out-of-town speakers was tried again in the session, and proved as much of a success as ever. It is hoped that the idea may be used in other years, for during this week between twenty-five and thirty visitors came to the school, and a great deal of interest was aroused by the program. Mr. Utley was the chief speaker, on Tuesday, July 14, using as his topic, "How the community views its librarian." Miss Grace D. Rose, librarian of the Davenport Public Library, spoke on "The larger library and its community"; Miss Robinson presented the rural extension bill in Iowa, urging all present to extend their radius of influence under the provisions of this bill. Mrs. A. J. Barclay, of Boone, a trustee of the public library there and a member of the State Library Commission, spoke upon the "Effect of libraries in rural communities." The Library Club of Iowa City gave a dinner to the visiting librarians in the evening, after which Miss Robinson showed views of many of the library buildings in the state of Iowa.

Other lectures were given during the week as follows: Mr. Jacob Zan der Zee, of the Historical Library, an Oxford Rhodes scholar, spoke on "Oxford libraries"; Dr. Shambaugh, librarian of the Historical Library, told of the work of that institution, showing many of their publications; Dr. Shambaugh also gave an illustrated lecture upon the Amana colony, which the class afterwards visited; Professor Irving King, author of the books, "Education for social efficiency" and "Social aspects of education," gave suggestions for a community study; Professor Wyckoff, head of the economics department at Grinnell College, spoke on "Social work and the library"; Professor Klingaman, head of the university extension department, discussed "University extension and the library"; Mr. Dickerson, librarian of Grinnell College Library, talked upon the "College library and its community"; Mr. Johnson Brigham gave an inspiring paper on the "Librarian's attitude toward current literature"; and Miss Robinson discussed the "Library commission," "Library publicity," and told of the work in state institution libraries.

The visiting librarians and members of the school were entertained at a six-course dinner one evening by the Iowa City Library Club. This was held at the Burkley Imperial. A few members of the university faculty, the trustees of the Iowa City Public Library, and members of the club were also present, making a total

of fifty-one. Guests of honor were Mr. Utley; Mrs. Barclay, of Boone, a member of the state commission; Mrs. Loomis, of Cedar Rapids, former president of the Iowa Library Association; Miss Robinson, of Des Moines; and Miss Rose, of Davenport. The decorations were striking, consisting of a broad mass of ferns and black-eyed Susans on the T-shaped table. This note was carried out also in the place cards. On account of a lecture which was scheduled later the toasts were omitted.

RIVERSIDE PUBLIC LIBRARY SUMMER SCHOOL

The short course in library service offered by the Riverside Public Library completed a six weeks summer session August 15. The following students completed the work:

Virginia Cleaver Bacon, Portland, Ore.
Ruth Bullock, Redlands, Calif.
Clara A. Clark, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mary Royce Crawford, Pasadena, Calif.
Lynette Furley, Wichita, Kan.
Inez M. Harner, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Faye T. Kneeshaw, Escondido, Calif.
Eva Irene Ratliff, Colton, Calif.
Annie M. Taylor, Azusa, Calif.
Eva West, Greenfield, Iowa.
Lilla B. Dailey, Escondido, Calif.
Arline Davis, Orange, Calif.
Zelia Frances Webb, Calexico, Calif.
Virginia Dearborn, Riverside, Calif.
Helen Evans, Riverside, Calif.
Alberta Speer Coffin, Azusa, Calif.
Margaret R. Ingram, Kansas City, Mo.
Dorothy Daniels, Riverside, Calif.
Esther Daniels, Riverside, Calif.
Mignon Baker, Canon City, Colo.
Nellie L. Conrad, Fenton, Mich.
Carrie O. Swank, Visalia, Calif.

The names of the instructors, the program of the summer school and the general plan of instruction throughout the year is set forth in bulletin 101, published in April, 1914.

This is the last summer session of the library service school; hereafter the winter school will be the short course feature. Announcements of the winter school will be issued early in the fall.

CHAUTAUQUA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The fourteenth annual session of the Chautauqua Library School was held July 4-August 14, under the supervision of Mary E. Downey, assisted by Sabra W. Vought and Sabra A. Stevens.

The work of the regular instructors was supplemented by special lectures as follows: Mr. W. F. Yust told of reorganizing the Louisville and Rochester Public Libraries; Mrs. Evelyn Snead Barnett spoke of "The technique of the short story," illustrating with one of her own charming stories; Mrs. Earl Barnes talked on "Children's reading in the home"; Mr. Earl Barnes lectured on "Research work in American libraries;" Miss Kate Kimball addressed the class on "The Chautauqua reading course"; Mr. Ernest J.

Reece discussed "Public documents;" Prof. Vaughan McCaughey spoke on "Books related to nature study;" Mrs. Anna Sturges Duryea talked on "Peace literature;" and Mme. Haffkin-Hamburger gave an address on "Libraries in Russia." The students also attended Miss Mabel C. Bragg's story telling classes.

Miss Downey lectured daily on library organization and administration, including the American Library Association; State associations; District meetings or Institutes, Clubs and Staff meetings; Noted library workers; State Commissions; Evolution of the library; Extension in the United States; State, County, Township, and local extension; Developing a library; Reorganizing a library; Building and equipment; The trustee; The staff; Reading of the librarian; The maintenance fund; Values in library work; Supplies; Book selection and buying; Preparing books for the shelves; Care of periodicals, clippings, pictures and pamphlets; Special collections; Simplifying routine work; Work with children, schools and clubs; How to use a library; Reports and statistics.

Miss Vought gave lectures in cataloging three times a week and in classification twice a week. Each student cataloged not less than one hundred books and classified over two hundred.

Miss Stevens taught the reference course, including three periods a week, and also accessioning, shelf listing, binding and mending, loan systems, and bibliography.

Lectures were followed by practice work which was carefully revised. Opportunity was given for questions and discussion of problems relating to library experience and consultation with the instructors.

In addition to the Chautauqua Library, students have had the use of books from the New York Traveling Library for reference and practice work. On Wednesday and Friday afternoons the class made trips to Westfield, where the Patterson Library was used to further demonstrate the subjects of study. The Prendergast Library at Jamestown was also visited and the Art Metal Construction Company gave opportunity to examine library furniture and equipment.

Quarters are to be ready next year for the Library School in a new wing to be added to the Arts and Crafts Building. Students visited the book-binding department there, where Miss Nancy Byer, the instructor, explained the various forms of binding.

The students had the privilege of attending many lectures on the general program relating directly to library work, child study and literature.

Visiting librarians, trustees and others interested in library work attended special lectures and consulted in regard to library matters, making this feature a very important part of the work.

The registration included thirty-one students representing libraries of the following sixteen states: Ohio, ten; Indiana and New York, 3 each; Maryland and West Virginia, two each; Arkansas, Kansas, Kentucky, Illinois, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia and Wisconsin, one each.

MARY E. DOWNEY.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

Thirty-three students enrolled for the sixth session of the University of Michigan Summer Library School, June 29-August 21. Of these, sixteen were college graduates, six of them being graduates of the University of Michigan. Eleven had taught, some for only one semester or one year, others as long as sixteen years. Twenty-three had library experience, varying from short periods up to six years. Two of them were undergraduates in the University and four had taken other University of Michigan summer school courses. Three were assistants in the University Library and two were appointed to assistantships upon completion of the course.

There were comparatively few changes in the curriculum, but there was a larger number of illustrated lectures than in previous years. Multigraphed copies of the cataloging rules were distributed to each student, together with many directions formerly given in the class room. By this means more time was left for discussion in the class. Each cataloging problem contained two books which every student was required to catalog. The students were expected to report in class upon these books, the entries being written on the blackboard before the class and these reports forming the basis for the discussions. The work in classification brought out some new problems, including some which were brought up by new books and the newer subjects. Four lectures were given on the subject of municipal, state, and government documents. The class was quizzed on the lectures, and each member was required to bring one state or municipal, and one congressional document, and explain its use and value, handing in descriptive annotated cards. Each member of the class acquired acquaintance with all of the documents on which reports were made, which were selected for their value and importance in the small or moderate-sized library. More

than usual interest was exhibited by the class in a subject which is generally considered to be dry and tedious.

Six lectures on literature for children were given by Miss Edna Whiteman, instructor in story-telling in the Training School for Children's Librarians, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. The lectures were designed to cover the main points in book selection for children and included careful analysis of certain pieces of literature and discussion of methods of introducing and presenting different forms of literature to children. The illustrative material used was chosen to inspire appreciation for the types of literature which have the greatest influence in forming standards of selection. Among the topics considered were general principles of book selection for children, the beginnings of literary interest, books for little children, fairy tales, the development of literary interest and the hero worship period, mythology, great hero tales in world literature, poetry, fiction, travel, history, and biography.

Visits were made to the Detroit Public Library and the State Normal College Library, Ypsilanti.

T. W. KOCH.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
SUMMER SESSION

A six weeks' course was offered for librarians and assistants from Wisconsin libraries August 4 to September 11. This paralleled the instruction given to the entering class in the legislative reference course. Sixteen were in attendance for the full course.

The subjects offered included all phases of library work, with special emphasis on the technical side; the work was in charge of the regular faculty of the school.

Miss Carpenter entertained the faculty and students at her home upon the first Friday, affording an opportunity for the class to become better acquainted. The faculty planned a picnic, always an annual event, for the students and it was held at Turvillwood. The class in turn entertained the faculty on the last Saturday of the session. Clever jokes and "grinds" made a jolly time for all. As a mark of their appreciation the students presented to the school a dozen and a half sherbet glasses.

The students enjoyed Miss Stearns's lecture to them on "Library progress during a quarter century." Miss Abbie Carter Goodloe, the author, who is spending the summer in Madison, spoke informally to the class on "Experiences in Mexico." Following her lecture punch was served and the class gift christened.

ALUMNI NOTES

Ella V. Ryan, 1907, is now first assistant in the document department of the Wisconsin Historical Library.

Edwina Casey, legislative reference course, 1909, who has been connected with the Kansas State Library, has accepted a similar position in charge of the Illinois Legislative Reference Bureau.

Angie Messer, 1909, spent the summer in Europe.

Gretchen Flower, 1910, has resigned her position in the Kansas State Normal School and will organize the library of the Presbyterian College, Emporia, Kansas.

Corina Kittelson, 1910, has been made state librarian of Colorado, beginning September 1. Since April 15 she has been acting as special cataloguer in the State Library, Denver. Her appointment was made under the state civil service.

Sarah V. Lewis, 1911, becomes librarian of the Homewood branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, October 1, resigning the librarianship of the Allentown (Pa.) Public Library.

Beulah Mumm, 1911, passed the examinations for county library positions in California and was appointed August 1 librarian of the Glenn County Free Library, Willows.

Pearle Glazier, 1912, was married August 5 to Mr. John L. Miller, Rawlins, Wyo. She has been librarian at Hampton, Iowa, since graduation.

Helen Pfeiffer, 1912, is now librarian for the Sears, Roebuck Co., Chicago, succeeding Althea Warren, 1911, who resigned in June.

Marion E. Potts, 1912, has been appointed package librarian of the Extension Division of the University of Texas, Austin.

Marion E. Frederickson, 1913, has been elected librarian of the Delavan (Wis.) Public Library.

Nora Beust, 1913, who took the training course for children's librarians at Cleveland, has been made children's librarian in one of the Cleveland branch libraries.

Alice M. Emmons, 1914, who had a temporary position in the East Orange (N. J.) Public Library during the summer, has been permanently elected branch librarian.

Verna M. Evans, 1914, assumed the librarianship of the Elwood (Ind.) Public Library on September 15.

Doris M. Hanson, 1914, has received an appointment in the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library. She will be librarian of the West End branch, beginning October 1.

Agnes King, 1914, has received an appointment as assistant in the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia.

Glenn P. Turner and Jennie W. McMullin, both students in the legislative reference course, 1914, were married September 10.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The following twenty-three students received diplomas from the school in June, 1914:

Mabel Louise Abbott, Minnesota.
Katharine M. Christopher, Michigan.
Alta B. Claflin, Ohio.
Azalea Clizbee, Brooklyn Borough, N. Y. C.
Lettie Lucile Davis, New Jersey.
Frederick Goodell, Michigan.
Minerva Grimm, New York City.
Anna Marie Hardy, Nebraska.
Elizabeth A. Hazeltine, Massachusetts.
Dorothy G. Hoyt, Michigan.
Mary Ethel Jameson, Michigan.
Florence D. Johnston, Iowa.
Ida W. Lentilhon, Queens Borough, N. Y. C.
Metta Ryman Ludey, New Jersey.
Keyes D. Metcalf, Ohio.
Louise Millmore, New York City.
Amy C. Osborn, New York.
Martha C. Pritchard, Rhode Island.
Forrest B. Spaulding, Brooklyn Borough, N. Y. C.
Marion P. Watson, New Jersey.
Enid M. Weidinger, New Jersey.
Marjorie L. Wilson, Iowa.
Gladys Young, Iowa.

All but one have taken or continued to hold library positions, thirteen in the New York Public Library, one each in Minneapolis, Cleveland, East Orange, Cedar Rapids, Bloomfield (N. J.), White Plains (N. Y.), Far Rockaway, and two in New York City. The remaining member of the class became Mrs. Fayette Andrus Cook in June, 1914, and retired from regular library work.

The thirty-six students receiving certificates for the first year or general course, were as follows:

May E. Baillet, New Jersey.
Rachel H. Beall, New York City.
Elizabeth V. Briggs, Michigan.
Jessie Callan, Pennsylvania.
Mabel Cooper, Oregon.
May V. Crenshaw, Virginia.
Alma D. Custead, Pennsylvania.
Francis J. Dolezal, Missouri.
Katharine Easeltyn, New York State.
Italia E. Evans, Indiana.
Agnes Fleming, Iowa.
Florence E. Foshay, New York State.
Beatrice M. Freer, New York State.
Marietta Fuller, Brooklyn Borough, N. Y. C.
Edith H. Roswell Hawley, Connecticut.
Dollie B. Hepburn, New Jersey.
Marjorie H. Holmes, Alabama.
Frances Kaercher, Pennsylvania.
Rose Kahan, Washington.
Elizabeth Kamenetzky, New Jersey.
Alexandra McKechnie, Canada.
George S. Maynard, Massachusetts.
Katharine Maynard, Massachusetts.
Dorothy P. Miller, New York State.
Mary L. Osborn, New York State.
Dorothy N. Rogers, Minnesota.
Alice F. Rupp, New York State.
Irene E. Smith, Oregon.
Rachel N. T. Stone, Connecticut.
Allan W. Rorudd, Finland.
Mignon R. Tyler, New Jersey.
Sophie A. Udin, Pennsylvania.
Mary I. Weadock, Michigan.

Elizabeth T. Williams, Connecticut.
Mary E. Winslow, Vermont.
Frances R. Young, Florida.

Of those not returning for the senior year, one has been appointed in each of the following libraries: Braddock, Pa.; Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Kingston, N. Y.; Montgomery, Ala.; Calgary, Alberta. Two seniors will occupy positions in Patchogue, L. I., and New Rochelle, coming into town for school work two mornings a week. The remaining seniors will probably hold positions in the New York Public Library during the year.

The entering class of the coming year numbers thirty-nine, with possible additions, the senior class thirty-four, with one or two possible withdrawals. The total enrollment represents twenty states, the District of Columbia, Canada, China, and Finland. Colleges and universities represented by their graduates are Barnard, Boone (China), Cornell, Harvard, Helsingfors, Johns Hopkins, Penn (Iowa), New Rochelle, Smith, Western Reserve, and the universities of Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, Vermont and Washington. State normal schools of California, New York, Ontario, and Wisconsin are also represented by graduates.

Preliminary practice for students without library experience began September 14, the school opening for term work September 28.

Miss Newberry (1913) and Miss Greene, (junior, 1913) conducted courses and gave lectures at normal schools and teachers' institutes in Michigan during the summer.

One graduate and three junior students were caught on the Continent by the announcement of war, but contrived to get out of the danger zone without much difficulty.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The summer library class met from July 6 to August 14, with an enrolment of forty-one students. New England sent the largest number, and Ohio, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Toronto, were also represented.

Miss Harriet R. Peck, librarian of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Library, Troy, N. Y., was in charge for the first three weeks, and Miss Florence Blunt, of the Haverhill Public Library, for the last three. The children's course was conducted by Mrs. E. S. Root, of the Providence Public Library.

Besides the lecturers previously announced the class had the pleasure of hearing Miss Caroline M. Underhill, of the Utica Public Library, Miss Elva S. Gardner, of the Providence Public Library, and Miss Jane Crissey, of the Troy (N. Y.) Public Library, who

gave a practical demonstration of book mending.

An important part of the work was the visiting of libraries. Somerville and the North End branch of the Boston Public Library were among those visited.

The college year opened September 23, entrance examinations having been given September 12-19.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Recent appointments include the following:

Helen Carleton, 1914, librarian, Public Library, Dickinson, N. D.

Anna R. Foster, assistant librarian, Swarthmore College Library.

Esther C. Johnson, librarian, Heermance Memorial Library, Coxsackie, N. Y.

Ethel Kellar, children's librarian, Public Library, Fort Worth, Texas.

Margaret Kneil, 1914, high school librarian, Olean, N. Y.

Lillian Nisbet, 1914, assistant, Public Library of Cincinnati.

Mary McCarthy, 1914, assistant, Library of Landscape Architecture, Harvard University.

Edith Newcomet, 1914, assistant, Brownsville branch, Brooklyn Public Library.

Edith Phail, librarian for the National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio.

Iona Randall, 1914, assistant, Clark University Library.

Margaret Watkins, librarian, Social Service Library, Boston.

Louise Hoxie spent August cataloging in the Ashfield (Mass.) Public Library, under the Massachusetts Free Library Commission.

Helen Smith, 1914, substituted in the Harvard Medical School Library.

Edith Fitch, 1906-07, has resigned from the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to become librarian of the Lenox Library Association, Lenox, Mass.

Elizabeth Knapp, 1903-04, has resigned from the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to become supervisor of children's work in the Detroit Public Library.

Cornelia Barnes resigned from the Denver Public Library in May, to accept a cataloger's position in the United States National Museum, Washington.

Marion Lovis, 1909, resigned as the librarian of the Somerville (Mass.) High School to accept a similar position in Tacoma, Wash.

Eva Malone resigned the librarianship of Meredith College to go to the Trinity College Library, Durham, N. C.

Josephine Hargrave resigned from the Public Library of Dickinson, N. D., to become librarian of her Alma Mater, Ripon College.

Dorothy Hopkins, 1911, who during the summer was engaged in story-telling to groups of children visiting the Boston Art Museum, in behalf of the Playground Association, has accepted a position as assistant in the Radcliffe College Library.

Alice Gertrude Kendall, 1910, was married August 15, to Mr. James McKeen Lewis.

J. R. DONNELLY, *Director*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S
LIBRARIANS

The members of the class of 1915 have received the following appointments:

Mary Banes—Children's librarian, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.

Alice Pauline Burgess—Assistant children's librarian, New York Public Library, New York City.

Margaret Baxter Carnegie—Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Dorothy Virginia Forbes—Children's librarian, New York Public Library, New York City.

Celia Florence Frost—Children's librarian, Public Library, Minneapolis, Minn.

Mary Elizabeth Fuller—Children's librarian, Public Library, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Grace Nellie Gilleland—Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Alice Rowan Douglas Gillim—Children's librarian, Public Library, Cincinnati.

Mary Benton Harris—Children's librarian, Public Library, Carnegie, Pa.

Edith Irene Groat—Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Mary Hughes—Children's librarian, Public Library, Victoria, B. C.

Veronica Somerville Hutchinson—Assistant children's librarian, Public Library, Cleveland.

Helen Edith McCracken—Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Virginia McMaster—Children's librarian, Public Library, Portland, Ore.

Helen Martin—Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Helen Margaret Martin—Children's librarian, Public Library, Cincinnati.

Mary Robinson Moorhead—Children's librarian, Public Library, Detroit.

Marjorie McCandless Morrow—Children's librarian, Public Library, Duluth.

Mary Caroline Pillow—Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Vera Julia Prout—Children's librarian, Public Library, Detroit.

Mary D. Rains—Children's librarian, Public Library, Mason City, Iowa.

Muriel Rose Samson—Children's librarian, New York Public Library, New York City.

Martha Josephine Sands—Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Jessie Gay Van Cleave—Assistant children's librarian, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

The entrance examination to fill vacancies occurring in the entering class was held September first.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Miss Frances Pillow Gray, 1914, was married to Mr. Samuel Dunlap Everhart, Jr., September 3, 1914.

Miss Helen Beardsley, 1913, was married to Mr. Percy Scott Hazlett September 8, 1914.

Miss Emily Adele Beale, special student, 1903-1904, was married to Mr. James M. Lambing September 7, 1914.

Miss Effie L. Power, class of 1904, formerly supervisor of children's work, St. Louis Public Library, has been appointed supervisor of work with schools, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. Miss Power begins her new work October 1.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Director*.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY
SCIENCE

The School opened September 16 with a class which it was pre-determined to limit strictly to twenty-five members. These are:

Mary Taft Atwater, Boston, Mass.

Carson Brevoort, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ethel Seymour Brown, Cincinnati, O. Assistant, Public Library, Cincinnati, O.

Myra Whitney Buell, St. Paul, Minn. Assistant, Public Library, St. Paul, Minn.

Estelle May Campbell, El Paso, Texas. Assistant, Public Library, El Paso, Texas.

Portia Maja Conkling, Regina, Canada. Assistant, Public Library, Regina, Canada.

Inger Helene Garde, Denmark. Assistant, Industriforeningens Bibliotek, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Esher Albertina Giblin, Utica, N. Y. Summons College, 1912-14.

Florence Irwin Griffith, West Chester, Pa. Graduate, State Normal School, West Chester.

Janet Elizabeth Gump, Everett, Pa. Assistant, Juniata College Library.

Helen Mary Heezen, Muscatine, Iowa. University of Wisconsin, A. M., 1912.

Janet Elizabeth Hileman, Kittanning, Pa. Packer Institute, Brooklyn.

Ruth Sydney Hull, Millersville, Pa. Graduate State Normal School, Millersville.

Mildred Gould Lovell, Fall River, Mass. Graduate, Bradford Academy.

Mary Mildred MacCarthy, Waterville, Kansas. Kansas State University, A. B., 1914.

Edith Meserole McWilliams, New York City. Graduate, Ely School.

Mildred Maynard, Williamsport, Pa.

Grace Bushnell Morgan, Avondale, Cincinnati, O. University of Cincinnati, 1911-13. Assistant, Cincinnati Public Library.

Helen Harrison Morgan, Avondale, Cincinnati, O. Assistant, Cincinnati Public Library.

Anna May Neubauer, Millersville, Pa. Graduate, State Normal School, Millersville.

Lillian Pendleton Nichols, Northampton, Mass.

Alice Elizabeth Ogden, Summit, N. J.

Gladys Elizabeth Schummers, Fairport, N. Y. Sweet Briar College, 1911-14.

Antoinette W. Van Clee, Jersey City, N. J.

There are seven students from Pennsylvania, four from New York State, three each from Massachusetts and Ohio, two from New Jersey, and one each from Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Texas, Canada, and Denmark. Eight members of the class have come to the school from library positions, and six others have had library experience. Eight of them taught and three have had business experience.

ALUMNI NOTES

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Miss Rhoda C. Shepard, 1907, to Mr. Victor J. Whitlock on July 8.

We learn with great regret of the death of Miss Helen M. Davis, 1910. Miss Davis was an assistant in the library at Portland, Oregon,

from her graduation until November, 1912, when she was made librarian of the Public Library at Franklin, Indiana. She entered upon her work in Franklin with great enthusiasm, and during the year and a half of her librarianship she did a strong and constructive piece of work.

Miss Madalene F. Dow, 1914, has been in the catalog department of Columbia University during the summer.

Miss Kate A. Goodrich, 1914, has been appointed assistant in the catalog department of the Queens Borough Public Library.

Miss Sarah Greer and Miss Edith I. Wright, 1914, have both been appointed to the reference catalog division of the New York Public Library.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-Director*.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL ALUMNI NOTES

Graduates and former students of the School have been appointed to positions as follows:

Mary H. Clark, 1902-03, cataloger of the library of the George B. Carpenter estate, at Park Ridge, Illinois, during the month of August; beginning in September cataloger in the Newberry Library, Chicago.

Catherine S. Oaks, B. L. S. 1913, assistant cataloger, Miami University Library, Oxford, Ohio.

Marguerite Mitchell, 1911-13, assistant in the Ohio State University Library, Columbus.

Elizabeth H. Cass, B. L. S. 1913, assistant in the Western Reserve University Library School.

Edith H. Morgan, 1912-13, librarian of the State Normal School, Gunnison, Colorado.

Eugenia Allin, B. L. S. 1903, librarian of the James Millikin University, Decatur, Illinois.

Fanny W. Hill, 1913-14, temporary assistant in the Classical Seminar, University of Illinois.

George H. Roach, 1913-14, assistant in the Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis.

Grace Smith, 1913-14, cataloger, University of Oklahoma.

Cena Sprague, 1913-14, assistant in the Iowa State University Library, Iowa City.

Leila B. Wilcox, 1913-14, librarian of the Franklin (Ind.) Public Library.

Grace Barnes, 1913-14, temporary cataloger during the summer at the University of Illinois Library.

Ethyl Blum, 1913-14, cataloger for the Illinois State Historical Library at Springfield.

Agnes Cole, B. L. S. 1901, cataloger, State Library, Salem, Ore.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director*.

CLEVELAND TRAINING CLASS FOR LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

The class of 1913-1914 of the Cleveland Public Library Training Class for Library Work with Children finished the year with ten members, one student, Miss Mary Randell, having dropped out Feb. 1, to take a position in the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Library. The entire class were asked to stay on as assistants in the Cleveland Public Library; seven accepted and were given positions as follows: Branch librarians, Charlotte Fairchild, Helen Starr; children's librarians, Mary Hoover, Anna Klumb, Annabel Porter; school librarians, Gladys Cole; first assistant and children's librarian, Jane Brown. Positions accepted in other libraries were as follows: Nora Beust, assistant, La Crosse Normal School Library; Sarah Caldwell, children's librarian, New York Public Library; Adeline Cartwright, Toronto Public Library.

The class of 1914-1915 opened Sept. 15 with thirteen students from nine states. Eight of this number are library school graduates; the remaining five have each had several years' experience in library work. Five of the students have college degrees, and two have had one year of college work. Five colleges are represented; four library schools—Pratt, Simmons, Drexel and Western Reserve; and the thirty-two years of library experience totaled by the class of thirteen was gained in seven different libraries—Buffalo, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Gary (Ind.), and Cleveland Public Libraries—Bryn Athyn (Pa.) Academy Library and the Mercantile Library of Cincinnati.

The students' names and credentials are as follows:

Brown, Helen Clare, Covington, Ky., Mercantile Library, Cincinnati, 1910-13.

Fowler, Maude Woodward, Franklin, N. H., Pratt, 1914.

Gibson, Anna Ashton, Gary, Ind., Gary Public Library, 1910-13; Cleveland Public Library, 1913-14.

Greenmeyer, Helen Loretta, Cleveland, Ohio, Western Reserve University Library School, 1912; Cleveland Public Library, 1910-14.

McConnell, Josephine, Lakewood, Ohio, Western Reserve University Library School, 1914.

MacMahon, Joyce, Indianapolis, Ind., Indianapolis Public Library, 1908-14.

Potter, Margaret A., Sharon, Mass., Simmons, 1914.

Shaffer, Clara Louise, Cleveland, Ohio, Western Reserve University Library School, 1914; Cleveland Public Library, 1910-13.

Smith, Alice Mildred, Stillwater, N. Y., Western Reserve University Library School, 1914; Buffalo Public Library, 1907-09; Cleveland Public Library, January-June, 1913.

Somerville, Evelyn, Aliceville, Ala., Drexel, 1914.

Stenley, Laura, St. Louis, Mo., Simmons, 1913; St. Louis Public Library, 1912-14.

Stroh, Cornelia Elizabeth, Bryn Athyn, Pa., Bryn Athyn Academy Library, 1907-14.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Western Reserve Library School announces an open course on the "Public library and

community welfare," including lectures on other subjects, during February, March and April, 1915. The course will be open to librarians who have had library school training, or who can submit to the dean and director of the school a record of several years of acceptable library experience.

The course in the "Public library and community welfare" is a part of the regular work of the school, but special students will be admitted for it who, out of actual experience, have felt the need for a study of some of the human problems of library work, which are presented by present civic and social conditions, and which are being met by the Cleveland Public Library and by many humane organizations in Cleveland which are united in the Cleveland Federation of Charity and Philanthropy. Lectures on "Library administration," by Mr. W. H. Brett, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, and Miss Linda A. Eastman, the vice-librarian, and a study of the branches of the Cleveland Library system will be a most important part of this open course. There will also be lectures during this period by other well-known librarians on some of the larger aspects of library work which will be announced later. The series of lectures by Professor A. S. Root, of Oberlin College, on "The history of the printed book," will be given during this period, and also the series by Miss Gertrude Stiles on "Bookbinding and book repair."

For specific information regarding this short course, the conditions of admission, tuition, etc., write to the director, Alice S. Tyler.

LIBRARY EXTENSION COURSE AT COLUMBIA

Columbia University, Department of Extension Teaching, offers evening courses beginning September 24 in Library administration, Bibliography and reference, Cataloging and classification, and Indexing, filing and cataloging as applied in business.

For complete statement of courses write to the Secretary of the University for the extension teaching announcement.

Librarians

BOLLES, Marion P., Pratt 1911, has been made assistant in the New York Public Library.

BROOMELL, Elynn C., New York State Library School, 1913-14, has been appointed assistant in the Lewis Institute branch of the Chicago Public Library.

BURNS, S. Helen, Drexel 1914, has been appointed assistant in the library of Bryn Mawr College.

CALDWELL, Sarah P., Pratt 1913, has been made children's librarian in one of the branches of the New York Public Library.

CHRISTIANSEN, Bolette L., New York State Library School, 1912-13, has been engaged as assistant in the library of the University of Christiania, Norway.

DINGMAN, Annie P., has resigned from the cataloging department of the Yale University Library to accept the position as head of the foreign language department of the Cleveland Public Library.

EUSTIS, Annita, has been appointed librarian of the Birmingham (Ala.) High School Library to succeed Miss Sara Bruce.

FURBECK, Mary E., New York State Library School, 1913-14, who went to the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., as summer assistant, will remain as a regular assistant for the coming year.

GOODELL, Frederick, librarian in charge of the Seward Park branch of the New York Public Library, was married, Aug. 27, to Miss Martha Lonyo, of the Detroit Public Library. Mrs. Goodell was a member of the Detroit Library staff for four years, and Mr. Goodell came to New York from the same institution two years ago. Mr. Goodell is a graduate of the Library School of the New York Public Library in the class of 1914. In connection with his work there, he spent some time in the documents division of the reference department, leaving that work to become librarian of the Hamilton Fish Park branch, a position he held until his transfer to Seward Park on Jan. 1 of this year.

Goss, Harriet, for nearly eight years chief librarian of the Carnegie Public Library in East Liverpool, O., has tendered her resignation to take effect Oct. 1. Miss Goss will become first assistant in the library at Lake Erie College, in Painesville, O., of which institution she is a graduate.

GREEN, Mr. Samuel S., of Worcester, was not among those caught in Europe, as stated in the September JOURNAL. It was his intention to sail for Liverpool Aug. 15 and to return Sept. 8, but as the date of sailing drew near affairs were so unsettled that he gave up his tickets.

HANSON, Doris M., of Ysleta, Texas, a graduate of the Wisconsin Library School 1914, has been appointed librarian of the West End branch of the Birmingham Public Library to succeed Miss Louise Roberts, who

has been granted a leave of absence to attend the Carnegie Library School at Atlanta.

HEALY, Alice M., has been appointed chief of the catalog department of the San Francisco Public Library, to succeed Miss Mary E. Hyde.

HENLEY, Lillian, formerly with the Legislative Reference Library, Indianapolis, Ind., joins the staff of the H. W. Wilson Company, Oct. 1. She will take charge of the Public Affairs Index and the Public Affairs Information Service, which the Wilson Company has taken over from the Indiana Bureau of Legislative Information.

MERCER, Martha, for twenty-four years librarian of the Mansfield (O.) Public Library, has resigned because of ill health. The resignation has been reluctantly accepted by the library board, and Miss Helen Fox, who has been first assistant for several years, has been appointed librarian. When Miss Mercer took charge of the library it was located in the Memorial building and contained only a small collection of books. Eleven years ago, when its quarters became too cramped for further use, Miss Mansfield was able to get a Carnegie grant of \$35,000 for a new building. This was supplemented by an additional grant of \$2,000 for equipment. The library now has a collection of 20,000 volumes and a circulation of 75,000 volumes a year. Through Miss Mercer's efforts branch libraries have been established throughout Richland county. Miss Mercer was one of the twelve organizers of the Ohio Library Association, which now has a membership of 500, and she was its secretary for two years.

MOORE, David R., librarian of the public library in Berkeley, Cal., died on May 27 in that city, after a brief illness. Mr. Moore became librarian of the Holmes Library in Berkeley in 1893, soon after it was founded. In 1895 the Holmes Library became the Berkeley Public Library, with Mr. Moore still as librarian. He is therefore the only librarian the Berkeley Public Library has ever known, and it became his very life. It has grown in his hands into a particularly fine, well-balanced institution. Mr. Moore was always kindly and considerate, and while conservative, was quick to respond to any new call upon the library resources. He will be greatly missed in the community, and particularly by the library staff, and his place will be difficult to fill.

ROBBINS, Mary E., formerly the head of the Simmons College Library School, will join the staff of the H. W. Wilson Company, Oct. 1.

SCRIPTURE, Bessie B., New York State Library School, 1912-13, has resigned her position as reference assistant at Columbia University Library to become reference librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library.

SMITH, Louise, formerly of Seattle and a graduate of the University of Washington, has been appointed librarian of the Lincoln High School at Tacoma, Wash.

STEARNS, Lutie, who has been head of the traveling library department of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission since its establishment seventeen years ago, has resigned, her resignation to take effect Oct. 1. Miss Stearns has given up her library position to enter the lecture field. While giving up the responsibility of a department, she will continue her connection with the commission as official lecturer, as for many years past. While chief of the traveling library department of the commission, she aided in establishing 150 free public libraries and over 1,400 traveling libraries, including fourteen county systems.

STRANGE, Joanna Gleed, reference librarian of the Detroit Public Library, has resigned. After October Miss Strange will be connected with the Anti-Capital Punishment Society of New York, with headquarters at 440 Fourth avenue, New York City.

THOMPSON, Elizabeth H., New York State Library School, 1911-12, joined the staff of the New York State Library as reference assistant on September 1. Miss Thompson will also continue her studies in the State Library School.

THOMPSON, Nancy I., Pratt 1912, has resigned from the librarianship of the Public Library of Bernardsville to accept the librarianship of the Newark State Normal School.

VAILE, Lucretia, New York State Library School, 1914, has been appointed assistant reference librarian of the Denver Public Library.

VER NOOY, Winifred, New York State Library School, '15, spent the month of July as loan desk assistant at the University of Chicago Library.

WINSHIP, Vera L., New York State Library School, 1913-14, has been appointed assistant in the catalog and reference departments of the Cincinnati Public Library.

WITT, Mrs. Edgar E., for six years librarian at Baylor University, Waco, Tex., has resigned. She is succeeded by W. P. Lewis, former librarian of the Albany (N. Y.) Y. M. C. A. Mrs. Witt had planned to go abroad this year, but her European tour has been postponed for a year on account of the war.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MAINE

The dates and places of the meetings for librarians and others interested in the work of public libraries to be held under the auspices of the Maine Library Commission have been announced as follows: Biddeford, Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 5 and 6; Auburn, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 7 and 8; Waterville, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 9 and 10; Dover, Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 12 and 13; Bangor, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 14 and 15. Meetings will be held on the first day in each place at 9.30 a.m. and at 2 and 7.30 p.m., and on the second day in each place at 9.30 a.m., giving each of the cities visited the benefit of four sessions. These meetings will be under the direction of Miss Belle Holcombe Johnson of Hartford, Ct., a well known library worker. The evening meeting at each place will be especially for students and teachers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Newton. The Public Library has been bequeathed \$2000 by John A. Gale of Brookline, Mass., who was killed in an automobile accident in August.

VERMONT

Through the activity of the literature and library extension committee of the Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs, the State Library Commission has received two gifts amounting to \$40.75 with which, at the request of the givers, the commission has bought two school libraries, for use particularly in district schools.

MASSACHUSETTS

Ashfield. The Milo M. Belding Memorial Library, presented to his native town by the silk manufacturer, was dedicated Aug. 29. The building is of gray marble with interior finish of quartered oak, and stands on the Main street, surrounded by a fine lawn. The Ashfield Library was started ninety years ago in a private house, and migrated from house to house and shop to shop until it was given a room in the Field Memorial hall in 1889, where it rested until it was moved to the town hall in 1908. From this home it has been moved to its new building.

Chelsea P. L. Medora J. Simpson, lbn. (44th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions, 1395; total, 15,313. Circulation 88,077. New registration, 1035.

Leyden. A feature of the Old Home Day celebration Sept. 7 was the dedication of the Robertson Memorial Library. Ground for the new library, which has previously occupied quarters in the town hall, was given by A. J. Shattuck, and the building erected by James Robertson in memory of his parents. It is a one-story structure, painted gray with white trimmings, and contains one room 16 x 24 feet.

Waltham P. L. Orlando C. Davis, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Jan. 31, 1914.) Accessions 2096; total 40,543. Circulation 117,954. Registration 8107, about 23 per cent. of population.

Waltham. Plans for the new library have been approved by the commissioners and the trustees. The drawings call for a three-story fireproof building 122 x 114 feet, set in the middle of the lot and surrounded by lawns and shrubs. The style is colonial, executed in brick and stone trimmings.

Worthington. Ground was broken for the new library building in August. Men came from all parts of the town with their teams to take part in the work, and the "ground breaking" day was made a gala occasion. The workers brought their lunches, and coffee was served by a committee. There were short talks by men who have been active in promoting the work, and plans for the new library were shown and discussed.

RHODE ISLAND

Newport. The People's Library was moved in July from its former home on Thames street to its new quarters in the King homestead in Aquidneck park. The homestead was a gift to the city from George Gordon King. The original plan of the house lent itself excellently to library purposes, and the general arrangement of the rooms has been kept. The most difficult part of the alteration was the arrangement of the large stack room. This room is 54 feet in length, with an average width of 24 feet, and forms an uninterrupted open space from the first floor to the roof, which will accommodate four floors of library stacks having a capacity of 100,000 volumes. To arrange this large space the old floors, partitions and walls were completely removed, a new fireproof concrete floor put in and supported upon steel beams and columns, and a new fireproof ceiling hung from steel girders. The doors from the hallway to the stack room are also protected by sliding fireproof doors.

Providence. Mrs. Josephine Angier Binney of Providence and Newport, who died some time ago at Newport, has left the sum of \$10,000 to the Providence Public Library.

Providence. The Public Library has on view an exhibit apropos of the 150th anniversary celebration of the founding of Brown University in October. Besides an exhibit relating to the nine successive presidents of the university, there is an interesting showing as to the six colleges which were already in existence in the American colonies when Rhode Island College (now Brown University), opened its doors in 1764. These are Harvard (1636), William and Mary (1693), Yale (1701), Princeton (1746), University of Pennsylvania (1749), and Columbia (1760).

CONNECTICUT

Hartford. The 70,000 volumes in Trinity College Library were moved into Williams Hall, the new library and administration building, in the summer. The books were dusted, packed in boxes, and carried to the new building. The work of shifting them consumed about three weeks. With the addition of Williams Hall to the main building, composed of Jarvis Hall, Northam Towers, and Seabury Hall, Trinity College has one of the longest buildings of any college in the country, as it has now a frontage of over 700 feet. Over the main entrance of the new library building a picture of Bishop John Williams has been cut. Bishop Williams was the fourth president of the college, serving in that capacity from 1848 to 1853. He was a trustee of the college from 1848 until his death in 1899. The hall has been added to the north end of the main building. It will contain the administrative offices of the college on the ground floor. The reading room occupies the upper part of the entire east wing. It is about 34 feet wide by 80 feet long, with a timber roof constructed with open trusses in heavy oak. The floor space of the reading room is entirely unobstructed, the walls being lined with books subject to the greatest demand, to a height of eight feet from the floor just above which are the sills of the large windows. Direct communication is had with the stack room which extends in a northerly direction prolonging the line of the main building; between the stack and reading room, adjoining the passageway connecting the two, is the librarian's office commanding the entire situation.

Waterbury. Bronson L. Helen Sperry, lbn. (44th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions 8915; total 94,806. Circulation 257,121. Receipts

\$32,416.10; expenditures \$31,584.71, including \$12,387.51 for salaries, \$5144.18 for books, \$1,109.65 for binding, and \$430.85 for periodicals.

A table shows that the circulation of the library increased from 92,154 in 1902 to 228,353 in 1912, a gain of 147.1 per cent. During the same time the cost of maintenance and operation per thousand of circulation decreased \$41.53 or 30.4 per cent, dropping from \$136.23 in 1902 to \$94.70 in 1912. The cost of operation and maintenance in 1912 was \$21,626 as compared with \$12,555 in 1902, an increase of \$9071, or 72.2 per cent.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Falconer. The public library formerly maintained by the Y. M. C. A. has been discontinued and its books transferred to the new Falconer Public Library.

Jamestown. James Prendergast F. L. Lucia Tiffany Henderson, lbn. (23d annual rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1914.) Accessions 1038. Circulation 78,508. Registration 10,808.

New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Cluff Bjorneseth of Bergen, Norway, have sent a Christmas gift to the children of New York. It is a collection of children's books and tales from Norway, and it has been put in the children's room at the main building. Last year, when Mr. and Mrs. Bjorneseth were in New York, they visited the library and were much impressed with the children's room, and on their return to Norway they immediately set about making this collection of books, tales, music and pictures which the children of their land know and love.

Rochester. The new Monroe branch of the public library was opened Monday, Sept. 21.

Saratoga Springs. At a meeting of the board of education Sept. 14, the abolition of the Public Library and the distribution of its books among the schools, was recommended. The matter was referred to the library committee with power.

Troy P. L. Mary L. Davis, lbn. (79th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions 1972; total 48,852. Circulation 103,267. New registration 2415; total 10,374. Receipts \$19,929.40; expenditures \$19,883.78, including \$6892.84 for salaries, \$819.96 for binding, \$1057.16 for books, and \$218.57 for periodicals.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia F. L. John Thomson, lbn. (18th annual rpt.—1913.) Total number of vol-

umes 443,121, in addition to 200,271 pamphlets. Circulation 2,296,368. Registration 149,735. Receipts \$315,359.51; expenditures \$284,703.79.

Numerous efforts have been made to bring about the commencement of the new main library building, but without practical result. The first annual apprentice class, composed of ten members, completed its course in April and a second started with fifteen members in November, a date which will be changed to Sept. 15 this year. The most satisfactory result of the year's work with children has been the increased interest shown by public school teachers in the resources and methods of the children's room, while at the 432 regular story hours 34,974 children were present.

MARYLAND

Frederick. The Frederick County Free Library, which was opened May 22 with 1400 books, is meeting with appreciation and support. The \$2000 with which the library was established was raised by the Civic Club between fall of 1913 and April 1914. A Library Association has been formed, with county as well as city members, and after the first year this will support the library. Since opening over 700 people have registered, representing 17 places in the county, and the second month's circulation was 2934. Ten rural schools are using the library, and it is expected that three county branches will be opened in October. It is not known whether the Artz bequest (noted in the July number of the JOURNAL) will be applied to this library or not, and in any case it will not be available during the lifetime of Miss Artz.

Princess Anne. The Public Library has been moved into its new building in the old station of the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk railroad. When the railroad built its new station the old building was given to the library, and after refitting it is found well adapted to its new use.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. A training class for persons who wish to obtain positions in the Public Library will be organized at the library on November 1. Entrance examinations for those who wish to join the class will be held about the middle of October. The course of training will continue seven months, from November 1 to May 31, and all who complete the course satisfactorily will be placed on the library's eligible list, from which all vacancies are filled. Applicants for admission to the class must be in good health and between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five, and must have had at least a high school education or its equivalent.

The South

GEORGIA

Following the passage by the legislature of a bill providing for the establishment and maintenance of a legislative reference department in the State Library, much preliminary work is going forward in the library toward making the new department an actuality at an early date. Although carrying the small appropriation of only \$1200 annually, the legislative reference bill is one of the most progressive measures passed by the last legislature. Miss Ella May Thornton, who has been assistant in the State Library since 1909 and has made a special study of legislative reference work, will be directly in charge of the legislative reference department under the supervision and direction of Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb, state librarian.

Atlanta. Miss Katharine H. Wootten, of the Carnegie Library, has joined the citizens of Fulton county in requesting the board of county commissioners to make an annual appropriation of \$5000 for the maintenance of the library. The appropriation would make it possible to extend the library service throughout the county. The matter has been referred to the finance committee and will probably be acted upon definitely at next month's meeting of the board.

KENTUCKY

Hopkinsville. The books of the old public library have been moved to the new Carnegie Library on Liberty street. Miss Virginia Lipscomb will be librarian.

Stanford. A new free public library is to be opened at Stanford.

TENNESSEE

In Tennessee the state duplicates any amount between \$10 and \$40 raised by any community for school libraries.

Memphis. The fourth branch of the Cossitt Library in Memphis is to be opened at an early date by C. D. Johnston, librarian. The new branch will be at the corner of McLemore avenue and Latham street. In addition to the new branch for the white people a new branch has been opened for the negroes at the Howe Institute. Cecelia Yerby, who has just completed a two years' course of training in library work at Louisville, Ky., will have charge of the branch at Howe Institute.

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson. It is expected to have the new Carnegie Library open about Nov. 1, though the exact date is not yet announced. Mrs. E. M. Porter will be the librarian.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans. Work on the branch library for negroes has begun, and it will probably be completed this fall. The cost will be about \$25,000.

Central West

MICHIGAN

Detroit. Ground probably will be broken for Detroit's new million-dollar library on Woodward avenue about Oct. 15, according to the *Detroit Journal*. The houses to be torn down, together with the land which they occupy, cost the library board \$222,431.63.

Port Hudson. The North End branch of the city public library is nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy about October 1. The entrance hall to the Fillmore school building was remodelled for the purpose.

OHIO

Hamilton. Before an assembly of 1200 the Lane Public Library was re-dedicated Sept. 6, after having been closed for eighteen months in order to repair the damages caused by the flood of 1913. The library now contains about 15,000 books. Mrs. Maude Jackson, one of the heirs of Clark Lane, who founded the library in 1867, was present. She and her brother recently released the title to the real estate, deeding it to the city.

Toledo. The contract for the proposed addition to the public library has been let for \$26,985. The extension will extend 80 feet to the south of the present building and come close to the sidewalk line.

INDIANA

Evansville. Owing to the failure of the books to arrive, the date of the opening of the Carnegie libraries has been postponed until Nov. 4, according to Miss Ethel McCullough, Carnegie librarian.

Hobart. Foundations have been laid for the Hobart branch of the Gary Public Library, and it is expected the library can move into the building by Christmas.

Kirklin. Work will be started this fall on a new Carnegie library building to be erected on two lots donated for the purpose by Mrs. Edith McKinney. The building will cost \$7,500.

ILLINOIS

Anna. The Robert Burns Stinson Memorial Library was dedicated here in August. The library is the gift of Captain Stinson, for many years a resident of this city, and cost \$35,-

000—the earnings from \$50,000, which was accepted by the city of Anna in 1904 in compliance with the terms of the donor's will. The library opened with 2500 volumes, classified and cataloged. Miss Lueva Montgomery has been appointed librarian.

Chicago. A foreign book department, comprising 25,000 volumes of the best literature in seventeen languages, will be established by the Chicago Public Library directors. The department will be located on the fourth floor of the library building and will be composed of "open shelves." Attendants conversant with several languages will be in charge of the department to assist the patrons in their selection of books and periodicals. It is hoped to have the new department ready for business within two months.

Mt. Vernon. The Mt. Vernon Public Library circulated 13,731 books during the last year and 4,931 persons visited the reading rooms. More than twice as many adult non-fiction books were issued between May 31, 1913, and June 1, 1914, as in the preceding year.

Polo. The Polo Public Library has been advertising the library by having posters printed with a photograph of the building and plan, giving the hours the rooms were open and asking people stopping in town between trains to spend their time at the library. Much credit is given E. Frances Barber, the librarian, for the growth and success of the library.

Shelbyville F. P. L. Grace L. Westervelt, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1914.) Accessions 542; total 7483. Circulation 26,237. New registration 339; total 1611. Receipts \$3036.55; expenditures \$1655.24.

Sheldon. A public library has been established here, through the efforts of the Woman's Club. The library has been made free to all residents of the township, in the hope that some time it may become a tax supported township library. With the help of the Library Extension Commission, the library has been classified and the proper records made.

Urbana. The University of Illinois Library has been making an addition to the library building this summer. It is built of Minnesota sandstone to match the main building, and was completed at a cost, including steel shelving and equipment, of \$27,000. This addition to the rear or stack portion of the building, is 28 by 52 feet outside measure, and the five floors of stacks will provide shelving for 100,000 volumes or four years' growth.

By the end of the four years it is hoped the university will have made at least a beginning on its new library building, the site for which has already been set aside by the board of trustees.

Winnetka. The annual report of the board of directors of the Winnetka Free Public Library for 1913-1914, shows the total circulation to be 18,382, which is an increase of 7051 in five years. Since last fall magazines have been allowed to circulate as non-fiction with a restriction to seven days. Miss Mary E. Hewes was elected librarian to succeed Miss Jessie McKenzie, who resigned her position Oct. 1, 1913.

The North West

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee. The Henry Llewellyn branch of the Public Library was dedicated Sept. 5. Two sons of Henry Llewellyn, for whom the branch is named, were present. They have given the ground on which the building, a one-story structure of concrete and stone costing \$33,000, was erected.

MINNESOTA

Eveleth. The Eveleth Public Library, erected at a cost of \$30,000, was formally opened July 1, with brief dedicatory exercises. The library opened with about 2000 volumes, 50 current magazines, and 17 daily papers. The library will be open week days from 1 to 9 p. m., and on Sunday the reading room will be open from 2 to 6 p. m. Miss Margaret Hickman, a graduate of Pratt Institute Library School in 1913, is the librarian in charge.

Mountain Iron. The contract for the Carnegie Library has been awarded for \$16,900, and work was started early in September.

New Duluth. A branch library, with separate entrance from the street, is to be established in the new school building which is expected to be completed by Feb. 1.

IOWA

Muscatine. The children's department of the P. M. Musser Public Library was opened the first week of September. Mrs. Nellie S. Sawyer has been placed in charge of this department.

NORTH DAKOTA

The secretary of the North Dakota Public Library Commission takes exception to the statement made on page 646 of the August JOURNAL, that the Wisconsin Library Com-

mission is "the only one which is the administrative body in control of a legislative reference department," and says that the "North Dakota Commission, which was modeled after the Wisconsin plan, has had administrative control of the legislative reference department since its inception in 1907." The statement appeared in the JOURNAL in a summary of an article printed in the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, and happens to have been couched in the words of the original. In such summaries in the *Library Work* department, the aim is to give the gist of the author's own thought, without comment or correction by the JOURNAL.

COLORADO

Denver. In *The City of Denver* for Aug. 22, the department of "Library notes" contains some interesting facts about the work of the Public Library. Library work, including the circulation of books and the holding of story hours, has been carried on during the summer in eight playgrounds; two new deposit stations have been opened; books in modern Greek, Yiddish, French, German, and Dutch have been added; and a free public lecture course is again planned for the coming winter. Denver's branch library buildings, which have been open about a year, have been found serviceable and successful.

The South West

MISSOURI

Belleville. The Carnegie Corporation of New York has notified the library board of Belleville that the plans for the Carnegie Library have been accepted. The building is to cost \$45,000.

TEXAS

The Library and Historical Commission is distributing an 8-page pamphlet containing the library laws of Texas, covering besides the general provisions, the laws regulating city public libraries, farmers' county public libraries, and the Library and Historical Commission.

Dallas. The Oak Cliff branch of the Dallas Public Library, corner Jefferson and Marshall streets, opened in September, with approximately 4,000 books.

Houston. A library costing between \$10,000 and \$12,000 will be opened on the fifth floor of the court-house by the Law Library Association of Houston, organized last February. The fifth floor of the structure is being remodelled and put in readiness.

Palestine. The new \$15,000 library will be dedicated Oct. 14. Dr. S. P. Brooks, president of Baylor University, has been invited to deliver the dedication address.

San Antonio. A branch library for negroes will be opened shortly at a negro drug store on East Commerce street, the books to be selected and sent out from the Carnegie Library. About ten years ago, when the Carnegie Library first was opened, a sub-station for negroes was in use. There was, however, very little interest taken in the books and so the project was abandoned. It is thought the station will prove more popular now, as it is planned upon the earnest solicitation of a number of negroes.

Pacific Coast

CALIFORNIA

Clotis. The contract for the new Carnegie Library has been let and work has been started. The building will cost \$12,000.

Los Angeles. The training school in library work which the Los Angeles Public Library carries on each year will open October 1. The course includes instruction in cataloging, classification, reference work, and various branches of library science, and also numerous lectures in literature, current events, and other subjects of general value in library work. Mrs. Theodora Brewitt, will have charge of the school.

Palo Alto. Miss Stella Haughtington, librarian of Santa Clara county, has appeared before the Palo Alto library board to present a plan for the consolidation of the Palo Alto library and a proposed branch of the county library. The local library would then receive the books and funds for the county branch, while the country people would have the full use of the combined library. Members of the board failed to see the benefits of such a scheme and looked askance at the proposition, so action was delayed for further investigation of the details of the plan.

Pasadena. Pasadena's advisory library commission has decided against contributing toward a state library exhibit at either of the California expositions next year, agreeing that it would be better to centralize efforts on the local library, in arranging for the expected tourist patronage. To this end, special stacks of books bearing on matters Californian will be provided at the local institution. The volumes will deal with the state's resources, his-

tory, physical features and literature. Fiction of a California nature, such as the works of Bret Harte, will be included in this group of volumes.

Redlands. A. K. Smiley P. L. Artena M. Chapin, lbn. (20th annual rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1914.) Accessions 2264; total number of volumes 25,825, pamphlets 5307. Circulation 105,308. Registration 6972, a gain of 764. Receipts \$17,281.27; expenditures \$17,288.76, including books \$2697.95, periodicals \$575, binding \$228, and salaries \$5276.57.

There were 3452 books repaired at library, 22 books rebound at binder's and 98 magazines bound. The most important work with schools was a series of talks on vocations given before the high school students by experienced workers.

San Francisco. Miss Laura McKinstry has been elected a member of the board of trustees of the San Francisco Public Library, the first woman in the history of the library to hold the office.

San Francisco. An examination of applicants for positions in the library service has been held recently. One hundred and twenty made application, of which number forty-five qualified. Twenty-three passed the written tests and are now doing probationary work. The examination consists of two written tests, one in literature and one in history and current events, followed by one month's probationary work to determine personal qualifications and aptitude for library work. The board of library trustees was the first body of the municipality to establish a system of civil service, holding the first examination in 1896 and since then, with few exceptions, making appointments from the eligible lists thus established. The tests are wholly under the supervision of the trustees and are in no way connected with the other branches of municipal civil service. While the city charter provides that municipal employees must have been residents of the city for one year prior to appointment in any branch of the municipal service, whenever necessary experts who have not lived in the city for that length of time may be employed.

Santa Barbara. Andrew Carnegie is going to give Santa Barbara a \$50,000 library. It is agreed that the Chamber of Commerce will raise \$30,000 for a site, the county and city officials securing any balance that may be needed. The plans include developing a civic center, which will include library, art gallery, recreation center, postoffice and city and county buildings.

Canada

ALBERTA

Edmonton. The first annual report of the Edmonton Public Library and Strathcona Public Library, for the year 1913, has been issued. Although the first move for a public library was made in Edmonton in 1908, it was not till 1910 that a site was purchased. Since that time negotiations have been carried on with the Carnegie Corporation for aid in erecting a building. With the rapid growth of the city the city authorities now feel that at least \$200,000 is needed for a suitable building. Of this sum the Carnegie Corporation agrees to contribute \$75,000 on condition that the plans be submitted to it for approval and that the grant be used for the final payment completing the building entirely free from debt. The library at present is located in temporary quarters in a business block. Meanwhile in Strathcona in February, 1913, was completed a \$30,000 building, and since the two cities were amalgamated in 1912, the Strathcona Library, originally an independent institution, is now to be considered a branch of the one at Edmonton. During the first twelve months Strathcona accessioned 10,819 volumes, registered 3445 borrowers, and circulated 72,829 books for home use. The figures for the Edmonton Library for the same time are: accessions 12,250, registered borrowers 6867, and circulation 120,655. Both buildings are open on week days from 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. and on Sundays the reading rooms for adults are open from 2.30 to 5.30 p.m. The men's reading room in the Strathcona building is kept open till 10 p.m., and has an average daily attendance of 65, as compared with 40 in the general reading room and 125 in the general reading room at Edmonton. The Strathcona auditorium is greatly appreciated and is used regularly by a number of associations for their meetings, by Robertson College for its closing exercises, and for the children's weekly story hour.

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

The retirement of Mr. Edmund Gosse from the post of librarian to the House of Lords is announced. Mr. Gosse in his younger days was an assistant librarian at the British Museum, and subsequently at the Board of Trade.

GERMANY

Berlin. The Royal Library was reopened Aug. 10, though only from 9 to 3, and its use is confined to the reading-room. No books are

charged for home use. About 60 members of the staff had been called to service in the army before the end of August. The books most called for have been placed in the large space under the reading-room to make work easier for the smaller staff. There are from 400 to 500 visitors daily. The *Neu-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* of Sept. 27 records that the new regulations prepared for readers ends with the statement that "no Russians, Frenchmen, Englishmen or Servians will be admitted."

Cologne. The great department store of L. Tietz in Cologne, has established a circulating library in its new building. This is a new departure for such establishments in Germany. The handsome catalog of 400 pages shows titles of works which, while fiction is naturally in the majority, are all of a high standing. The best of modern German and foreign literature is represented and no fear of censorship has kept out even the most radical of writers. Among non-fiction books, works on economics, popular science, and philosophy are well represented.

Göttingen. The library of the Royal University has expended 19,167 marks, its yearly interest for 1913 from the J. Pierpont Morgan endowment, on some valuable editions of English and American books on art, history and literature, as well as several valuable catalogs, and a number of new subscriptions to American and English periodicals of a scientific character.

AUSTRIA

Cracow. It is reported that part of the famous Polish library, the Biblioteka Jagiellonska of the city university, has been removed to safer quarters by the inhabitants of the city fleeing before the Russian invasion. Since Polish publishers began to furnish the library with copies of every book they printed, it has been the hope of the administration that the library may become a national library for Poland.

SPAIN

Madrid. M. Rodriguez Marin, chief librarian of the Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid, recently published an open letter in all the daily papers of that city, giving the hours of opening of all the public libraries, and calling the attention of the people to their opportunities. Madrid is said to have no fewer than twenty-three libraries of various sorts, all of which are open to the public, although some of them but for a few hours a day, and none at all for the evening hours. The libraries all together possess about 1,400,000 volumes, and are consulted by about 1500 readers each day.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature.

General

Education, Training, Library Schools

LIBRARY INSTRUCTION IN NORMAL SCHOOLS

The Milwaukee Normal School offers four courses—for primary, grammar grade, and high school teachers, and for principals of state graded schools. In the second year of each course a twelve-week library course is given, classes meeting three times a week. For this work one-half a credit is given. Courses in literature are also included in the second-year work, and they include juvenile literature and story telling for the primary teachers, juvenile literature and guidance of pupils' reading for the grammar grade teachers and principals of state graded schools, and guidance of pupils' reading for high school teachers. For each literature course one point credit is given, 26½ points for the two years being required for graduation.

LIBRARY INSTITUTES

Progress in library institutes. *N. Y. Libs.*, My., 1914. p. 68-69.

Editorial. In 1902, when the institutes for small libraries in New York state were started, there were but 109 libraries and 299 library workers participating in the meetings, and the great majority of these represented the less needy districts. Last year there was an attendance of 963 library workers, representing 423 different libraries or districts. Including public meetings held in connection with the institutes, there was a total of 1618 persons participating last year in this enterprise. While in twelve years the number of free libraries in the state has increased 60 per cent. and the circulation from free libraries 110 per cent., participation in these library institutes has increased 400 per cent. With the expressed approval of the State Association, the committee in charge has worked out and adopted a new and comprehensive plan, whereby provision is made for a progressive course of work and study to cover 3 or 4 years, the work for each year to be concentrated on a particular subject, thus assuring to those who will regularly attend, something new, specific and progressive each year, and at the end of the course, at least an elementary knowledge of the whole field of library economy as related to the small library. The

subject for 1914 is "Stocking the library," and the syllabus is printed in full on pages 82-88 of this same issue of *New York Libraries*.

TOPICS FOR LIBRARY MEETINGS

The following suggestive list of topics was used for the district meetings of librarians in Maine, which last summer took the place of the usual summer school:

The Sunday opening—is it advisable for the smaller public library?

Rural extension—A privilege, a duty, and a benefit to the public library.

Books for the smaller library—What, where and what to buy. Juveniles, sets, inexpensive editions. The library income and the library budget.

The library a social center—Rest rooms and auditoriums.

Government documents—which are useful, and how shall they be used in the small library?

The librarian—What more should he or she be than a dispenser of books?

Creating a reading public, and directing aimless or purposeless readers.

Public and high school libraries in a small town—Are both needed, and to what extent shall the public supply the school demand?

Library trustees—Their responsibility for the success of the library; their relation to the library and librarian.

What can be done to attract children and young people to the library and keep them from the streets, the cheap theaters and questionable places of amusement?

Five readable books of the past year—non-fiction. Five wholesome recent novels. Recent children's literature.

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

ARGUMENTS FOR LIBRARIES

Why have libraries. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Je., 1914. p. 136-139.

Ten reasons, each elaborated, are given.

1. Because public libraries are an essential part of a complete education.
2. Because libraries are schools for adults.
3. Because libraries are the only schools which reach the many who are workers and must earn a living while they learn.
4. It will help and supplement the vocational school work.

5. The library furnishes rest, relief, and recreation for tired workers.

6. It helps make intelligent citizens.

7. The library builds up good morals.

8. The library is more democratic than any other institution in the city.

9. By its co-operative principle, the library makes one dollar do the work of many.

10. Quotes what Franklin, McKinley, Roosevelt and Bryan have said commending libraries.

Library as an Educator

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR READERS

Equality of rights in the library. *N. Y. Libs.*, My., 1914. p. 67-68.

Editorial. Defends the right of the man or woman of crude taste and culture to a share of the librarian's consideration when books are being chosen. "The superior book is not to be rejected because it has no interest for the ordinary reader. The ordinary book is not to be rejected because it has no interest for the superior reader. The American public library, as distinguished from the great libraries of Europe, has its special distinction and pride in the fact that it appeals and ministers to plain, ordinary, average men and women."

How equality is often denied. *N. Y. Libs.*, My., 1914. p. 68.

Editorial. "Where current fiction makes up as much as 80 or 90 per cent. of the circulation, the figures are no proof that the main book wants of the community are for that class of books. Rather they show that the library has favored one class of readers at the expense of the others. It has been demonstrated that in almost every variety of American community, when non-fiction is well selected, adequately supplied and properly displayed, it is wanted and read by a larger proportion of the people than fiction."

Library in Relation to Schools

SCHOOLS, WORK WITH

The Guernsey Memorial Library of Norwich, N. Y., has issued a four-page leaflet entitled "The library page in the catalog of the Norwich public schools," which contains a summary of the year's work with children. An interesting feature has been the children's work exhibits held in the children's room, the exhibits being provided by different classes in the public schools. Every holiday brought appropriate posters made by the children for the bulletin boards, and at Christmas time a tree occupied the center of the room. Every

ornament, toy, and decoration upon the tree had been made by the children. The inspiration for the tree had been largely gleaned from books on "making things" drawn from the shelves of the children's room. This served as the first exhibition of manual work done in schools. After the new year began there were frequent changes of the exhibits. May Day was fittingly observed with a May pole, designed and decorated by the pupils in a sixth grade room. Later they also sent Guernsey Memorial Library a mammoth bouquet of violets, that there might be real flowers as well as the painted dandelions which the pupils of another room had done. Four story hours were held as an experiment and proved a decided success. In December certain English classes from the high school visited the library and received instruction in its use. Following this visit an essay contest was started on the subject, "How to use the library," and a first prize of \$5.00 in gold and a second prize of \$2.50 in gold was offered the seniors for the two best original essays, the prizes being awarded at commencement.

HIGH SCHOOL BRANCHES

For some years past the Free Public Library of Jersey City has made a special feature of its work with the high schools. Jersey City now has two high schools. The Dickinson High School, which was erected in 1906, is one of the largest and best equipped high schools in the country. The Public Library established a branch here as soon as the new building was completed. This branch is operated and maintained solely by the library, all expenses, including the salary of the librarian, being paid from the funds of the Public Library. The librarian was one of the staff of the Public Library, having had several years' training in the catalog and loan departments before being promoted to her present position. She is exceptionally well qualified for the work and has filled the position admirably. The collection now numbers 2346 volumes. Last year (1913) the circulation for home reading was 13,465 volumes. The use of books in the rooms was 53,415 and the attendance 51,333. The High School branch is used very extensively by the faculty as well as by the students. A branch library has also been established in the new Lincoln High School, where it is planned to give the same facilities as in the Dickinson High School. The use of this branch has so far been very satisfactory, and there is every indication that when the new building is completed the work will equal that of the Dickinson branch.

Library Extension Work

LIBRARY CLUBS

In each division of the Library League, or evening reading club maintained by the children's department of the Free Public Library of Philadelphia, the year's work has developed new interest and new methods of holding these growing girls and boys during the transition period from school to mills or shops, attracting them to the library by something more than the casual open door, and demonstrating the possibility of self-development by encouraging them to use books as tools. At the Richmond branch there are five divisions of the Library League, two of which are for young men and boys, three for young women and older girls. These organizations continue to do excellent work and have come to be recognized as useful and efficient factors in the neighborhood life. At the close of the club year the Library League Lyceum, which is composed of young men, published the initial issue of a club paper, called the *Library League Review*, in which they reviewed the work of the year in the various branches of the league. This rather ambitious enterprise was financed by the members, and proved a success, both financially and as a means of making the league known to the community. Another venture which this group successfully accomplished was an illustrated lecture given by Dr. Francis B. Brandt, of the School of Pedagogy, upon "Visits to the haunts and homes of the European philosophers." The young men secured the lecturer, attended to the advertising and succeeded in gathering an audience of about two hundred, the greater part of which was composed of young men and older boys.

Library Extension Work—Exhibits

ADVERTISING EXHIBIT

An advertising exhibit is being planned for the Carnegie Library at Atlanta, Ga. Miss Katharine Wootten, the librarian, announces that it is intended to be one of a series interesting to several trades and professions, and its purpose is to interest particularly commercial printers, sign makers, etc. Arrangements for the exhibit have been perfected by Miss Wootten with *Signs of the Times*, a specialized periodical devoted to commercial publicity. The periodical has undertaken the work of securing the exhibit for the library, and of changing it at frequent intervals, and also has given wide publicity to the idea, commending it to its readers everywhere and urging advertising clubs, classes in advertising,

sign men's associations and other libraries to adapt it to their own purposes.

BIRD EXHIBIT

An annual bird exhibit, held in the children's room of the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Public Library since 1911, has had far-reaching results with the children. The first year, besides a display of bird books, pictures, charts, and calendars, some twelve or fifteen bird houses made by the boys were shown. These attracted so much attention that each year since there have also been shown houses made by firms who make a study of bird-house construction. The firms have been glad to co-operate, and from twelve to twenty-five of these are sent in by out-of-town firms. Different men in the city have also lent very attractive specimens from their own yards, and one year the board of park commissioners sent the houses they had had made for the city parks. In the library building is kept a large private collection of stuffed birds, nests, eggs, etc., and these the library is allowed to borrow freely. One year a set of Gene Stratton-Porter's bird photographs were shown: another year there were bird compositions from the schools; and two different years there have been bird-talks that were both instructive and well attended. This year teachers were invited to bring their classes to the library during school hours, and these visits were so successful that they will be repeated each year.

Another successful series were the exhibits of model aeroplanes made by a number of boys. The boys also furnished pictures, magazines, pamphlets, working drawings, propellers, etc., so that the younger boys and those less expert in construction might have the advantage of seeing this material. One evening talks were given by two high school boys, who illustrated the principles of construction with their own models. The exhibit "caught the boys as nothing else has done," and one of the most gratifying results was the continued kindly feeling and interest of these older boys, who had been transferred to the adult department, in the children's department.

INDUSTRIAL CATALOGS EXHIBIT

A collection of catalogs, showing the industries of Denver, Colo., have been displayed in the reference room of the main library building. As the main library building is on the route from the mint to the capitol building, it is visited by thousands of tourists every month. Many business men from other sections of the country have examined the catalogs displayed and many notes have been taken.

LOCAL HISTORY EXHIBIT

A local history exhibition was arranged by Miss Caroline B. Garland, librarian at Dover, N. H., for Old Home week. Pictures of ancient buildings, engravings and photos of old-time notabilities, long-standing albums, diaries and scrap-books, local stories, annals, tales, all of which must be examined by the future historian, were on view.

Library Development and Co-operation
CO-OPERATIVE INFORMATION BUREAUS

Boston Co-operative Information Bureau.
G. W. Lee. *Spec. Libs.*, Je., 1914. p. 92-94.

This bureau has besides the usual offices, a chief of service and two reference workers, one who works in the local libraries and one who works chiefly with the telephone. It keeps a card index of resources in the community for getting at facts, and a list of all questions and answers supplied. Membership includes five classes, from those who merely co-operate, without money payment, to those who pay \$100. So far most of the questions have been on commercial and engineering topics, and few have been made by mail. The bureau issues a bulletin, with several regular departments, which are described in detail in the article.

Sponsors for knowledge. G. W. Lee. *Stone & Webber Pub. Serv. Journal*, Jl., 1914. p. 47-53.

When a man has made an exhaustive study of any question so that he has the latest word on ventilation or public service commissions or whatever line he may have been pursuing, he becomes a "sponsor for knowledge" on that subject.

"Should we organize an information system with these two individuals responsible for just two topics (out of a possible million), we should have the nucleus of what people are unwittingly after.

"Publicity concerning a few sponsors for interesting and important topics would bring to light many a candidate and many a specialty; and when the public realized there was an organized 'where-to-look' on questions hitherto vaguely disposed of, it would turn to the same organization for much else. The up-building would be largely that of supply answering demand. Many a local undertaking would become the cog of a national wheel; we should have union lists of periodicals henceforth compiled on a national scale; overlapping indexes and bibliographical work henceforth compiled on a national scale; overlapping indexes and bibliographical work henceforth arranged for so as to avoid duplication; book

reviewing and evaluating done by experts in every department; rare books located in a central index for the country over; we should have a listing at headquarters, with quite likely a correspondence auction (such as is already conducted monthly on a small scale in Boston), of over-supplies and locally-not-needed literature, thus affording an efficient clearance system of what people have to dispose of and what they wish to obtain; and incidentally there would be a standardizing of forms and sizes in stationery and print."

Founding, Developing and Maintaining
Interest

STIMULATING INTEREST

Creating a reading public and directing aimless or purposeless readers. Fannie V. Eastman. *Iowa Lib. Quar.*, Ap-Je., 1914. p. 81-83.

Do we always in building a library give sufficient thought to making it a matter of common interest? When nearly every organization in a town has a share in some way in contributing to the library an interest must exist in the work that is done. It remains for us to hold that interest and convert it into an increasing interest in the use of the contents of the building.

Do our shelves contain the books best fitted to the needs of our immediate community? In the desire to keep the library up to its highest standard of literary excellence, do we not sometimes slight the desires of the many? If we would create an interest in the books we have, we must know our community and its needs. Time is well spent in preparation of library notes for local papers, and in lists of books on special subjects. Special days in the library are a help when some topic of interest is made a feature, and new comers should be made to feel that the library is meant for them.

The library patron enjoys feeling that he has a part in the selection of books. Lists of books called for but not in the library are often helpful in making out order lists, and help to give the reader a feeling that his opinion is of value to the librarian.

LIBRARY EXHIBIT AT AN EXPOSITION

The Library Association of Portland, Ore., will maintain a booth at the Manufacturers' and Land Products Show, to be held at Portland from October 26 to November 14, for the purpose of dispensing information regarding mechanical and industrial work and conditions of Oregon. Small special library lists have been printed, giving the names and numbers of books calculated not only to aid the mechanic, but the employer. Charts will be shown in

this booth and an effort will be made to call the attention of visitors to the specialized work of the public library in this new technical department recently organized.

PUBLICITY BY POSTERS

The Buffalo Public Library sends out the following poster to offices, stores and factories, with a request that it be posted on the bulletin board:

Do you know all you want to?

Why not know a little more this year?

The City of Buffalo has given the free use of books to all its residents.

What does that mean to you?

If you are able to read, it certainly means an opportunity of adding to your education year by year through the right use of books.

It means the free use of many delightful books of entertainment and of inspiration.

Systematic study is worth while even for a few hours each day or each week. The right books may be had from the Public Library.

It is possible to add much to your force and to your value in your work or business by making use of the practical books which are provided.

A book has been written by some expert in your work, giving the result of years of experience. Why not have that information?

You may select your books from open shelves, or you may call upon the Library people for help in finding the book you need. The Public Library is yours, and its service is freely offered to you.

A valuable book may be read in the same length of time that is spent on a poor magazine.

319,000 volumes. 125,000 Buffalo people to use them. Do you?

Free Library cards will be issued upon application at the main building or any of the Branch Libraries.

THE BUFFALO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

MOTHERS, WORK WITH

In Grand Rapids the children's librarian makes special effort to interest mothers in their children's reading, and for this purpose she attends all sorts of mothers' meetings and women's clubs. The mothers, coming from widely different circles of society, are always attentive listeners, and many frequently remain for a little private talk, inquiring as to whether fairy tales are considered good for their children, or what is thought about detective stories for their boys. Foreign-born mothers are very anxious to have their children learn the English language, and they ask

intelligent questions as to books on history and civics for their boys and girls. Birthdays and holidays are strong factors by means of which the library can be made interesting to mothers. Considerable help has been given in the selection of books during the Christmas season. Book exhibits have been held at the schools. There is an annual conference on children's reading held on the first Saturday in May, which brings together another group of people. The mothers are represented on this program, and they take a part in the discussion. Three-fourths of the mothers, regardless of nationality, social position or education, have no definite idea as to the kind of books their children ought to read.

"BETTER BABIES" BOOKLETS

The Jacksonville (Fla.) Public Library has begun issuing to every new mother, within a week of the birth of her child, a bulletin called "Better babies and their care." Through the co-operation of one of the large medical and surgical houses the circulars are enclosed in all their sales of baby supplies, and they are also available at the circulation desk in the library. As the work was only started in August it is still too soon to give circulation figures, but already the books listed are being freely used. Several letters have been received on "good work in Jacksonville" from national workers in education and social work, and the State Health Department has asked for a thousand copies for state circulation.

Library and the State School

SCHOOL LIBRARY LEGISLATION

Significance of new law for school libraries. *N. Y. Libs., My., 1914.* p. 66-67.

Editorial. The new law enacted by the last legislature in New York makes an important advance in at least five respects.

1. It makes every school library a free circulating library for all the people of those districts where there is not already a free public library in operation.

2. A definite legal status and recognition are given to the position of school librarian.

3. Provision is specifically made for the joint employment of the same librarian by the school library and the local public library.

4. Great stimulus is given toward the support of the rural school librarian by enlisting the interest of the general public.

5. Where the use of the school library by the general public and public demand develop to a degree which makes it embarrassing for the school authorities, legal provision is made for the creation by the school trustees, of a separate public library, and the transfer-

form, a pupil record card, may be used at the option of the teacher. On this would be entered the titles of all books issued to a certain student.

If the book method is preferred, the pages of the record book should be ruled in columns, giving space to enter author, title, copy number, date received, and name of bookseller. In another part of the book, pages should be ruled for a record of books issued to pupils. The pupil's name should be at the top of the page, and underneath columns should be provided for author, title, copy number, date lent, date returned, and remarks.

Classification

SIMPLIFIED CLASSIFICATION

Easy method of classification for libraries having from 500 to 1500 volumes. *Bull. Vt. F. P. L. Comm., Je., 1914. p. 2-5.*

Separate the books into four divisions: adult fiction, adult non-fiction, children's fiction, and children's non-fiction. Arrange adult fiction alphabetically by authors, and divide non-fiction into the ten classes of the Dewey system, marking the first figures of each class on the back of each book and inside the cover. Arrange children's books in the same way, but mark every one with a *j* in addition to the class number, and shelve them separately. Make a simple author and title index the books.

CLASSIFICATION OF SWEDENBORGIANA

Cataloging and classifying Swedenborgiana: the system used by the Academy Library Bryn Athyn, Pa. Emil F. Stroh. *Jour. of Educ. of The Academy of the New Church, Ja., 1914. p. 141-163.*

Classification. The Academy Library, having what is probably the largest collection of Swedenborgiana in existence, has evolved a special classification for the collection. It is first divided into two main classes: (1) the writings of Swedenborg, and (2) New Church collateral literature. The main class sign is *S*, for (1) is *Sw*, and for (2) is *S* followed by a figure. Works under *Sw* are divided chronologically, and then subdivided by language and editions, except the original editions published by Swedenborg, which have no further subdivision marks.

The collateral pamphlet literature is bound into volumes, grouping by size rather than subject. Classification is as follows: *S*1 is Bibliography; *S*2, General collateral literature; *S*3, Concordances and dictionaries; *S*4, Annuals; *S*5, Periodicals; *S*6, Societies; *S*7, Education; *S*8, Individual biography; *S*80, Collective biography; *S*8S, Biography of Swe-

denborg; *S*9, The Swedenborg library; *S*10, Miscellaneous books of interest to New Church students; *S*11-*S*17, reserved for future use; *S*18, Fiction; *S*19, reserved; *S*20, Liturgics.

Cataloging. The cataloging of any of Swedenborg's works printed before 1906 is simply done by using two copies of Hyde's "Bibliography" in sheets, cutting out the necessary entries, and mounting them on standard cards. For editions published after 1906 the L. C. cards are used when available. An alternative method would be to use a bound volume of the "Bibliography," checking in the margin the library's editions.

In cataloging the collateral works, author, title, and subject cards are made. Also every work is entered under the general heading "New Church collateral literature," in alphabetical order, and a second series under the same head is classified by languages.

Appendices to the article give alphabetical and chronological classifications of Swedenborg's works, special Cutter numbers used, and a short list of useful technical works.

Loan Department

SIMPLIFIED CHARGING SYSTEM

Easy charging system. *Bull. Vt. F. P. L. Comm., Je., 1914. p. 5-6.*

In a blank book have a separate page for each day's record. At the top put the date the books taken out are due, and underneath write the name of each borrower with the accession number of the book taken. At the end of each day the record for each class of books can be easily made, making easy a complete report at the end of the year.

Libraries on Special Subjects

Special Libraries

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

The special library and public efficiency. Edward A. Fitzpatrick. *Spec. Libs., Je., 1914. p. 89-92.*

After a preliminary description of the special library, the subject is treated under three headings, (1) the efficiency movement as it affects the special library, (2) the special library as a factor in an efficiency organization, and (3) efficiency organization for modern society.

(1) The special library is simply the organized expression of the principle of competent counsel, and it is efficient if its records are reliable, immediate, and accurate—whether they be books, clippings, letters, or models.

(2) If the special library is to be constructive as well as receptive it must be supple-

mented by a research division, with a staff of men scientifically trained, able to profit by contact with actual conditions, with methods of administration, and with the personnel of the organization. The best example of such an organization to-day is found in the New York City department of education, which has established a division of reference and research. If there are no records or experience for such a division to work with, then an experimental division will have to be the foundation of the organization; otherwise it is the crowning point.

(3) Granting that any efficiency organ must combine special library, research division, and experiment station, together with directing intelligence and a trained personnel, and considering the government of state or nation as the largest single organization in which each one has an interest, should it not have a planning or efficiency division? The greatest opportunity in the country at the present moment is in the College of the City of New York becoming an efficiency organization for New York City. When the modern university realizes its opportunity to build up administration through a trained public service, it will inevitably become the planning department of modern society.

FOUNDING MUNICIPAL REFERENCE BUREAUS

How to organize a municipal reference bureau. John A. Lapp. *American City*, S., 1914. p. 206-210.

In this article Mr. Lapp gives practical advice on the organization of a municipal reference bureau, discussing among other things the materials for such a bureau, the source of material (of particular value to all librarians), the control of a municipal reference bureau, the classification of material, etc. Librarians will be particularly interested in the following paragraphs on the control of a municipal reference bureau, and doubtless many will take exceptions to his statements and conclusions:

"Municipal reference bureaus have usually been considered as libraries and the directing officials have been called librarians. Several of the important bureaus are organized in

connection with the public library and are controlled by the public library. Others are organized as independent bureaus. It is a much discussed question whether the work which a bureau is expected to do can best be done through an independent bureau or through the library. Those who contend for the connection with the public library claim that the work is essentially that of the public library specialized to meet a particular need; that the public library must be relied upon for a large part of the materials used in such a bureau, and many contend that such bureaus should be manned by librarians.

"Those who argue for the separate bureau contend that while it is a library in that it collects and preserves materials, its aims, purposes, methods and results are so foreign to the work of the library as to make its connection with the library misleading. It is claimed that the work is essentially research work and that the direction of such work should be in the hands not of librarians, but of municipal experts.

"The writer inclines strongly to the latter view. It is recognized, however, that in some cities where the public library has obtained a strong foothold as a practical institution, the work might profitably be conducted under its auspices. Several of our leading cities maintain libraries which fill a large place in the practical affairs of the city. But most of our city libraries, unfortunately, do not have a standing among practical men. Too many of them devote their attention exclusively to the esthetic and cultural. In many cities the majority of the patrons are women and children and the circulation consists largely of light literature. Most of our city libraries are manned by people having little conception of the practical functions of a municipal reference library. Many public libraries are located at considerable distance from the seat of administrative and municipal activity. Obviously such a library is not a satisfactory place in which to establish a municipal reference branch. It would not have the proper standing with the men whom it would serve, and its usefulness would be curtailed both from within and without."

THE LIBRARIAN'S MOTHER GOOSE

X. BINDERY

*Peter, Peter, pumpkin eater,
Had a book and couldn't keep her.
Put her in a brand new shell
And there he kept her very well.*

—Renée B. Stern.

Bibliographical Notes

Printed catalog cards of their new books are being supplied by Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. to libraries.

The Library of Congress has issued a book on "The star-spangled banner," by Oscar George Theodore Sonneck, chief of the division of music. The book is revised and enlarged from the report on "The star-spangled banner" and other airs first issued in 1909, and now has 115 pages of text, together with twenty-five plates reproducing early forms of the song, and a frontispiece portrait of Francis Scott Key.

The Free Public Library of Jersey City has issued an attractive souvenir of the centennial of "The star-spangled banner." This consists of an eight-page pamphlet containing an account of the origin of the song and the circumstances connected with its writing; an account of its first publication, with an extract from the newspaper in which it was first printed; a sketch of the life of Francis Scott Key and a description of the battle of North Point and the attack on Fort McHenry. A very complete bibliography of the subject is also given. This pamphlet is in the same style and forms a companion publication to the monograph on the American flag which the library published last June.

The second supplement to Miss Alice Kroeger's "Guide to the study and use of reference books" prepared by Miss Isadore Gilbert Mudge of Columbia University, of Columbia University, has been issued by the A. L. A. Publishing Board. The supplement includes the reference books published 1911-1913, and gives in a classified and annotated list the material which has appeared in her articles in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

The board has also published the fourth edition, revised up to March, 1914, of J. I. Wyer, Jr.'s, "U. S. government documents in small libraries." Its usefulness to small libraries is indicated by the fact that several states have reprinted it since it was first issued by the Minnesota Library Commission in 1904. The first reprint was made by the library of the University of Nebraska, a second edition, slightly altered and enlarged, was printed by the Wisconsin Free Library Commission in 1905, and a third, considerably extended and revised, by the A. L. A. board in 1910. The pamphlet should not be confused with the larger one of 78 pages, by the same author, issued by the New York State Library in 1906.

RECENT BOOKS ON LIBRARY ECONOMY

CATALOGING
Ludicke, Felix, and Pieth, Willy. *Grundlagen einer Instruktion für die Kataloge von Volks- und Stadtbüchereien*. Charlottenburg: Adolf Gertz. 67 p.

CLASSIFICATION
A. I. L. A. committee on code for classifiers. *A code for classifiers; a collection of data compiled for the use of the committee by William Stetson Merrill, chairman*. May, 1914. 124 p. mimeograph copy.

Brown, J. Duff. *Subject classification*. 2 ed. rev. London: Grafton & Co. 406 p. 15 s. n.

LEIPZIG—PUBLIC LIBRARIES
Die städtischen Bücherhallen zu Leipzig. Mit einem Anhang: Die Zentralstelle für volkstümliches Bibliothekswesen zu Leipzig. Leipzig: Otto Harrasowitz. 98 p.

LIBRARIES
Richardson, Ernest Cushing. *The beginnings of libraries*. Princeton: Princeton Univ. Press. 176 p. \$1 n.

Ward, Gilbert O. *The practical use of books and libraries*. 2 ed., rev. and enl. Boston: The Boston Book Co. 104 p. \$1 sp. n.

LIBRARIES AND SCHOOLS
Borwick, Arthur E., ed. *The relationship between the library and the public schools; reprints of papers and addresses*. White Plains, N. Y.: The H. W. Wilson Co. 331 p. \$1.35. (Classics of American Librarianship.)

LIBRARY ECONOMY
Mayer, Dr. Friedrich Arnold, and Grolig, Moriz. *Beiträge zur Bibliotheksverwaltung historisches und praktisches*. Heft 1. Der mittlere Dienst. Wien. 46 p.

Reebuck, George Ed., and Thorne, William Benson. *A primer of library practice*. London: Grafton & Co. 189 p. 2 s. 6 d. n.

MANUSCRIPTS
Fitzpatrick, J. C. *Notes on the care, cataloguing, calendaring, and arranging of manuscripts*. Washington, D. C.: Gov. Pr. Off., 1913. 45 p.

MEXICO—NATIONAL LIBRARY
Obrégon, Luis González. *The National Library of Mexico, 1833-1910; historical essay*, translated by Alberto M. Carreño. México, 1910. 110 p.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS
Wyer, J. I., Jr. *U. S. government documents in small libraries*. 4 ed. rev. Chicago: A. L. A. Pub. Board. 31 p. (Library handbook No. 7.)

REFERENCE BOOKS
Mudge, Isadore Gilbert. *Supplement, 1911-1913* [to] *Guide to the study and use of reference books*, by Alice Bertha Kroeger. Chicago: A. L. A. Pub. Board. 48 p.

STAFF MANUALS
Bodleian Library. *Staff manual, 1914*. Oxford, Eng.: The Library. 150 p.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

New York Public Library. "As interesting as a novel"; a list of readable books. 7 p.

New York State Library. *Best books of 1913*. Albany: Univ. of the State of N. Y. 60 p. (Bull. Bibliography 54.)

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

BOYS AND GIRLS
Books for boys and girls. (In *Bull. of the Los Angeles P. L.*, J., 1914. p. 88-96.)

GIRLS
Power, Effie L., comp. *A list of books for older girls*. St. Louis Public Library. 7 p.

ITALIANS
Buffalo Public Library. *Books for Italians in America*. 7 p.

SCHOOLS
Bartholomew, W. E. *Annotated book list for secondary school libraries; commercial subjects section*. Albany: Univ. of the State of N. Y. 16 p.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ALCOHOLIC FERMENTATION

Harden, Arthur. *Alcoholic fermentation*. 2. ed. Longmans. 19 p. bibl. \$1.25 n. (Monographs on biochemistry.)

AMERICA—HISTORY

Judson, Katharine B. Subject index to the history of the Pacific Northwest and of Alaska. Olympia, Wash.: Wash. State Library, 1913. 341 p.

APPLE GROWING

Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. Apple growing. 1913. 13 p. bibl. (Bull.)

ARCHITECTURE

Gotch, John Alfred. Early Renaissance architecture in England; a historical and descriptive account of the Tudor, Elizabethan, and Jacobean periods, 1500-1625; for the use of students and others. 2. ed. rev. Scribner. 4 p. bibl. \$6 n.

ARMENIA

Buxton, Noel, and Buxton, Rev. Harold. Travel and politics in Armenia; with an introduction by Viscount Bryce; and a contribution on Armenian history and culture. Macmillan. bibl. \$1.50 n.

BABIES

Jacksonville (Fla.) Public Library. Better babies and their care; a few books about the baby's health to be found at the Jacksonville Public Library. 4 p.

BACON, ROGER

Little, A. G., ed. Roger Bacon; essays contributed by various writers on the occasion of the commemoration of the seventh centenary of his birth. Oxford Univ. Press. 42 p. bibl. \$5.25 n.

BIOLOGY

Carnegie Institution of Washington. Department of Marine Biology. Papers from the Tortugas Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Vol. 5, 6. Washington, D. C.: Carnegie Institution. bibl. Vol. 5, \$2; vol. 6, \$2.75. (Publications)

"BLUE SKY" LAWS

Blue-sky laws; select list of references to material in the California State Library. (In *News Notes of Cal. Lib.*, Ap., 1914. p. 221-222.)

BOYCOTTS

Laidler, Harry Wellington. Boycotts and the labor struggle; economic and legal aspects; with an introduction by Henry R. Seager. John Lane. 4 p. bibl. \$2 n.

CALIFORNIA—FICTION

Fiction in the State Library having a California coloring. (In *News Notes of Cal. Lib.*, Ap., 1914. p. 227-242.)

CANADA—HISTORY

Wrong, George M., Langton, H. H., and Wallace, W. Stewart, eds. Review of historical publications relating to Canada. Vol. XVIII. Publications of the year 1913. Toronto: Univ. of Toronto. 245 p. (Univ. of Toronto studies.)

CATHOLICS

Guidley, Rev. Philip. The English Catholic refugees on the continent 1558-1795. Vol. 1. The English colleges and convents in the Catholic Low Countries, 1558-1795. Longmans. 31 p. bibl. \$2.75 n.

CERAMICS

Lewer, H. William. The china collector; a guide to the porcelain of the English factories; with a preface by Frank Stevens; and 32 illustrations and reproductions of the authentic ceramic marks. McKay. 75 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

CHILD LABOR

Markham, Edwin, and others. Children in bondage; a complete and careful presentation of the anxious problem of child labor—its causes, its crimes, and its cure; with an introduction by Owen R. Lovejoy. Hearst's Internat. Lib. Co. 3 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

COMMERCE

Day, Clive. A history of commerce. New ed. Longmans. 40 p. bibl. \$2.

COSTUME

Western Reserve Historical Society. The Charles G. King collection of books on costume. Cleveland, O.: The society. 48 p. (Tract 93.)

COUNTY LIBRARIES

Riverside (Cal.) Public Library. County free libraries in California and elsewhere. 12 p. 10 c. (Bull. 103.)

CRUNDEN, FREDERICK MORGAN

Bostwick, Arthur E., ed. Frederick Morgan Crunden; a memorial bibliography. St. Louis Public Library. 67 p.

DAFYDD AB GWILYM

Lewis, Evelyn. Life and poems of Dafydd ab Gwilym; with a preface by Sir Edward Anwyl. Scribner. bibl. \$1 n.

EDUCATION

Baldwin, Bird Thomas. Physical growth and school progress; a study in experimental education. Gov. Prtg. Off. 4 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1914, no. 10. Whole no. 581)
Egerton, F. Clement C. The future of education. Macmillan. bibl. \$1.25 n.

ENGINEERING

Flowers, Alan F. Friction and lubrication testing apparatus. Columbia, Mo.; Univ. of Mo., 1913. 3 p. bibl. (Bull. Engineering Experiment Station series.)

ENGLAND

Ferris, George Herbert. The industrial history of modern England. Holt. 1034 p. bibl. \$2 n.

ENGLAND—HISTORY

Turberville, Arthur Stanley. The House of Lords in the reign of William III. Oxford Univ. Press, 1913. 6 p. bibl. \$2.90 n. (Oxford historical and literary studies.)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Opdycke, John Baker. News, ads, and sales; the use of English for commercial purposes. Macmillan. 12 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

ETHICS

Gardner, Charles Spurgeon. The ethics of Jesus and social progress. Doran. 6 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

EUROPE

Catalogue of books relating to Europe, 1889-1914. (In *Nottingham (Eng.) Lib. Bull.*, O., 1914. p. 73-81.)

Men and movements in modern Europe. (In *Readers' Guide*, Norwich, Eng. P. L., no. 126-140.)

EUROPEAN WAR

Blackwelder, Paul, comp. A few books bearing on the European war. (In *St. Louis P. L. Monthly Bull.*, S., 1914. p. 266.)

Books on the European crisis. (In *Pub. Weekly*, Aug. 22, 1914. p. 545-547.)

Boston Public Library. A selected list of books relating to the European crisis in the Public Library of the city of Boston. 10 p.

Bridgeport Public Library. Europe and the war (1914-). 9 p.

Buffalo Public Library. List of 100 modern books dealing with the European war. (In *Illustrated Buffalo Express*, Ag. 23, 1914.)

Chicago Public Library. The European war. (In *Chicago P. L. Book Bull.*, S., 1914. p. 110-112.)

Jacksonville (Fla.) Public Library. Reading list on great European War. 8 p.

Louisville Free Public Library. Helpful books on the crisis in Europe; some important volumes published since the first Balkan War on the political, economic, and social factors in the present struggle. 12 p.

Reprinted from *American Review of Reviews*, S., 1914.

New York Public Library. The literature of the war. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Ag., 1914. p. 789-792.)

Syracuse Public Library. Europe and war; a list of some of the books and magazine articles in the Syracuse Public Library. 15 p.

FINE ARTS

Subject list of works on enamelling, art metalwork, furniture, costume and hair dressing and working in the Library of the Patent Office, London: Patent Office. 66 p. 6 d. (Pat. Off. Lib.: subject lists. New series. CK15-CO17).

FOREIGN MISSIONS

Capen, Edward Warren. Sociological progress in mission lands; introduction by James A. Kelso. Revell. 3 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

- Faunce, William Herbert Perry. The social aspects of foreign missions. New York: Missionary Education Movement of United States and Canada. 9 p. bibl. 60 c.
- GEOGRAPHY**
A catalogue of works dealing with geography, voyages and travels, chiefly concerning America, Africa, and Austria. . . . Part 1. London: Bernard Quaritch. 128 p. (No. 332. 1016 items.)
Dryer, Charles Redway Wilmarth. A teacher's manual to accompany High school geography. Amer. Book Co. 19 p. bibl. 25 c.
- GIRL PIONEERS IN AMERICA**
Beard, Lina, and Beard, Adelia Belle. The national organization, Girl Pioneers of America, (incorporated): peace pioneering for girls. New York: Nat. Americana Soc. 8 p. bibl. 35 c.
- GREECE—HISTORY**
Bury, John Bagnell. A history of Greece to the death of Alexander the Great. Macmillan, 1913. 33 p. bibl. \$2 n.
- GYMNASTICS**
Physical education in the Young Men's Christian Association of North America. Assn. Press. 11 p. bibl. \$1.
- INCOME TAX**
Seligman, Edwin Robert Anderson. The income tax; a study of the history, theory, and practice of income taxation at home and abroad. 2. ed. rev. and enl. Macmillan. 24½ p. bibl. \$3 n.
- INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS**
[Bibliography of general works on women's labor, references on hours of labor and on wages, and articles on the Consumers' League.] (In Report of the Consumers' League of the City of New York, 1913. p. 46-52.)
- INSANITY**
Catalogue of books on insanity, diseases of the brain, nervous system, and allied subjects. London, W. C.: Henry Kimpton. 8 p. (No. 133, 1914. 289 items.)
- INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**
Bigelow, John, jr. American policy; the western hemisphere in its relation to the eastern. Scribner. 6 p. bibl. \$1 n.
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Severance, H. O., comp. Books for journalism students. Columbia, Mo.: Univ. of Missouri. 30 p. \$1.25 n.
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Flexner, Bernard, and Baldwin, Roger N. Juvenile courts and probation. Century. 6½ p. bibl. \$1.25 n.
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Brissenden, Paul F. Launching of the Industrial Workers of the World. Univ. of Cal., 1913. 29 p. bibl. (Bibl. in economics.)
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Clark, Harold Hayward. Permissible electric lamps for miners. Washington: Gov. Prtg. Off. 3 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Mines. Technical pap. 75.)
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Kaiser, John Boynton. Law, legislative, and municipal reference libraries; an introductory manual and bibliographical guide. Boston Book Co. bibl. \$4 n.
- LITERATURE**
Ashmun, Margaret, ed. Modern prose and poetry, for secondary schools; edited, with notes, study helps, and reading lists. Houghton Mifflin. 8½ p. bibl. 85 c.
Duncan, Carson Samuel. The new science and English literature in the classical period. Menasha, Wis.: George Banta Pub., 1913. 6 p. bibl. \$1.
Tisdale, Frederick Monroe. Studies in literature. Part 2. Macmillan. bibl. 70 c. n.
- MARRIAGE**
Howard, George Elliott. The family and marriage; an analytical reference syllabus. Lincoln, Neb.: Univ. of Neb. 87 p. bibl. 75 c. n.
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Lindquist, T. Mathematics for freshmen students of engineering. G. E. Stechert. 4½ p. bibl. \$1.25 n.
- MEDICINE**
A catalogue of medical and surgical works. . . . London, W. C.: Henry Kimpton. 4 p. (No. 129, 1913. 94 items.)
- MEXICAN WAR**
Hafekorn, Henry E., comp. The war with Mexico, 1846-1848; a select bibliography on the causes, conduct, and the political aspect of the war; together with a select list of books and other printed matter on the resources, economic conditions, politics and government of the republic of Mexico, and the characteristics of the Mexican people. . . . Washington, D. C.: Professional Memoirs, Washington Barracks. 4+93+28 p. \$1. (Bibliographical contributions bull.)
- MIND**
Beers, Eli. Mind as a cause and cure of disease; presented from a medical, scientific, and religious point of view. Chicago: The author, 2256 N. Clarke St. 6 p. bibl. 50 c.
- MISSIONS**
Barton, James Levi. Educational missions. New York: Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. 22 p. bibl. 75 c.
- MOUNTAINEERING**
New York Public Library. Selected list of books on mountaineering. 15 p.
- MUSIC**
A selected list of books on the appreciation of music. (In Bull. of St. Louis P. L., F., 1913. p. 50-53.)
- NATURAL SCIENCE**
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- NATURE**
Nature books: geology, botany, sports. Philadelphia: The Franklin Bookshop, 920 Walnut St. 50 p. (Catalog No. 31, 1914. 582 items.)
- NEGRO**
Cromwell, John W. The negro in American history; men and women eminent in the evolution of the American of African descent. Washington: Amer. Negro Acad. 5 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.
- NEWSPAPERS**
Brigham, Clarence S., comp. Bibliography of American newspapers, 1690-1820. (In Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, 1913. Vol. 23, new series, part 2. p. 247-403.)
Haskell, Daniel C. A checklist of newspapers and official gazettes in the New York Public Library. (In Bull. of the N. Y. P. L. J., 1914. p. 683-722.)
- NORWAY**
St. Paul Public Library. Books on Norway and Norwegian literature, with catalogue of the library of the Haabet Society of the Trinity Norwegian Lutheran Church. 16 p.
- ORIENT**
Luzac's Oriental list and book review. Luzac & Co. 60 p. (Vol. xxv, nos. 1-2. Ja.-F., 1914.)
- PAIN**
Behan, Richard Joseph. Pain; its origin, conduction, perception, and diagnostic significance; with 191 illustrations in the text and many diagnostic charts. Appleton. 62 p. bibl. \$6 n.
- PANAMA**
Anderson, Charles Loftus Grant, M. D. Old Panama and Castilla del Oro; a narrative history of the discovery, conquest and settlement by the Spaniards. . . . Boston: Page Co., 1911. 10½ p. bibl. \$3.50 n.
- PATENTS**
Watkins, S. D., comp. Select list of references to books and periodicals on patents and inventions. (In Bull. of St. Louis P. L., My., 1913. p. 125-127.)
- PRESIDENTIAL TERM**
Painter, Estella E. Selected articles on the six-year presidential term. 4 p. bibl. (Abridged debaters handbook series.)

PSYCHOLOGY

Burnham, W. H., ed. Bibliographies of educational psychology from the Library of Clark University. [Worcester,] 1913. 44 p.

Myers, Charles Samuel. A text-book of experimental psychology, with laboratory exercises. In 2 parts. Part 1, Textbook. Part 2, Laboratory exercises. 2. ed. Longmans, 1911. bibl. \$2.50 n.

Myers, Garry Cleveland. A study in incidental memory. New York: Science Press. 4 p. bibl. \$1.25. (Archives of psychology.)

Wells, George Ross. The influence of stimulus duration on reaction time. Princeton, N. J.: Psychological Review Co., 1913. 3 p. bibl. 75 c. n. (Psychological monographs.)

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS

Anderson, William. The work of public service commissions, with special reference to the New York Commission. 3 p. bibl. (Univ. of Minn. Current problems, no. 1.)

QUARTZ LAMPS

Evans, W. A. D. Mercury-vapor quartz lamps. (In Proc. of Assn. of Iron and Steel Elec. Engineers, 1913. p. 167-168.)

REFORM BILL

Butler, J. R. M. The passing of the great Reform Bill. Longmans. 4 p. bibl. \$3.75 n.

REFORMATION, ITALIAN

Hare, Christopher. Men and women of the Italian Reformation. Scribner. 3/4 p. bibl. \$3 n.

RELIGION

Burr, Anna Robeson Brown. Religious confessions and confessants; with a chapter on the history of introspection. Houghton Mifflin. 22 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

Youiz, Herbert Alden. The enlarging conception of God. Macmillan. 3 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

RURAL SOCIAL SCIENCE

Massachusetts Agricultural College. A selected bibliography on rural social science. Amherst, 1911. 11 p.

SCHOOLS

Betts, George Herbert, and Hall, Otis Earle. Better rural schools, illustrated by photographs and charts. Bobbs-Merrill. 9 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

Culter, Horace M., and Stone, Julia M. The rural school, its methods and management. Silver, Burdett. 7 p. bibl. \$1.10.

Miller, James Collins. Rural schools in Canada; their organization, administration, and supervision. New York: Teachers' College, Columbia Univ., 1913. 10 p. bibl. \$2. (Contributions to education.)

Newberry, Marie Anna. The rural school library. New York Public Library. 4 p. bibl.

SCOTLAND

List of works in the New York Public Library relating to Scotland. Parts V, VI. (In Bull. of the N. Y. P. L., Jr., 1914. p. 573-663; p. 723-780.)

SEX

Geddes, Patrick, and Thomson, John Arthur. Sex. Holt. 6 1/2 p. bibl. 50 c. n. (Home university library of modern knowledge.)

Books on sex education and hygiene. (In Mass. Lib. Club Bull., Mr., 1913. p. 40-45.)

SKIN DISEASES

Catalogue of books on diseases of the skin. London, W. C.: Henry Kimpton. 4 p. (No. 131, 1913. 110 items.)

SLAVERY

Trexler, Harrison Anthony. Slavery in Missouri, 1804-1865. Johns Hopkins Univ., 1914 p. bibl. \$1.25. (Studies in history and political science.)

SLOCUM, HENRY WARNER

Slocum, Edward Elihu, M. D. The life and services of Major-General Henry Warner Slocum. Toledo, O.: Slocum Pub. Co. 3 p. bibl. \$4.50.

SMOKE

Watkins, S. D. The smoke nuisance; its cause, abatement, prevention, etc. (In Bull. of St. Louis P. L., F., 1913. p. 54-56.)

STEEL MILLS

List of references on motor drive steel mills. (In Proc. of the Assn. of Iron and Steel Elec. Engineers, 1913. p. 205.)

STORY-TELLING

Cowen, Julia Darrow. The art of story-telling; with nearly half a hundred stories. McClurg. 3 p. bibl. \$1 n.

SYNDICALISM

Levine, Louis. Syndicalism in France; with an introduction by Franklin H. Giddings. 2. rev. ed. of "The labor movement in France." Longmans, 1912. 6 1/2 p. bibl. \$2 n. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics, and public law.)

TEACHERS' PENSIONS

Prosser, C. A., and Hamilton, W. I. The teacher and old age. Houghton. bibl. (Riverside educational monographs series.)

TEACHERS' SALARIES

Baldwin, Bird T., and Mohr, Walter H. Bibliography of teachers' salaries. (In Boykin, James C., and King, Roberta. The tangible rewards of teaching. U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1914, no. 16. Whole no. 589. p. 440-465.)

TECHNOLOGY

Lists of books on electricity, manufactures of metal products, building and the allied trades, miscellaneous arts and crafts, including manual training. (In Stockton [Cal.] F. P. L. Bull., Jr., 1913. p. 15-30.)

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

American Telephone and Telegraph Co. Governmental and private telegraph and telephone utilities; an analysis. New York: The author. 10 p. bibl. gratis. (Commercial Bull. no. 7.)

THEOLOGY

Anglican theology. New York: Schulte's Book Store. 58 p. (Cat. no. 60.)

Catalog of second-hand theological books. London: Charles Higham & Son. 40 p. (No. 521. 1478 items.)

The modern theological library of an East Anglian clergyman . . . also a section devoted to Roman Catholic literature. London: Charles Higham & Son. (No. 536. 1319 items.)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Wilson, Lewis A. A list of helpful publications, concerning vocational instruction. Albany: Univ. of the State of New York. 41 p.

WEBSTER, DANIEL

Ogg, Frederic Austin. Daniel Webster. Jacobs. 4 p. bibl. \$1.25 n. (American crisis biographies.)

WISCONSIN

Wegelin, Oscar, comp. Wisconsin verse: a compilation of the titles of volumes of verse written by authors born or residing in the state of Wisconsin. (In Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America. Vol. VII, p. 90-114.)

Library Calendar

- Oct. —. Kansas Library Association. Topeka.
- Oct. 6-9. Ohio Library Association. Dayton.
- Oct. 15-17. Keystone State Library Association. Annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa.
- Oct. 19-21. Nebraska Library Association. Annual meeting, Geneva.
- Oct. 20-22. Vermont Library Association and Vermont Free Library Commission. Joint meeting, Proctor.
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Contents

	PAGE		PAGE
EDITORIALS.	801	CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS—SEPTEMBER, 1914.	840
Reduction in library budgets		THE DISTRIBUTION OF STATE DOCUMENTS.	840
Cleveland and Los Angeles library headquarters in office buildings		LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS.	840
The municipal reference library and the public library		Massachusetts Library Club	
Relation between schools and libraries		Wyoming Library Association	
The federal Printing Bill and its interest to librarians		Minnesota Library Association	
THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY AT OXFORD.—Theodore W. Koch	803	New York Library Club	
THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.—Asariah S. Root	811	Bay Path Library Club	
PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE NEW FEDERAL PRINTING BILL.—George H. Carter.	815	LIBRARY SCHOOLS.	848
THE NEW QUARTERS OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY.—Joseph L. Wheeler.	823	New York State Library School	
REPORT OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM FOR 1913.	827	Pratt Institute School of Library Science	
BERNARD RICHARDSON GREEN.	828	Library School of the New York Public Library	
THE LIBRARIANS' PARTY IN NORTHERN EUROPE.—Helen H. Morrow.	829	Simmons College Library School	
LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI.—E. L. Antrim.	832	Western Reserve Library School	
"THE LIBRARIAN" VERSUS THE CATALOG.	834	Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh—Training School for Children's Librarians	
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VREIN DEUTSCHER BIBLIOTHEKARE, LEIPZIG, JUNE 3-5, 1914.—Donald Hendry.	836	University of Illinois Library School	
REPORT OF NEW YORK COMMITTEE ON LIBRARIES IN CHARITABLE, REFORMATORY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.	838	Syracuse University Library School	
		Riverside Library Training Class	
		Los Angeles Public Library Training Class	
		REVIEWS.	855
		LIBRARIANS.	856
		THE LIBRARY WORLD.	860
		LIBRARY WORK.	869
		BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.	876
		HUMORS AND BLUNDERS.	880

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
American Librarian's Agency.	16	Dura Binding Co.	12	Quaritch (Bernard)	4
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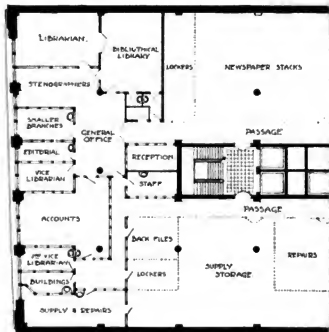
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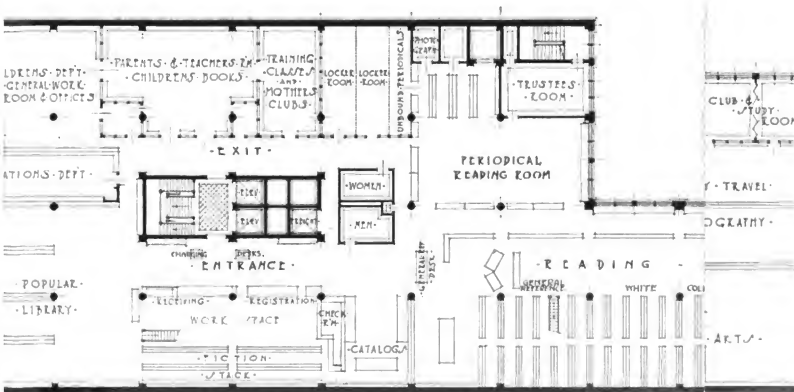
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 39

NOVEMBER, 1914

No. 11

THERE seems to be no corner of the earth and no province of work in which the direful war of Europe has not been felt to disadvantage. The great municipalities have cut down their budgets to the last possible penny, and that municipal library is lucky which obtains for the new year as much as in the old year, despite the allowance that should be made each year to cover normal growth. New York City has taken this course of confining library appropriations this year to last year's figures and Brooklyn must still be content without the necessary central library building, for which foundations are waiting. In fact, even before the outbreak of the war there was some tendency this year to curb library expenditure. The Providence Public Library has discontinued for lack of funds the *Bulletin* which it has published for some years past. Los Angeles has closed one of its branch libraries for like reason. Although dull times sometimes furnish more readers to libraries than the seasons when prosperous readers are too busy to read, libraries are restricted from taking advantage of this opportunity wherever additional expenditure is involved. The whole world is now so geared together that it works in unison, and pity 'tis that instead of the unison of international harmony, to which we had all looked forward, the world has to-day been thrown out of gear altogether.

THE Scotch congregation which wanted to build a new church out of the materials of the old and to worship in the old while the new should be a-building, is not without parallel in the library field. Cleveland has found a solution of its problem by taking quarters in an office building pending the erection of its new central library, and Los Angeles, which hopes some day for an adequate central building, has still to be content with its quarters in an office sky-

scraper, an improvement on its former occupancy of part of a department store. We present in this number illustrations of how these two libraries are making the best of what at best is but a makeshift and really making their habitat attractive and effective despite disadvantages. The office building is now used in our great cities for all sorts of purposes, including dental parlors, tailor shops and the like; but a library system in a city of any size is not what it should be unless and until it has a central library building which may adequately typify and centralize library work. On the other hand, such quarters are entirely suitable for branch libraries, especially those appealing to business men, in locations convenient to a daytime clientele. Such a business branch as Mr. Dana has made notable in Newark can very properly often find its best location in an office building centrally located in the business section.

WHEREVER the branch library and whatever its special function it can best be organized and served, we believe, as a part of the general library system. We cannot therefore agree with Mr. Lapp, who holds that the municipal reference library should be a separate institution from the municipal public library system. New York has done wisely in linking the Municipal Reference Library, which is housed in its enormous municipal building, with the public library system, to the general advantage of all concerned. Thus New York's Municipal Reference Library has the benefit of the experience and skill of Dr. C. C. Williamson, the practiced economist and statistician, who has been the head of the economics division since it was segregated in the new library building, and has now been transferred to the librarianship of the Municipal Reference Library as his special field. This

Municipal Reference Library has also the benefit, in advisory relations, of Miss Hasse, with her wide knowledge of public documents, and of Mr. Gamble in the engineering field, as heads of the public documents and technology divisions of the central library. This is a vital and useful association. The American Statistical Association, as another example, has definitely associated its library work with the Boston Public Library, which houses its special collection and extends it from time to time. The Reform Club of New York has its special library in economics and politics similarly deposited with the Boston Public Library, which houses its special collection and extends it from time to time. The Reform Club of New York has its special library in economics and politics similarly deposited with Columbia University Library, which is in effect a public library. There is still room for separate special collections, separately housed and managed; but in the interest of public service and public economy, probably the best results are obtained when special libraries are put at the service of a wider public through association with the public library system.

In view of the increasingly close relations between schools and libraries, and especially the advanced position which the Commissioner of Education has taken in that respect, it is astonishing to find a book on "Better rural schools" put forth without mention of the word "book" or "library" in the table of contents, and without any indication that the writers had at all heard of the value of libraries in connection with rural education. This would be rather discouraging but for the sure fact that the book does not in this respect represent the teaching profession. Nothing is more notable in the modern history of education, especially in this country, than its use of auxiliary methods aside from direct class-room work with the text-book, and among these the school library and the use

of the public library hold first rank. The demonstrations by Mrs. Root, children's librarian of the Providence Public Library, of teaching children how to use books, made at the Massachusetts Library Club meeting at Stockbridge and elsewhere, are interesting and valuable proof of the vital relationship between the school child and the book as a tool. As Mrs. Root points out, the idea of a book as a tool has never occurred to many children and, it may be added, to some school teachers yet the book is to the person of education what the chisel and the plane are to the carpenter. Closer relations between schools and libraries, between teachers and librarians, between school children and children's librarians, as such are much to be desired and are more and more coming about.

THE larger elements in President Wilson's policy having been carried through the hard-worked Congress which adjourned last month, there should be opportunity in the next session for consideration and passage of bills concerning administrative reform which have for years been awaiting action. One of these concerns the administration of the post office, as a result of which there may be reshaping and betterment of the parcel post, and another is the Printing Bill, important because it will save hundreds of thousands of dollars to the government and better the utility of public documents. In this the libraries are vitally interested and we print in this issue the full text of the explanation by Mr. Carter covering the features of the bill, which was given only in part in the published A. L. A. Proceedings. Librarians should read this paper carefully and if they have any suggestions to make send them to State Librarian Godard at Hartford, Conn., who is chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Public Documents. When the bill is before Congress librarians should be ready to give their active and energetic support in pushing for its passage.

THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY AT OXFORD

(Concluded)

By THEODORE W. KOCH, *Librarian, University of Michigan*

COXE AS LIBRARIAN

HENRY OCTAVIUS COXE, characterized by Dean Burgon as "the large hearted librarian," was born in 1811, and while still an undergraduate of Worcester College, received an offer of a position in the manuscript department of the British Museum. Here he remained for six years, returning to Oxford in 1838 as sub-librarian at the Bodleian under Dr. Bandinel. For the first thirty years of his work there he never took the full six weeks vacation to which he was entitled. His love for the library was so strong that he was never quite happy away from it. He succeeded to the headship upon the death of Dr. Bandinel in 1860. Bandinel had carefully watched sales and studied catalogs, and had brought up the collection of printed books to a high standard. When Coxe was appointed librarian, he saw that two things were needed: first, it was necessary to make the library more accessible; secondly, to see that a careful inventory was taken, preparatory to making a general catalog of the library. His chief work was this new general catalog, made in duplicate form slips pasted into 723 folio volumes, a work which took twenty years to complete. The author entries were written in triplicate, the third copy being reserved for the subject catalog. All the printed books except those in Oriental languages were included.

"I never enter the library," he said upon one occasion, "without looking at the portrait of Bodley, and resolving to do nothing which would have offended Sir Thomas." Coxe had often watched hard-working tutors come to the Bodleian at the end of their day's lectures, to use the one or two remaining hours during which it was open for study, and he felt that there ought to be a reading room open in the evening for the use of such men; and he was the means of obtaining the Radcliffe Library for this purpose.

"Coxe was always working—over working," said Dean Farrar. "Yet he always

had a kindly temper in spite of being bored. He was in this respect the ideal of a librarian. On my going to consult him on some literary point one afternoon, he sighed and said,—'My dear Farrar,'—he always opened his vocative with 'my dear' in this way—'I am so tired. I have lost two hours this morning, through a visit of old —' [a noted archaeologist, a country clergyman, then in Oxford for his holiday, and always rather a *dilettante*]. 'He brought his wife and a friend, and asked me to show them our coins.' [The Bodleian coins are seldom seen. They live upstairs in a cupboard of the Bodleian Gallery.] When he got sight of the Roman *as*, he took it up, and fixing his bright eyes on his friend, exclaimed, 'Yes, this is a real *as*; this is an *as*.' What a pity, I thought to myself, that he could not see that there were two,—not one,—and so have had the sense to set me free without consuming my time in library hours.'"

A friend once brought him a small, carefully bound volume of papers by his deceased father and asked, with some show of filial piety, that it be accepted by the Bodleian. "Oh, yes," said Coxe, with moistened eyes, "You wish this little book to be cherished. I quite understand. I will see to it. Leave it to me."

"With the officials of the Bodleian, Coxe was thoroughly popular," writes Dean Burgon. "There was in him no affectation of dignity. His welcome to the janitor was as cordial as to any one. He had no suspicious ways: he assumed that all beneath him were doing what they ought to do, though he could be playfully sarcastic with them on occasion if he found any of them off their duty. He loved a *trusty* man supremely. There was in him a real power of governing and guiding a great institution; his intellectual supremacy keeping him first in all matters requiring headwork, and giving him a right to the authority conferred on him by his office. To Oxford men visiting the library he was simply delightful. In

the words of an ancient resident in Oxford, Archdeacon Palmer,—“It will not be easy to get so good a librarian as Coxé, though his successor may grow to be as good; as *lovable* a librarian it is out of the question to expect.”

“He never suffered his private work to encroach upon his official time,” says Stanley Lane-Poole, “and avoided interference in academic controversy, lest it might lead to the intrusion of party spirit into the management of the library. He showed perfect tact and consideration for his subordinates, who respected his authority the more because it was exerted without fuss or self-importance, and with a general air of camaraderie. His personal charm was due to a rare combination of playfulness, dignity, and old-fashioned courtesy; and his wit and stores of anecdote were equally remarkable. His social powers and his unaffected sweetness of character made him a welcome guest in all society.”

THE CATALOG

No sooner had the discussion about lending Bodleian books died down than Professor Chandler started a new tirade in a pamphlet entitled, “Some observations on the Bodleian classed catalogue,” (Oxford, B. H. Blackwell, 1888). In 1885 he had printed a memorandum on that subject in which he contended that the classed catalog and all the work it entailed was so much labor thrown away, that no real scholar, no man who is capable of literary research, wants a classed catalog. He argued that it served no useful purpose, and was but a snare and a delusion. The sciolist alone thinks how delightful it would be to turn to any given subject and there see all that has been written on it. Most French catalogs are classed, and Professor Chandler retained a lively sense of detestation for those who were foolish enough to attempt to class the books of a large library. In answer to the question, How is a man to know what books have been printed on this or that subject, Professor Chandler would answer that every man fit to be admitted to a great library knows many ways of acquiring this information.

On another occasion Professor Chandler handled the subject-entries of the Bodleian

catalog without gloves. The arrangement of the titles of the books under classes and sub-classes is easy in some cases, difficult in others, while simply impossible in many. Some go quietly enough under one class, some under two or three heads, some under many, while some utterly defy all attempts at classification. Our pamphleteer puts the following into the mouth of the man whose ideas of books are hazy: “My dear Sir, you are really very obtuse, you make difficulties where none exist; the thing is exceedingly simple. Put all your theological books together, put all your law books together, and so on; range all the histories of England, all the histories of France, side by side; proceed on the same principle with the whole of your books, and your classed catalogue will be made: it may take a slight amount of trouble, yet anybody with an ounce of brains and a little good-will can and must succeed; real difficulty there is none.” Chandler said that it was impossible to suppress a smile when one thought how many men there were in Oxford to whom this sad nonsense appeared to be perfectly sane and rational. And if his hazy friend should reply that what he “so dogmatically calls nonsense is advocated by a large number, perhaps by a majority of librarians; they must know all about books; it is their profession.” No, rejoined our philosopher, he did not forget the librarians, to whom and the subject of their profession and qualifications, he hoped some day to return. So far as I know he never gave the world of librarians the full benefit of his opinion of them.

Under what head, asked Professor Chandler, ought “balloon” to come? Those who dream of traveling in the air will be disposed to think that this should stand somewhere near traveling on land and traveling on water, while those who look on the balloon as a toy will be inclined to look under sports, pastimes, and amusements; those who regard them as bags full of gas lighter than air may look under physics. *Quot homines tot sententiae*, and, wonderful to relate, everybody is right. A balloon may very correctly be looked at in an indefinite number of ways and the classification will vary accordingly. A large number of books, perhaps thirty or forty

per cent, would be found obstinate when one tried to classify them, and the *opera omnia* of a polygraphic writer like Aristotile or Leibnitz would prove a veritable crux. Moreover, since all classification is arbitrary, what suits one reader will not suit another. "If any two persons would spend an hour in assigning to their respective classes a hundred books taken at random, they would discover that the arrangement which one considers to be natural and proper, is to the other in the highest degree unnatural and improper. A man may discover more than this; he may find, and certainly will find, not only that he differs widely from other people, but, what is more confounding still, that he differs from himself. The classification which seemed natural enough a month ago looks very different to-day. And the classed catalogue of a library is largely, if not wholly, the vagary of the librarian; even if it is fashioned on results arrived at in a congress of librarians, it by no means follows that any but the authors of the scheme can find their way about in it, nor can they always do so. Each system of classification—and there are many such—is a maze in which all but those in the secret are lost. But even were such a catalogue possible, no one man could compile it; for to class all the books in a library as large as the Bodleian, is to class works which cover, or nearly cover, the *omne scibile*; and unless a man knows every branch, nay, every twig and bud of human knowledge, he will never be able to assign to each book its proper place, even if the book has only one proper place; still less successful must he be, if, as is usually the case, a book has two, three, or more places. . . . Some books are definitely this or that, and nothing else; but large numbers are as vague and indefinite as the transition tints in a rainbow, or as those excreting notes somewhere between C and C sharp which may be heard on a summer's night in a conversazione of excited cats. The man with no ear for music has no difficulty in classing the ambiguous note; the man insensible to color boldly classes the equivocal tint; and some charming book that laughs at classification, a perfectly sane and delightful volume like the 'Essays

of Elia,' or Fuller's 'Holy and profane state,' will be seized by the stolid slave of a system and thrust like a lunatic into the straight-waistcoat of a class where its best friends will never more be able to find it."

"A protest by Bodley's librarian" was set up in type in November, 1888, but Mr. Nicholson kept back the printing in the hope that Professor Chandler's pamphlet against which he was protesting would fail in its object, and, happily, it did so fail. In May, 1890, Mr. Nicholson had struck off a small number of copies of this protest for private distribution and for preservation in a few libraries. Mr. Nicholson said that there was no one in Oxford whose sincerity and unselfishness he honored more heartily, no one in Oxford with whom he had had so many long, pleasant talks, no one in Oxford whom he believed to be more kindly disposed to him or more ready to defend him against ungenerous and unjust criticism than was Professor Chandler. To Professor Chandler's statement that "the unfortunate officials are harassed with reports which cost an infinity of trouble to compose," Mr. Nicholson replied that among the reports required from him had been some relating to the subject-catalog, and the preparation of those particular reports had caused him weeks of overworry and bad sleep. The curators considered them necessary for their information, and the curators alone could be judges of that necessity, but Mr. Nicholson thought that Professor Chandler was ultimately responsible for any trouble which the preparation of the reports on the subject-catalog caused him. For the future, said Mr. Nicholson, any librarian of the Bodleian must understand that, if the reports which he presents to the curators tend to lead them not to take the views of a particular curator, he may be further harassed by having to occupy his scanty and fagged leisure in public controversies with that curator, unless he prefers to risk what he believes to be the vital interests of the library. It is idle to say "Why not leave other curators to defend them?" Many curators have probably as little time for pamphlet writing as has the librarian, nor is it possible for those not in library work to speak from the special standpoint of a

librarian's professional experience. Moreover, no librarian of Bodley whose heart is in the right place could stand by and leave others to defend the library from such criticisms as those of Professor Chandler. Mr. Nicholson considered it perfectly proper for Professor Chandler to address to the University printed appeals to decide for his particular views on the lending-question, but he considered the subject-catalog a matter of internal administration of the library within the province of the curators and of no other body. Mr. Nicholson asked whether it was a right thing to do to try to upset the direction of the Bodleian in the way Professor Chandler was trying to upset it, and consequently whether it was a prudent thing to do in the interests of the library. "There are no doubt many persons in the University not curators of the Bodleian who would be highly qualified to act as curators," said Mr. Nicholson, "but until they are curators they cannot possibly have the same opportunities as the curators for acquainting themselves with the merits of questions of internal administration. And of course this is equally true of the entire body of members—even resident members—of Convocation. To appeal then to them against the curators is to appeal from an (*ad hoc*) necessarily more instructed body to an (*ad hoc*) necessarily less instructed body. Is that a prudent thing to do in the interest of the Bodleian? And what does any sensible man, who will think of the matter for half a minute, think of the proposal to direct the internal administration of any library—let alone the Bodleian—by a committee of about 400 residents and 5400 non-residents? That is the proposal that Professor Chandler's appeal to Convocation amounts to—for be it remembered that if such an appeal can be made once it can be made an infinite number of times, whenever a particular curator cannot get his own way, or for that matter even when the curators are unanimous. Suppose that on October 25 a majority of the curators including Professor Chandler had resolved to discontinue the subject-catalog. Suppose that a member of the minority had published an appeal to Convocation and had succeeded in forcing the curators to continue the catalog against their will. What

then would Professor Chandler have said about the prudence of such an appeal in the interests of library-administration? And yet such an appeal would have been laudable in comparison with Professor Chandler's. For in 1899, some time after the subject-catalog was begun, the curators went to Convocation for a two years' grant of £270 a year 'for the purpose of a classified catalog of the library.' A discussion and a division took place on the merits of the question, previously to which Professor Chandler might most properly have addressed to Convocation whatever appeal he chose. Convocation declared by 50 to 16 for the subject-catalog, and it is a perfectly arguable position to take up that if the curators had decided on October 25 to abandon that catalog it would have been right for one of a dissenting minority to appeal to the University to force them to resume it. Professor Chandler has no such justification. I fancy, however, that I hear Professor Chandler say 'What have you to do with protesting? It is for the curators, if for anyone, to protest.' But even a Bodley's librarian has his statutory rights, and one of those rights is that he is subject to the direction of a stated committee only—and that when he has been engaged for over six years in continuing a work which was approved by his predecessor, approved by his curators, assisted by Convocation, amply reconsidered and reapproved by his curators, and when that work has been brought into a state in which it is already of high practical usefulness to readers who may avail themselves of it, his curators shall not be coerced or worried into ordering him to abandon it. That is my protest. If I were to enter into the details of Professor Chandler's attack on the subject-catalog, I trust that I should be able to absolutely demolish them to the satisfaction of most members of this University, no less than to the satisfaction of most librarians—if indeed any librarian of practical experience in the matter requires such a demolition. And if the need ever arises, and I am still Librarian, I pledge myself to do all that in me lies to save the library from the immense and almost irreparable disaster threatening it. No one, however, but a librarian knows what labor of expla-

nation, argument, and collection of opinions—not given forty or fifty years ago—such an effort might involve, and no one knows so well as myself how much (I do not mean of money, though I should not spare that) such an effort might cost me. And for the reasons I have given above I protest against being compelled to make it.”

Inasmuch as the memorial address on Mr. E. W. B. Nicholson, Bodley's librarian from 1882 to 1912, has already been summarized in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, November, 1913, p. 616-617, and again more briefly, in the number for September, 1914, p. 722, it will not be necessary to give here any details of his career. The address in question called forth considerable discussion not only on the occasion of its delivery at the Bournemouth meeting of the English Library Association, but also since then in English library periodicals. Mr. Falconer Madan said that, as Mr. Nicholson's successor and having served under him for thirty years, he might almost be expected to say one or two words in appreciation of the address. He called especial attention to his immense capacity for taking pains. This was amply illustrated by the "Staff calendar," which in Nicholson's day was a most remarkable volume filled with detailed instructions about everything, from the sweeping of the back stairs and "the H," the cleaning of the chimney and the flues of the Camera, to the winding of the clocks, the look-out for student bonfires and the keeping of an extra pair of dry shoes and socks at the library! But the personality of the librarian to whose care was due this unique annual showed out from between the lines and in the last one edited by Mr. Nicholson there is a pathetic appeal for indulgence and co-operation from members of the staff in case he should wish them to take from him an increased amount of work which he had been hitherto accustomed to do himself. He said that his desire was not to do less than his own proper share of work, but to be able to find more time for such parts of that work as could not be deputed to others and so avoid as far as possible a continuance of the overpressure which had for years so affected his sleep as to lead to several breakdowns, the last of which "was so long and

distressful that a recurrence might compel him to apply in February, 1912, (when he will have held his office 30 years), to retire under § 3.2 of the Bodleian statute. Now the Bodleian income is not enough to meet the ordinary annual expenses of the library—what would be the result of loading it in addition with a pension of £500 a year for perhaps a quarter of a century to come! And he feels that his natural health and strength ought to make such a retirement—at an age 20 years below that at which Oxford professors often perform their duties—quite needless. Nor, in the interests of that extensive scheme of development and improvement of which the last few years have seen only a first instalment, does he think it would be otherwise advantageous to the library. And if, as he cannot doubt, the curators of the library and the trustees of the Oxford University Endowment Fund kindly continue to minimize as far as in them lies the pressure and anxiety which are not altogether to be eliminated from a period of varied and strenuous progress, he feels that with the willing co-operation of the staff he can give the Bodleian much further work before (if at all) the need comes to make himself its unwelcome pensioner."

Those who had known the remarkably sympathetic nature of Dr. Coxé naturally contrasted Dr. Nicholson with him. There was a charm of character about the earlier librarian which his successor did not have. Added to Mr. Nicholson's aloofness were the difficulties arising from poor eyesight. Mr. T. W. Lyster, of the National Library of Ireland, felt that though his knowledge of Mr. Nicholson was slight, it gave him much stimulus. He felt that Mr. Nicholson's excessive partiality for detail almost approached the limits of mania, and Mr. Lyster supposed that in his later years the universe and the Bodleian were too much for Nicholson, just as the universe and its problems were toward the end too much for Tolstoi. Mr. Nicholson impressed him as being a nervous man, with a not unkindly gruffness of manner, a man who was always in haste, whose health was not good, but who always meant well. He thought that Mr. Nicholson was a very great librarian. Oxford could hardly have under-

stood him, and certainly his gruffness of manner could not have been helpful to such an understanding, but still he did great things at Oxford, and to a very great extent revived a mighty, noble, and ancient institution, whose size and requirements of scholarship and management might well daunt any man, for in the Bodleian many things were attempted by one brain which in the British Museum were allotted to several.

THE READING ROOMS

In 1860 the Radcliffe trustees offered the use of the building under their control as a supplementary reading room for the Bodleian. This offer was accepted as a most welcome relief from the congestion which was evident everywhere in the Bodleian. The building is a handsome rotunda, embellished with columns and surmounted by a dome resting on an octagonal base. It dates from 1737-39 and Freeman called it "the grandest of all English-Italian designs." It was originally the home of the Radcliffe library of medicine and natural history, founded by Dr. John Radcliffe, court physician to William III and Mary II. The main floor was remodelled into a reading-room, open from ten in the morning till ten at night. The ground floor was also utilized for the storage of books from the overflowing Bodleian; the stone floor was covered with wood, windows were placed in the hitherto open arches and bookcases built inside, giving a total book capacity for the whole building of about 130,000 volumes. In 1909, when a new heating plant was installed, it was found that a beam ran into the flue and the authorities congratulated themselves that the building had not burned to the ground long before. Some years previous certain openings in the dome had been covered with wire netting so as to keep out the birds whose noise disturbed the readers. When the dome was examined to find out whether it had not been damaged by the defective flue, there was discovered a large accumulation of twigs and other rubbish carried there by the birds before the netting was put up. The surprising amount of 226 bushels of rubbish was cleared away.

There are two sets of the manuscript catalog bound up in folio volumes,—one set

kept in the old reading room and the other in the Radcliffe Camera. Several years ago Lord Hythe gave £3,000 towards the expense of the catalog revision, which it is expected will defray the cost up to the early part of 1916, when it is believed that the catalog will be ready for any scheme of printing which may be adopted. In this revision one of the chief difficulties is found in the large groups of anonymous works, formerly found under such headings as "Novels," "Journals," "Poesis," "Plays" and the like. In one year (1909) one assistant ascertained the authorship of 1058 works previously entered as anonymous.

A reader having selected his seat, enters its number and the number of the book on his call-slip. The book is brought as soon as possible to the reader's desk and is left there, even if the reader is absent for the time being, except that manuscripts and especially valuable books are in such cases reserved at the counter until the reader applies for them. Books can be left at the reader's desk with a protective slip of paper bearing his name and the date, and they will remain undisturbed for three days, after which time, if the reader does not return and alter the date, the books will be moved to an adjacent place of reserve, where they will be kept for seven days more. At the Selden end books with protective slips are left at the reader's desk for ten days. Manuscripts and valuable printed books are never to be left at a seat but must be given up at the counter where they are reserved for the reader's use, provided each volume has a slip bearing the name and date. In the Camera reading room, all ordinary books which the reader desires to reserve must be given up with a protective slip to the superintendent, who will reserve them for seven days. If a reader is likely to be absent for more than ten, or in the Camera more than seven days, and wishes to use the same books on his return, his best course is to keep a list of the shelf marks of the books and then let them go back to the shelves, unless special permission is granted to have the books retained. Ordinary books when done with may either be left at the reader's desk or given up at the counter on leaving. In both parts of the library are found suggestion



THE QUADRANGLE—BODLEIAN LIBRARY, OXFORD



WHERE THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY HAS OVERFLOWED INTO THE ART GALLERY



11

books in which readers may enter the title of any works of permanent value which they need and which cannot be found in the general catalog. Such suggestions are welcomed, especially if adequate details are supplied, with an estimate of the value of the book. They are considered by the librarian every Wednesday and often lead to the filling up of gaps in the collection.

The quicker delivery of books to readers is occupying the attention of a committee of curators. It is admitted that there is a considerable interval of time between the order for a book and the receipt of it, but the problem is considered as well nigh insoluble in a large old library, shelved and housed as is the Bodleian. The reader naturally desires a book the moment he has handed in a call-slip for it; on the other hand, the volume may be in a distant room, or even building, and it would require a much larger staff to enable a messenger to attend to each individual call as soon as it is handed in. There are about 380 of these each working day. The necessary processes of registering a book have to be gone through, while the complications of the old collections and the new classification by subject are considerable, and the state of the finances do not permit at present of any enlargement of the staff. The subway, opened April 13, 1914, will of course materially aid in saving time but, as the librarian says, it cannot be expected to work wonders. If call-slips properly filled out are sent to the library by mail the books may be obtained in advance and reserved for the readers.

RECENT HISTORY

If both size and importance are taken into consideration, the Bodleian may be considered the most important university library in the world, and the greatest library not directly aided by the state. It contains about 2,750,000 printed literary pieces bound in about 860,000 volumes. There are in addition some 40,000 manuscripts exclusive of 18,500 separate charters and deeds. The incunabula number about 5,600, as contrasted with 11,500 in the British Museum, 2,800 in Cambridge University Library and 2,400 in the John Rylands Library, Manchester.

The manuscripts of five colleges are de-

posited in the Bodleian—University, Jesus, Hertford, Brasenose and Lincoln. The last two deposited their manuscripts on the understanding that they should be kept separate and called by the name of the college; that the loan should be revocable by the college at any time, but that nothing should be recalled except by authority of a college meeting signified in writing to the librarian or curator of the Bodleian; that the manuscripts should be treated with the same care and on exactly the same footing as Bodleian manuscripts, except that they should not be sent over to the Radcliffe and that all applications to borrow them should be referred to the college for decision; that the Bodleian should not be responsible for loss or damage when reasonable care had been exercised; any binding or repairs necessary at the time of the transfer were to be done at the expense of the college, but all subsequent repairs at the expense of the Bodleian, and that the college should have reasonable power of inspecting the collection.

In Bodley's time there was no copyright act, but the Founder was farsighted enough to secure from the Stationers' Company an agreement whereby copies of new books were to be sent to the library as issued. In 1623 or 1624 the Company sent the sheets of the recently issued first folio edition of Shakespeare's collected works. The sheets were sent to the binder and on its return the book was chained to the shelves and it appears duly entered in the supplementary catalog of 1635 but not in the catalog of 1674. It is supposed that it was disposed of as superfluous in 1664 when the second issue of the Third Folio was received. It was probably among a lot of "superfluous library books sold by order of the curators" for which the library received £24 from Richard Davis, an Oxford bookseller.* Nothing is known of its subsequent history until 1759 when it was acquired by Mr. Richard Turbutt of Ogston Hall, Derbyshire, from whose possession it eventually descended to that of his great-grandson, Mr. W. G. Turbutt. On Jan. 23, 1905, Mr. G. M. R. Turbutt, the son

*"It is the only one which can be regarded as a standard exemplar," says Mr. Madan. "It was the copy selected by the publisher for permanent preservation."

of the owner, brought the book to Mr. Madan to ask for advice as to having the binding repaired. Mr. Madan showed it to Mr. Strickland Gibson, who had made a study of Oxford bindings and he soon found proofs of its being the old Bodleian copy. It was proposed that the book be valued and purchased for the Bodleian by subscription. An American collector offered \$15,000 for it and the owner gave the Bodleian the refusal of it at that price, allowing a period of five months for raising the money. There were 823 subscribers and chief among those who helped to bring the matter to a successful issue was Sir William Osler, of whom grateful mention is made.

On October 8 and 9, 1902, the three hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Bodleian was fittingly celebrated by the University. About one hundred and fifty delegates came from various universities, libraries, academies and learned bodies of Europe and America, and there were in addition sixty specially invited guests. The public orator, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Merry, delivered a Latin address in which he dwelt on the nothingness of 300 years and took his audience back to the time of Nineveh, ancient Egypt and Imperial Rome, lamenting the wanton ruin and waste of the barbarian invasions and glorying in the scholarship of the renaissance. In this retrospective manner he brought out the humanistic interests of Oxford, to the furtherance of which the Bodleian has been chiefly devoted. As a memorial of the centenary, there was issued a beautiful quarto volume of 50 pages, "*Pietas Oxoniensis*," containing a life of Bodley, an account of the University Library before his time, the foundation of the new "public" library of the University, the chief gifts to the library after Bodley's death, the main transfers and deposits, a list of librarians and sub-librarians, with a bibliographical list of printed Bodleian library catalogs.

In 1900 the curators approved a scheme of extension of the storage space by providing a large underground two-story stack between the Bodleian and the Radcliffe Camera. Authorities on underground construction gave assurance of the security of such a chamber against damp. The trustees of the Oxford University Endowment

Fund offered to place at the disposal of the University such a sum as might be required to defray the cost of construction. By the end of 1910 the underground stack room begun in August, 1909, was practically completed so far as construction, heating, ventilation and structural iron-work were concerned, but money was lacking for the rolling bookcases. In 1912 two hundred of these, made by Lucy & Co., Oxford, were put in place and by pressing some temporary wooden shelving into service, it was possible to deposit about 120,000 volumes in this underground room before the end of the year. It is expected that £500 a year will have to be spent on new stacks for the next twenty-five years in order to keep pace with the accessions. A subway connecting the Bodleian quadrangle with the Radcliffe Camera was constructed in 1913 and so facilitated the staff passing from one part of the library to another. This together with a new book-lift has aided very materially in the prompt delivery of books to readers. The yearly accessions for 1913 were 97,795, of which 571 were manuscripts. The income for that year was £11,700 and the expenditures £12,000. "The financial position causes anxiety," says the *Bodleian Quarterly Record* in its first number. "A joint committee of council and curators have been unable to recommend a reduction of expenditure, if the efficiency of the library is to be maintained, and an appeal for funds will shortly be issued."

In closing we cannot do better than quote the lines which Henry Vaughan, the Silurist, wrote when he visited the library:

Most noble Bodley! we are bound to thee
For no small part of our eternity.
Thy treasure was not spent on horse and
hound,
Nor that new mode, which doth old States
confound.
Thy legacies another way did go:
Nor were they left to those would spend
them so.
This is thy monument! here thou shalt
stand
Till the times fail in their last grain of sand.
And wheresoe'er thy silent reliques keep,
This tomb will never let thine honor sleep,
Still we shall think upon thee; all our
fame
Meets here to speak one letter of thy name:
Thou canst not die! Here thou art more
than safe
Where every book is thy large epitaph.

THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES*

BY AZARIAH S. ROOT, *Librarian, Oberlin College*

IN discussing the future development of college and university libraries it is necessary for us in the first place to establish a "base line" from which we can measure the possibilities of the future. Such a "base line" can only be obtained by a rapid review of the achievements of the past.

In 1875 the U. S. Bureau of Education made the first careful and exact collection of statistics on the libraries of the United States. This material was published in the special report on public libraries issued by that bureau in 1876. At various intervals since, the Bureau of Education has gathered similar statistics, the last in 1908, published in Bulletin Number 5 of the year 1909. Between the first and the last of these reports there intervenes a period of 33 years, or exactly that period which we allot to one human generation. A comparison of these statistics, therefore, will show what one generation has been able to accomplish in this part of the library field and in the light of that development we may venture to predict the future development of the college and university libraries of America.

When we come to compare these statistics we are at once impressed with the fact that in 1875 there were few large libraries among the colleges and universities. Only 18 libraries in the United States had more than 50,000 volumes and of these 18 only two, Harvard and Yale, were libraries of educational institutions. In 1908, on the other hand, there were 54 college and university libraries which exceeded the 50,000 volume limit and if to these we add the libraries of theological, medical, and legal schools, and of historical societies, all of which are libraries intended to advance work of the scholarly type, the total aggregates 84. There were in all 210 libraries in the United States having more than 50,000 volumes, so that the libraries of the scholarly type were 40 per cent. of the total. To these, how-

ever, should be added such libraries as the Newberry and the John Crerar of Chicago; so that it is probably not at all unreasonable to say that in 1908 at least 50 per cent. of the libraries exceeding 50,000 volumes were devoted chiefly to the interests of scholarly study. This remarkable development makes it evident that in the future this type of library is to be the representative large library.

Assuming then that the future development of large libraries in this country is to be along lines of college and university research, our next question is as to the probable rapidity of the growth of individual libraries. Can any general rule of growth be established by a study of the past? If we take a concrete instance, for example Harvard (as being the largest of our university libraries), we find the facts to be these: In 1875 Harvard College Library proper (distinguishing the collections in Gore Hall from the other more or less loosely attached collections in Cambridge), numbered 154,000 volumes, the average annual additions were 7,000 volumes, and the yearly expenditures for books, periodicals, and binding were \$9,158. In 1908 the total number of volumes was 496,256, the volumes added 18,716, the amount spent for books, periodicals and binding \$28,051. These numbers are approximately three times the corresponding numbers for 1875. Comparison of several other institutions leads me to think that this per cent. is perhaps too low, the development of the central library of Harvard having possibly been held in check by its inadequate central building, and by the rapid development of its outside libraries. A four-fold increase would seem to be on the whole a truer general average.

With this rule of development established we may now venture to look forward to the future. With resources approximately four-fold those of 35 years ago, with additions also approximately increased four-

*An address given before the New York Library Association at Ithaca, Sept. 10, 1914.

fold, and with a public interest constantly enlarging, it seems to me we have every reason to expect that in the next human generation we may see a four-fold growth. That is to say in 1941 the majority of our larger educational institutions are likely to have a library four times as large as the existing collection. Harvard in that case will have in its central building not less than two million volumes. It will be spending more than \$150,000 yearly for the purchase of books and its staff will have to be large enough to handle not less than 80,000 volumes of new accessions yearly.

Comparison of the accounts of a number of university and college libraries leads also to the determination of another rule, namely: that the amount spent for books, periodicals and binding, multiplied by four will give the approximate expense of the library. While this rule will not apply in every particular case it does seem to hold true when applied to a number of libraries. If this be true, then in the case we have selected for our comparison, the annual expense in 1941 will be \$600,000 or more. This is more than half the amount now spent annually by Harvard in the maintenance of its art department.

Such figures, it seems to me, give us occasion to stop and to consider the possibility and the necessity of every sort of co-operation among the libraries of this type by means of which cost of maintenance can be reduced. We have no certainty that the present era of large gifts to colleges and universities will continue. Indeed, there are some reasons for suspecting that it has already reached its height. But even if we could expect the continuance of such generous gifts the obligation would still be upon us to endeavor in every possible way to reduce the fixed charges which year by year prevent any attempt at new lines of work. All of us who have to do with libraries of considerable size are convinced, I am sure, that we fall far short of the service we ought to be rendering; that our library assistants are too busy in preparing the books for use to be of much direct service in promoting the greater use of books. Our efforts ought therefore to be directed toward the study of the reduction of the

cost of preparing the book for use, thus making available money for increasing the efficient use of the book. The larger our universities become, the more specialized our teachers become. One man, in economics for example, devotes himself to the problems of production, another to the methods of distribution, etc. The longer this tendency continues the more difficult it is going to become for the average instructor to really use the library. While thoroughly understanding the books in his particular field of work, he will increasingly need help in other fields and sometimes in the general field of which his subject is a part. It is the realization of this fact which has prompted in recent years some of the efforts to furnish more intelligent assistance, as for example the efforts of Mr. Johnston at Columbia, to provide bibliographers for departments, and that of Harvard to establish departmental curators for the library. It seems to me that more and more libraries will be compelled to furnish this intelligent assistance, and unless we can reduce our costs at some other point, we shall be under the necessity of an even more than four-fold increase for the current expenses of the library. I ask you therefore to consider with me a few possibilities which may in the future help reduction of the current annual expenses of our libraries.

The ideal which should prevail, it seems to me, is the idea of co-operation. Our libraries are now too individualistic. Each is interested only in meeting its own problems. There is comparatively little of actual co-operation. It is true that, thanks to the farsighted planning of our national librarian, the Library of Congress has made a great advance in real co-operation, by making available for us its printed cards. I have been surprised, however, to find how many larger libraries were not availing themselves of this co-operation, either because their methods varied slightly, or for reasons of supposed economy, or for other reasons. Many of us have found the efficiency of our cataloging departments enormously increased by the use of the Library of Congress cards. In my own library I know not how I could have met our greatly increased growth, without this aid. But

after we have obtained all the Library of Congress cards that we can buy, there still remain in our annual accessions a very large number of books which each one of us must catalog. To a slight degree the Library of Congress has undertaken to meet this need by printing cards for books which are not in its library, but the total aggregate for the year of such cards, if I am correctly informed, is only about 1600. Unless this part of the service of the Library of Congress can be greatly accelerated, we must devise some other method of co-operation.

Now of the books which we catalog, each in his own library, I presume it is safe to say that the greater part are to be found among others of the 210 libraries having more than 50,000 volumes. The fundamental principle of co-operation in cataloging ought to be that good, scholarly work done in any one of the 210 libraries should be available for each of the remaining 209. How can this be brought about so far as cataloging is concerned?

Those of us who attended the A. L. A. Conference in Washington last May were, I am sure, exceedingly interested in the exhibit of labor saving devices held in connection with this conference. Among the appliances thus exhibited I found a mechanical duplicator run by electric motor, self-inking, self-feeding, and with a stencil which, after use, could be cleaned and filed and was then available for subsequent use. Let us suppose each one of the 210 libraries was equipped with one of these machines, especially adapted for the production of library cards. The procedure in each library would then be something like the following: Having determined, by application at the Library of Congress for cards, that no printed cards were available for the book, and by that very inquiry having indicated its readiness to make for the use of other libraries the card for that book, a slip would be prepared by the cataloging department showing exactly the form of the "unit" card for the book. This slip would be in all respects like the Library of Congress cards, including list of subject headings to be used. The slip when revised would be turned over to the typist who would prepare the stencil on a special type-

writer equipped either with letters like print, or of "elite" size. It would then go to the duplicator who would manufacture enough cards for the need of the library for its accession catalog, shelf catalog, official catalog, and public catalog. The stencil would then be removed, cleaned, placed in an envelope, and filed under its numerical number, similar to that of the Library of Congress, and would await calls for cards. A card sent to the Library of Congress could be filed in their search catalog and would enable the assistant in the Card Section to see at once that cards were available for that book and, if there is authority of law to warrant it, to forward the slip direct to the supplying library. This library would run off the number of cards asked for and mail direct to the applying library. In this way, if the 210 libraries would co-operate, there would be before the end of the first year a very large number of cards available for the other libraries and the problem of handling that older material which is continually coming to our libraries would be greatly simplified.

The work of the cataloger would be vastly changed by such a plan. Instead of the mechanical reproduction of the cards which now constitutes so large a part of her work, her task would be simply to prepare the main card and to select the proper subject headings. Thanks to the Library of Congress list of subject headings (with perhaps more frequent bulletins giving subject headings approved), it ought to be possible to work out essential uniformity among libraries. Were the cataloger freed from the labor of mechanical reproduction it seems to me it would also be possible for her to specialize. Our libraries could take a certain field, as, for example, European history, and have one or more catalogers whose business it should be not only to prepare the copy for the new books in this subject, to be familiar with the literature of the field and with the books on the shelves, but also to serve as reference assistants whenever problems relating to that class of books arose, and so to tie together the reference work and cataloging work far more efficiently than at present is the case. Eventually such assistants would probably be selected from among the students in a

particular subject and after a year's preparation in general library methods each would become a member of the staff for work in the subject in which she had already specialized. An incidental advantage that would also come from such a plan would be the gradual building up at the Library of Congress of a great central catalog by means of which obscure and out of the way books could be located when needed.

Now whether the above is a mere dream or whether it is a practicable idea I must leave to you to judge. It seems to me to be a possible plan which, no doubt, will require much further study and working out of details, but which would be destined to lead us out from the mechanical lines into which we have now fallen into a larger liberty and a greater service. It would give us a staff far more efficient than at present; for assisting the user of books and probably a catalog superior to that we are likely to make by present methods.

Another field wherein co-operation will affect the future is in the field of reference work. Every day in our reference departments we are preparing for people lists of books, finding material upon all sorts of out of the way and unusual subjects, or working out some perplexing problem as to authorship. As to a certain extent the same queries are liable to arise in other libraries, this work is being done over and over again, except in the rare cases where it is put in print and made available for others. To give a concrete instance of what I mean: There is in volume one of the *Bulletin of the Cornell University Library* a list of the series known as *Anti-Slavery Tracts*, published by the American Anti-Slavery Society. Since most of these were published anonymously, the list gives on the knowledge and authority of Mr. Samuel May, an early Anti-Slavery leader, the authorship of each pamphlet. Now Cornell University might have obtained this information from Mr. May and used it only for its own catalog. Each library subsequently endeavoring to understand this puzzling series would have been compelled to obtain the same information at much expense of time by correspondence. The fact, however, that this list was put in print and through the distribution of the bulletin

made available has, as I can testify from repeated consultation, been of the greatest use to other American libraries. Are not similar instances occurring all the time and could not a great deal of help be given both to the catalog and reference departments through the circulation of such information by the simple means of duplicating the information and sending it around. These items filed in a vertical file under subject would in a little while prove of the greatest service in other libraries. The cost of duplicating with the modern duplicating machines is but little, and the cost of postage quite worth while in view of the resulting benefit to other libraries. Such circulation of reference material, if generally adopted, in time ought to greatly simplify the labors of our reference departments and give us more time for the solution of bibliographical problems and for the preparation of special catalogs. We should be doing a far wider work in each library, and at the same time be getting the results of work in all the other 209 libraries.

There is another way in which I hope there will be more extensive co-operation than at present: Each one of us is constantly receiving among other gifts many books, pamphlets, and magazines which are duplicates. The constant problem is what to do with them. Methods heretofore employed have seemed to involve the expenditure of more time and money than seemed worth while. On the other hand, each one of us has and is constantly acquiring incomplete files of reports of commercial, philanthropic, religious and other societies. Every now and then some second-hand dealer comes along and offers a mere fraction of the real money value of our duplicates and we accept it because it seems less bother than to try and exchange them. Other libraries from these very dealer's lists are buying, at prices five to ten times higher than the dealer pays, these very books. In the future we shall take a larger view point than the mere financial interest of our own library and see that a piece for piece exchange of such duplicates will in the long run be the most advantageous policy for all our libraries. Simple author title-a-line entry lists duplicated and sent out freely are certain to carry much of this material where it is

wanted and in the long run to bring us back an equivalent. During the last year I have been sending out on the first of each month to about 70 libraries a list averaging each about 150 titles. Of the first list which I sent out more than 120 titles were called for. If among the 210 large libraries of the country such a friendly co-operation in exchange of duplicates could be established, would not our efficiency be greatly increased and the service which we can render to the world be broadened?

I am sorry that time fails me to emphasize other aspects of co-operation which would affect the future of college and university libraries. I wish to close, however, with one other word related to my topic.

When we see what the larger and greater libraries of the future are to be, we are sure to ask ourselves: "Where are the men who will manage these libraries?" They must be men of broad vision, men of executive capacity, men of fertility and ingenuity, able to do much with little, themselves scholars in some limited field, and with the sense of scholarly needs in other fields. Such men, if they are to be found at all, must be found among the university and college graduates of America. Is there not the imperative duty laid upon us to seek out such men and to point out to them the opportunity and obligation of this service and thus by every means in our power to provide the men whose service shall enrich the learning of the future?

Such then, within the limits of the time allotted me, are some of the suggestions which I can bring you as to the future of our common work. In friendly co-operation with one another, with a larger viewpoint than that of our own little library and its own little interests, let us so work together that the future of the college and university libraries of America may be all and even more than we have dared to dream.

God be thanked for books. They are the voices of the distant and the dead, and make us heirs of the spiritual life of past ages. Books are the true levellers. They give to all who will faithfully use them, the society, the spiritual presence of the best and greatest of our race.—WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE NEW FEDERAL PRINTING BILL*

ON behalf of the Joint Committee on Printing, I am pleased to express its thanks for this opportunity to explain to your round table the purpose and scope of the printing bill now pending before Congress. The *purpose*, briefly stated, is economy and efficiency, two essentials now sadly lacking in the public printing and binding and the distribution of government publications. In *scope*, the bill is intended to cover the entire printing activities of the government, and to assemble in one harmonious act the multitudinous printing provisions now scattered along through a century of congressional legislation. I take it, however, that your interest in the bill is chiefly from a librarian's point of view, and shall endeavor to keep that fact in mind as I present the provisions that seem to be of special importance to the libraries of the country.

First, permit me to state, the bill is the result of almost ten years' investigation and study of the printing problems of the government. The extravagances and wastes in the public printing and binding had become so enormous that Congress, in 1905, created a Printing Investigation Commission with authority to inquire into the subject and report such remedial legislation as seemed proper. That commission caused the adoption of a number of urgent reforms in the public printing and binding, largely as a result of which the annual expenditures for the Government Printing Office decreased almost a million dollars in five years from the time the commission started to put the public printing on a sensible business basis. The commission then concluded its work with the preparation of the printing bill, which was first submitted to Congress in 1911 by Senator Smoot, who was the chairman of the commission. It was my privilege to be its secretary then.

When the Printing Commission went out of existence, the Joint Committee on Printing assumed a sort of guardianship over the printing bill, and, as clerk of that committee, I have become somewhat familiar with its trials and tribulations in the effort to

*Paper read at the documents round table during the A. L. A. conference in Washington, D. C., May 29, 1914.

have Congress enact the measure into law. The bill, in substantially its present form, was passed by the Senate in the 62d Congress (April 9, 1912) and was favorably reported to the House, but the crowded condition of the House calendar prevented any further action in that Congress.

The Printing Committees of the Senate and the House, working together through the Joint Committee on Printing, have perfected the bill in numerous details during the present session of Congress, and have favorably reported it to their respective Houses. Senator Fletcher, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing, reported the bill to that body on April 22, 1914, and the same day, Representative Barnhart, chairman of the House Committee on Printing, submitted the bill to the House of Representatives. The two bills, S. 5340 and H.R. 15902, are identical in text, as are the two reports thereon, Senate No. 438 and House No. 564.

Up to date the two bills are resting quietly on the calendars of their respective Houses. The committee has good reason to believe, however, that the bill will be enacted into law in some form before the 63d Congress passes into history. Once free of the legislative jam, it is believed that the economies proposed in the bill, amounting to \$860,000 annually, will so appeal to members as to insure its passage through both Houses. The situation is not discouraging in view of the fact that it required three years to get the printing act of 1895 through Congress.

In brief, the printing bill covers five general subjects, which may be grouped as follows:

1. The Joint Committee on Printing and its supervision over the public printing and binding and distribution of government publications.
2. The Government Printing Office, its officers and employees, and their duties.
3. Printing and binding and the distribution of publications for Congress.
4. Distribution of government publications to libraries, and other functions of the superintendent of documents.
5. Printing and binding for the various departments and provisions relating to their publications.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

As it comes first in the bill, I shall begin with a discussion of the provisions relating to the Joint Committee on Printing. The bill provides, as does the present law, that the Joint Committee shall consist of three senators and three representatives. This makes the committee a statutory body and not a legislative committee created by the rules of either House. Its functions are entirely administrative, dealing largely with the purchase of paper and other material for the Government Printing Office. The committee is also vested with supervision over such publications as the *Congressional Record*, the Congressional Directory, memorial volumes, and the publications of the Patent Office. It has the additional power, under the present law, to "adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to remedy any neglect or delay in the execution of the public printing and binding." This broad authority really makes the Joint Committee a board of directors for the Government Printing Office. It will thus be seen that the committee is strictly a *business* organization.

There is only one other committee of Congress that has been assigned ministerial duties by law. I refer to the Joint Committee for the Library (of Congress), which exercises general supervision over the expenditures of the library as well as its relations with Congress, and, oddly enough, also has charge of the appropriations for the Botanic Garden. Thus, the Government Printing Office, the Congressional Library, and the Botanic Garden occupy similar positions in the organization of the government so far as their peculiar relations to Congress are concerned.

The Joint Committee on Printing was created by Congress in 1846 to supervise the printing for the two houses which was then done by private contractors. From time to time, Congress has added to the duties of the committee; and the pending bill proposes to complete its supervision over the public printing and binding by filling in the minor gaps, so as to make definite, beyond all question, the control by Congress, through the Joint Committee, over the Government Printing Office, which necessarily must be immediately responsive to

the requirements of the legislative branch of the government.

Section 2, paragraph 1, of the bill, provides that the Joint Committee, in addition to its present power "to remedy any neglect or delay in the public printing and binding," shall also have similar authority in regard to the distribution of government publications. This section confers on the committee the additional power to remedy the "duplication or waste" in the public printing and binding and the distribution of government publications. Every person conversant with public documents must know that there is an unnecessary and an increasing duplication in many of them with a consequent great waste in printing. For example, the Public Health Service, the Department of Agriculture, the Children's Bureau, the Bureau of Education, and the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy Department, are all issuing publications relating to health topics, sanitation, and certain diseases. The Bureau of Education and the Department of Agriculture are both dabbling in the field of school gardening. The Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines, in the same department, are overlapping in their publications. There is little or no effort for collaboration in the preparation of government publications upon subjects that may come under the scope of two or more branches of the service. The Joint Committee has a broad and busy field before it, if Congress gives it authority to remedy duplications and wastes in the printing and distribution of public documents.

The bill also confers on the Joint Committee authority to make investigations at any time into all matters pertaining to the public printing and binding and the distribution of government publications and to report thereon to Congress from time to time. This makes the committee a continuous investigating body, which appears to be necessary to curb the constant tendency toward printing extravagances. There have been a score of investigations into the public printing, each of which has been followed by a period of economy for a few years and then a recurrence of the old extravagances and wastes. It is hoped by having the Joint Committee constantly on the watch in the future, that the

proposed reforms and economies can be made effective and permanent.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Sections 4 to 44 relate particularly to the purchase of paper, machinery, materials, and supplies for the Government Printing Office, its organization, principal officers and employees, and various duties of the public printer. I take it that these sections are not of special interest to you at this time and shall, therefore, pass over them with brief mention of one item, that of paper. The Government Printing Office uses about 30,000,000 pounds of paper a year for printing and binding purposes. This immense quantity of paper, costing approximately \$1,250,000 annually, is all purchased under the supervision of the Joint Committee on Printing. The committee fixes the standards, directs the procuring of proposals, receives and opens the bids, awards the contracts, and then acts as a court of last resort in hearing appeals from contractors whose paper may have been rejected by the public printer for not conforming to the government standard. Most of these duties relating to paper purchases date back to the printing act of July 27, 1866. The Joint Committee on Printing was practically the pioneer in adopting definite standards for material purchased by the government. Its standards are now being adopted by users of paper throughout the country and are not excelled by any other government in the world.

CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS

The method by which either House of Congress orders its documents printed is prescribed in section 44. It follows the general line of present procedure with certain restrictions that are intended to check the so-called "unanimous consent" printing by which a member may, on his own motion, have almost anything he fancies printed as a congressional document, unless some other member happens to object. In the last two years, one member of Congress has caused an expenditure of fully \$70,000 for printing ordered by the courtesy of "unanimous consent." There have been other similar instances. The committee believes that the printing of congressional documents should be properly and carefully considered

and it proposes that practically all matter submitted for printing as a document shall first be reported upon by the Printing Committee of the respective House before it becomes embalmed with printer's ink at the expense of the public.

Provision is made in section 44, paragraph 1, that the "usual number" of a congressional document for distribution purposes shall include the principal officers of Congress and the departments, the Senate and House document rooms, the depository libraries and the Washington newspaper correspondents. The "usual number" at present is approximately 1,345 copies, varying with the number of depository libraries. The "usual number" under the proposed bill will be about 1,800 copies, varying with the number of libraries and newspaper correspondents to be supplied. An order to print a congressional document carries with it simply the "usual number" of copies unless an extra number of copies are authorized by the resolution, in which event the copies so provided for are printed in addition to the regular number. This insures a definite distribution for every publication printed as a congressional document.

The bill continues the four series of congressional publications, namely, Senate Documents, Senate Reports, House Documents, and House Reports. It proposes an important change, however, in regard to the printing of departmental publications as numbered documents of Congress. Under the present law, every document and report, departmental or otherwise, ordered printed by Congress is included in its numbered series, with the exception that copies of annual and serial publications originating in a department are not included in the numbered congressional sets distributed to depository libraries, but are designated by title the same as the departmental edition. This has resulted in much useless and costly duplication and endless confusion in the cataloging of public documents for library purposes, as you undoubtedly know. The bill proposes the following remedy:

"Provided, That no publication authorized by law or issued by any executive department, independent office, or establishment of the Government shall be printed as a numbered document or report of Con-

gress, but shall be designated by its original title if reprinted by order of either House, except that reports required by law or resolution to be submitted to Congress, or either House thereof, and printed shall be designated for all purposes as numbered documents thereof and shall be bound the same as other congressional documents, and all reprints of congressional publications shall bear the original title and number thereof."

The purpose of this provision is to include in the congressional numbered series all those publications that are printed primarily for the use and the information of the Congress and to confine to departmental editions those publications that are not required to be submitted to the Congress. It also insures one edition or title to a government publication by providing that all reprints, whether by the Congress or the departments, shall bear the original title or number. Such publications as the Geological Survey's monographs, bulletins, water supply and professional papers, the bulletins of bureaus of ethnology and fisheries, and those of the Hygienic Laboratory and the Yellow Fever Institute, will not be continued in the congressional numbered series under the new act. The annual reports of the departments and those required by law to be submitted to Congress and printed, will, however, be issued only as congressional numbered documents, as they are considered of prime importance for legislative purposes.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND BULLETIN

Committee hearings and publications are to have a regular distribution, including depository libraries, if section 50 of the bill is enacted into law. The committee recognizes that hearings are coming to occupy a more and more important part in the proceedings of Congress; in fact, substantially all important legislation is now based upon such hearings, and it has been decided that they ought to be insured proper publicity and preservation by regular distribution to the libraries of the country. Provision is made that the hearings and publications of each committee or commission shall be numbered consecutively throughout a Congress. All except "confidential" hearings, of which there probably will be few in the future, are included in the distribution.

A bulletin of committee hearings is provided for in paragraph 3 of section 50. This bulletin is to be issued daily during the sessions of Congress and prepared under the direction of the Joint Committee, which also has charge of its distribution. In addition to a schedule of committee hearings, the bulletin is to contain such other announcements relating to Congress, its committees and commissions, as the Joint Committee may deem appropriate to publish. Strong arguments have been made for the publication of such a bulletin. It fits in with the growing movement for greater publicity of the doings of the committees of Congress, the registration of lobbyists, and the public distribution of the printed hearings.

JOURNALS OF CONGRESS

Under the present law, the superintendent of documents may designate three libraries in each state and territory as special depositories of the *Journals* of the Senate and the House of Representatives. These *Journals* contain simply the parliamentary proceedings of each House, and are believed to be of little or no value in the average library. The committee decided to restrict their distribution to each state and territorial library on application. An inquiry developed the fact that 11 of the libraries receiving the *Journals* did not desire them, while 33 others were not sufficiently interested to reply. There are now 141 libraries on the *Journal* list.

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

Sections 57 to 68, inclusive, relate especially to the superintendent of documents as the sales agent for government publications and the distributor of documents for the departments and the Congress and to newspaper correspondents and depository libraries. The office of the superintendent of documents is increasing in importance and, if the pending bill becomes a law, it will soon correspond in rank to that of the public printer. The committee has proposed in the bill that hereafter the superintendent of documents shall be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, thus giving opportunity always to secure the best fitted man in the country for the place,

whether he happens to be in or out of the government service.

Congress in 1912 placed the distribution of all departmental publications in the hands of the superintendent of documents. This centralized distribution was first proposed by the Printing Committee when it submitted the printing act of 1895 by which the office of the superintendent of documents was created. The provision is included in the pending bill with a slight modification permitting the departments to supply certain individual requests that may be received subsequent to the regular mailing list distribution.

The superintendent of documents is made the sole sales agent for all government publications, except certain charts, maps, navigation publications, and patent specifications. The sale of government publications is rapidly increasing and the day is approaching when practically every departmental publication will be placed on a sales basis. The bill opens the way by providing that any department may permanently discontinue the free distribution of any of its publications, which shall thereafter be sold by the superintendent of documents. The Department of Commerce already is placing many of its publications on a sales basis and has met with general approval of the plan. In the interest of education and publicity regarding governmental affairs, it seems desirable that the free distribution of publications by Congress should continue for a time, but the proposed valuation plan for congressional distribution is a marked step toward the ultimate sale of all government publications. Placing public documents on a sales basis, undoubtedly will increase the importance and the value of their library distribution.

DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

Depository libraries are designated under section 64 of the bill. They include the libraries of each executive department, the United States Military and Naval Academies, each state and territory, the District of Columbia, the Philippines, Porto Rico, the Pan American Union, each land-grant college (67 in number), the office of the superintendent of documents, the Historical Library and Museum of Alaska, the Ameri-

can Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass. (designated in 1814 as the first depository of public documents), and one library in each congressional district and territory and two at large for each state. This makes a total possible designation of 663 libraries, of which only 474 have been named to date.

It will be noticed that the bill takes the future designation of libraries, other than those specifically named in the act, from senators and members and lodges this privilege with the superintendent of documents. Members of Congress have had the right to designate libraries as depositories of government publications ever since 1858. That privilege was greatly curtailed, however, by the sundry civil appropriation act of June 23, 1913, making all existing designations permanent. It is believed that the permanency of designation and the making of future selections by the superintendent of documents will remove the depository libraries entirely from the field of partisan politics and insure their becoming, what was originally intended, fixed places where the people may have free access to any of the publications of their government. The proposition to make the library designations permanent was originally submitted to Congress in the printing bill, but its earlier enactment was due to a desire to protect the existing depositories in the rearrangement of congressional districts occasioned by the new apportionment.

SELECTION PLAN

Perhaps the next most important provision as regards the depository libraries is that which permits them to select in advance the publications that the superintendent of documents shall send to them. The selection plan is contained in paragraph 2 of section 64. The committee hopes that it will put an end to the enormous waste of documents that the depository libraries are either unwilling or unable to place on their shelves. During the last 20 years more than 14,000,000 government publications have been distributed to the depository libraries throughout the country. In the same period, fully 2,000,000, or an average of 100,000 a year, of these publications have been returned to the superintendent of documents by the depository libraries. That the

libraries should thus reject 15 per cent of the publications sent to them by the government, clearly indicates the necessity for the proposed change in the method of library distribution.

A recent inquiry shows that 276 depository libraries are ready to adopt the selection plan, while 198 desire to continue receiving all the publications of the government. The superintendent of documents has taken steps already toward putting the plan into operation.

The selection plan, as proposed in the bill, provides that if any designated depository desires to receive a copy of every government publication available for library distribution, it shall be supplied therewith, if, in the opinion of the superintendent of documents, it is prepared to make all such documents accessible to the public. It is expected that, under this provision, the superintendent of documents will see to it that the future distribution to libraries is made in accordance with their capacity to handle the publications of the government.

Practically every publication issued by the government is made available for depository library distribution by section 65, which includes those not bearing a congressional number, the numbered documents and reports having been provided for in section 46, paragraph 6. In fact, about the only publications that will not be available for depository distribution are the bills and *Journals* of Congress, reports and digests of the United States courts, and patent specifications and drawings. The bill also provides, in section 69, that a copy of the daily *Congressional Record* shall be sent to each depository library, as well as a set of the bound *Records*.

The superintendent of documents is authorized by section 64, paragraph 4, to supply duplicate copies to any depository library whose government publications have been destroyed by fire or other unavoidable cause. He is also authorized to distribute surplus documents to such other libraries as are suitable custodians of government publications for free public use. A somewhat similar provision is contained in the present law which provides that the so-called "remainder libraries" shall be named by members of Congress.

The binding of congressional documents and reports for the depository libraries is under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, as at present. You may remember that the committee adopted the present buckram binding in 1908 after an extended conference with prominent librarians and members of this association. There is some suggestion of doing away with the special depository binding, except for the smaller documents and reports, and of distributing the depository copies in the same binding as the extra copies printed for the use of Congress. I understand that the superintendent of documents has adopted the original binding for all annual and serial publications of the departments that are now sent to the depository libraries. The pending bill provides that the binding of all publications for library as well as congressional distribution shall be under the direction of the Joint Committee, which would be pleased to hear your views on the original-binding idea. Such a plan should result in the delivery of bound documents to the libraries at the same time as the original distribution is made. It would be a great economy to the government and might result in less confusion to librarians and the reading public by providing only one form of binding and back title for any given publication.

DUPLICATION IN DISTRIBUTION

Section 66 of the bill is intended to prevent unnecessary duplication in the distribution of government publications to libraries. The Printing Commission investigated the departmental mailing lists a few years ago and found 2166 duplications of depository libraries on the various lists. The Department of Agriculture alone, by striking 184 depository libraries from its mailing lists, saved more than 220,000 copies of various publications in one year. It is recognized that some of the larger libraries have need for duplicate copies of certain publications, and provision is made for that emergency in section 66, but the request for such a duplicate must originate with the library itself. The departments are required to revise their mailing lists every three months and strike off the names of all depository libraries, except such as specifically request duplicate copies of a publica-

tion. With the prompt dispatch of depository copies in the original binding, it is not thought that the libraries will have the same need to request duplicate copies of the departments that they have had in the past.

PATENT PUBLICATIONS

By including a provision from the printing bill in the sundry civil appropriation act, approved August 24, 1912, Congress abolished the so-called "library edition" of patent specifications and drawings. This edition consisted of three volumes, each larger than a Webster's dictionary, which were sent monthly to every state and territorial capitol and the clerk of each United States district court. The edition cost \$65,000 a year, and a careful inquiry developed the fact that the volumes were of practically no service to anyone. There is a demand, however, for patent specifications and drawings in some of the larger manufacturing cities, and to meet this situation, the printing bill proposes that the commissioner of patents may furnish one public library in each state with a complete set of patent specifications and drawings for free public inspection, at the nominal price of \$50 per annum. It costs the government, on an average, \$435 a year to print a set of patent specifications and drawings. They make 10 or 11 volumes a month and will cost between \$200 and \$300 for the necessary binding, which must be done by the library itself. The commissioner of patents recently submitted an amendment to remove the limitation of one library per state, arguing that, in such states as New York and Pennsylvania, at least two cities ought to be permitted to have a set of patent specifications for public library use. It is quite likely the bill will be amended so as to extend the privilege to not to exceed three libraries in a state.

The bill also proposes to abolish the *Patent Gazette* libraries, but this publication will be available for the regular depository libraries. Under the present law, each senator and member is entitled to designate eight libraries to receive the weekly *Patent Office Gazette*. The Printing Commission investigated this distribution in 1910 and found that out of 3,201 libraries then receiving the *Gazette*, 925 stated they had no

use for it, and 702 others did not take enough interest in the publication to reply to the commission's inquiry. Consequently 1,627 libraries were stricken from the *Gazette* mailing list on the recommendation of the commission. Recently, the superintendent of documents reported that there were only 1,619 libraries on the *Gazette* list out of a possible designation of 4,264, clearly indicating the small interest in this publication. It is believed that the distribution to depository libraries will fill every need.

GEOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS

The bill likewise proposes to abolish the special depositories for geological publications. Under the present law each senator and member is entitled to designate four public libraries in his state to receive the monographs, bulletins, and reports of the Geological Survey. The Printing Commission investigated these libraries in 1910. It found that out of 1,008 designated libraries, 158 had no use for the geological publications, 145 others expressed a desire to make selection of such geological publications as they wanted, while 189 others failed to make any response. The superintendent of documents reported recently that he had only 716 libraries on his geological depository list out of a possible designation of 2,132. It seems apparent that the distribution of the geological publications to the regular depositories will be sufficient.

LAW LIBRARIES

The distribution of the United States Revised Statutes and Supplements, the Statutes-at-Large, and the Session Laws of Congress will be made by the superintendent of documents. The present law provides that the secretary of state and the secretary of the interior shall make certain distribution of the Revised Statutes and Supplements and that the secretary of state shall make the general distribution of the Statutes-at-Large and the Session Laws, while copies of the same for state supreme court libraries shall be distributed by the Department of Justice—a rather perplexing procedure.

The bill adds state supreme court libraries to the distribution of the Revised Statutes and Supplements. It also provides that copies of the Statutes-at-Large and

Session Laws shall be sent to the library of "the court of last resort of each state." The present law makes this distribution to the "state supreme court libraries," but as there has been confusion in some states as to which library is intended by the term "state supreme court," the Committee decided to use the designation "court of last resort of each state," which can leave no doubt as to the library intended as a depository of the federal statutes.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD INDEX

Undoubtedly you will be pleased to learn that the committee has adopted the suggestion of the American Library Association that a table of contents be provided for the daily *Congressional Record*. This is provided for in section 69, which relates to the publication of the *Record*. The committee in its report on the bill quotes at length the resolution adopted by the official council of your association on January 2, 1914, urging the insertion of a table of contents in the daily *Record*. Perhaps the problem of its preparation will be less difficult if the committee is successful in its proposition to restrict the *Record* to substantially a verbatim report of the proceedings of Congress and the elimination of all extraneous matter. It is believed that the *Record* can be reduced at least one-fifth of its present size, if properly confined to the actual proceedings of Congress and not made the dumping ground for everything that someone happens to want to get into print at government expense for one reason or another, chiefly because the franking privilege accompanies such publication.

CONGRESSIONAL VALUATION PLAN

In conclusion, I want to call your attention to the proposed valuation plan for the distribution of government publications by senators and members. It is the most radical change in regard to the distribution of public documents included in the bill. As you undoubtedly know, documents now printed for distribution by members of Congress are allotted to them in quotas, each member of the House receiving the same number of a given document as every other member, and each senator the same number as every other senator. For ex-

ample, under the present law, 1,000 copies of the annual report of a department are printed for the use of the Senate, and 2,000 copies for the use of the House. This makes the quota for each senator 10 copies and for each representative, 4 copies. Similar division is made of every document printed for distribution by Congress, regardless of the varying interests of members in such publications. For instance, a member from North Dakota receives as many documents relating to the production of cotton as a member from Georgia, and a member from Georgia gets as many wheat publications as a North Dakota member. A senator from Idaho receives as many documents relating to navigation as a senator from a sea-coast state, and, on the other hand, a senator from Florida has as many publications about the irrigation of arid lands, as a senator from Arizona. Such a ridiculous system has resulted in the enormous accumulation, from time to time, of documents that have remained undistributed in the folding rooms of Congress until they have become obsolete and utterly worthless except as waste paper. In 1910, the House folding room became so congested with such documents that it had to get rid of more than 1,000,000 to find room for the incoming current publications. The Senate has just disposed of nearly 900,000 obsolete and useless documents that its members failed to distribute. The committee has figured that this waste of public documents is costing the government fully \$125,000 a year. The estimate does not include the thousands of useless documents that senators and members send out to their constituents simply because they have nothing else to distribute and which, undoubtedly, are promptly consigned to waste-baskets and stoves in as many thousands of homes throughout the land.

To check this vast waste, the committee has worked out a plan of allotting public documents to senators and members on a valuation basis. The committee ascertained that the average reprint value of documents allotted to senators in the last nine years was approximately \$2,200 per annum, and to members, \$1,800 per annum. It is proposed to place a similar amount to the credit of each senator and member with the

superintendent of documents annually. The bill provides that these credits shall be available only for the purpose of obtaining government publications for free public distribution and they shall be charged to each member at a uniform price based on the reprint cost. The document credits cannot be converted into cash, neither are they transferable from one member to another, and the unused balance at the end of a year lapses to the government.

Certain stock publications for valuation distribution are specified in the bill. Other publications can be made available for such distribution only by concurrent resolution of Congress, except that a member may obtain not to exceed two copies of any document the superintendent may have on hand and have the same charged to his valuation account. The *Congressional Record* is not included in the valuation distribution, each member being accorded the same quota of that publication as at present.

The entire valuation distribution is placed under the supervision of the superintendent of documents, who is authorized to reprint government publications in such editions as may be required for that purpose, but the right to reprint is restricted to two years, so as to impel distribution before the publications become obsolete. Many prominent publishers have approved the plan as a business-like arrangement. It gives the member an opportunity to supply his constituents with such publications as are of special interest to them and this alone ought to be of immense benefit to the government in distributing the information it has acquired, at great cost, among the very people it most desires to reach. The plan is rapidly growing in popularity among members of Congress and the committee has every reason to believe that it can be put into successful operation.

GEORGE H. CARTER,

Clerk, Joint Committee on Printing.

THE NEW QUARTERS OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

If a modern public library should play a large, vital and intimate part in the workaday life of the people, few if any library buildings give this idea such complete expression as does Los Angeles in the new, rented quarters which it has occupied since

June 1. Some of the problems of fitting into rented space a library which circulates 1,600,000 volumes a year, in a way to give the sort of service which the public likes, may be of interest, especially in the light of a three months' trial. The present lease is for seven years, with a three year renewal privilege. The rental is \$22,000 a year for 50,000 square feet. This provides shelving for 50,000 more books, and table space for 300 more readers than in the quarters formerly occupied.

The building, whose upper three floors are used by the library, is a new office (or loft) building. "Fifth and Broadway" is in the very heart of the rental and office section, and by the consensus of opinion is the busiest and most centrally located corner in the city. Without climbing any steps, readers can walk from the sidewalk to the express elevators, and out of them to the receiving desk, thence to the open shelves, have their books charged, and return to the sidewalk in the space of two or three minutes, and as an ordinary procedure. This time-saving service is something which the public appreciates very highly, and suggests a feature which deserves to be carried out in more of the permanent library buildings, whose architects are inclined to put entrance steps, stairways, corridors and formality in the way of the patrons. Another feature (unsuccessfully attempted, so far, on account of high rentals) offers a suggestion for permanent buildings, namely the encouraging of certain organizations to secure space on adjoining floors of the building.

The time may come when large public libraries will not only have their busiest departments on the street level and near the entrance, and have quick access to upper floors by elevator, but will contain offices and work rooms, and union lecture halls, for the use of scientific and literary associations, advertising clubs, teachers' clubs, and the like, at nominal rentals. These may have been operating libraries or research bureaus that could be managed by the public library with greater results and less expense to both parties.

Reference to the plans of the eighth and ninth floors shows the solution of the two main problems of arrangement, namely, the

provision for open access to books, and the relative location and partial combining of reference and circulating features. One of the great faults of the former quarters was the distance between the main card catalog and book stacks, and the reference room. The most zealous scholar, as well as the impatient school girl, was discouraged from the reference use of books by being largely limited to the collection in the reference room itself. The building up and emphasizing of a working collection of books in the reference room itself had the inevitable result of barring from circulation hundreds of titles which were not reference in character, but only one copy of which could be afforded.

In the same way, the periodical department was distant from both circulation and reference departments. The reference use of books and magazines together, so highly desirable and necessary, was only possible at much inconvenience, especially in the fields of art, applied science and sociology. So irksome was this previous lack of connection between the two features of the work, that in the present plans it has been remedied to a large degree.

The limited amount of space on single floors in the new quarters, made necessary a separation of adult books. The juvenile books, and the newspapers and reading-room copies of popular magazines were placed on the seventh floor, together with the offices, staff rooms and work departments. This left all of the circulating and reference books for adult readers to be divided between the eighth and ninth floors. The theory in this planning was that for the best and fullest results to readers the basis of division should be the most convenient use of the books, rather than the distinction between reference and circulating books and magazines; that it is immaterial whether books are studied or read in the library building or at home; that it is important that the reader secure all the literature on his subject, in whatever form the literature may be, without loss of energy or time.

The size and shape of the available space allowed the carrying out of the plan with some subjects, though not all. Accordingly the literature on several broad



THE CIRCULATION DESK, LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY



THE OPEN SHELF LIBRARY, LOS ANGELES

subjects was placed on the ninth floor. The circulating and reference collections and the bound and unbound magazines on pure and applied science are combined in the newly created industrial department. The material on art and music is in the same way collected in the new art department. The former document department has been enlarged by adding to it all the literature in the "300's", and is now called the sociology department. There is no barrier between it and the industrial department, to which it stands next and is closely related. Inquirers for literature on mining and agriculture, for instance, can receive the benefit of all the books and magazines in the industrial department, and at the same point will be handed the bulletins and reports which the sociology department may have. A space in the sociology department has been set aside for the literature and readers on education. As an adjunct to the art department there is a sound-proof room, for the use of a piano. The same room is also available, at certain hours, as a study club room for the group study of the books from any part of the library.

In the new quarters of the Los Angeles Public Library all the books which the average reader wishes to see, are on open shelves. The document collection and the magazine portion of the reference collection are alone shut off from the public, and this only by gates, which may be passed by anyone who has need for visiting the shelves.

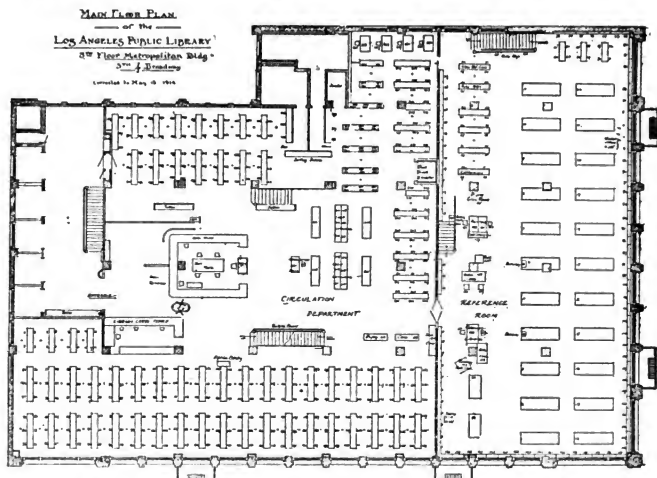
The reference use of books and the placing of books on open shelves having been provided for, the next problem was to devise a plan whereby patrons in the circulation department could have any specified books brought to them, or such definite directions given that they could find any book. It is well known that only a small portion of readers, left to themselves, can find their own books, even when provided with book numbers from the catalog. The plan decided upon was as follows: An "information desk" distinguished by signs, stands prominently in the very center of the open space (shown in the illustration of the circulation department). Readers naturally go directly to this desk in need of help. The card catalog is behind the in-

formation desk, and in many cases the information assistant helps readers find book numbers. Three assistants are scheduled "in the stacks," making their headquarters at three seats, which are at the outer edge of the open space. One of the seats is shown near the card catalog, in the view of the department. The sign on the column above the seat reads "Ask here for assistance." When no one is scheduled for this work, the sign is reversed, and then reads "Ask at the information desk for help in finding books." One of the three seats is near the fiction stacks, the second is near the works of literature, the third (shown in the illustration) is near the travel, history and biography. The three assistants go to the shelves, find books, or find and suggest substitutes, and devote their time to seeing that readers are satisfied. The system of having pages bring books by call slips has never been used in Los Angeles. Trained assistants have always brought books, and talked directly with the borrowers, answering questions and making suggestions about books. The plan, although more expensive, is much more satisfactory to the public, and has a decided tendency to get better books read.

As a further aid in directing readers, each section of book case is numbered in white figures, and schedules of location are kept on the information desk and at the card catalogs. Well lettered labels are used on the ends of the book cases, also.

From the foregoing description of the methods of handling the "open shelf" problem, it will be seen that with the circulating books on literature, travel, history, biography, philosophy, and literature, as well as with the fiction and circulating magazines, an attempt has been made to give the same personal, intensive service which characterizes the work of the special departments on the ninth floor. Lack of funds makes it impossible to carry out the plan fully. Three, and sometimes only one or two, assistants can be detailed to pass through the stacks and direct readers. The pages, who merely shelve and "straighten" the books, are of considerable aid in answering questions as to location of books, but they do not volunteer any information.

The loss of books at the former location,



PLAN OF THE EIGHTH (MAIN) FLOOR, SHOWING THE CIRCULATION AND REFERENCE DEPARTMENTS

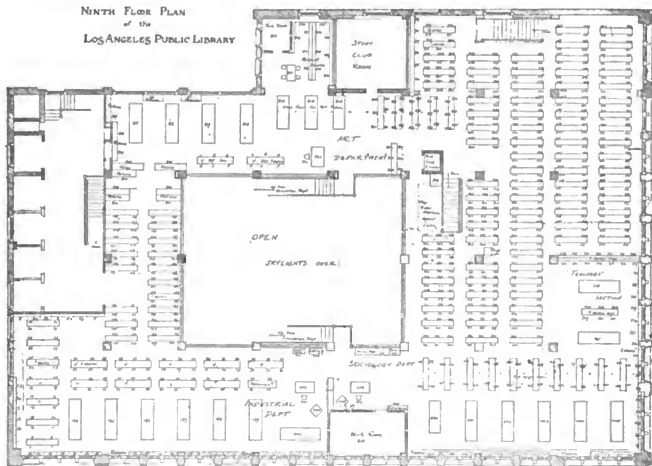
on account of having three exits from the library, made the problem of supervision a very pressing one, and possibly more thought has been given this than in most libraries. All use of books by adults is limited to the eighth and ninth floors, and partly because it seemed desirable to center all the charging and returning of books on the delivery desk on the eighth floor, the ninth floor entrance was permanently closed, and no elevators stop on the ninth floor. By this means all entrance and exit is on the eighth floor, the ninth floor departments being reached by easy stairways. From the elevators to the reference room door is a straight passage, interrupted only by a double brass turnstile, the arms of which run on ball bearings. These turnstiles are therefore not objectionable to any one in entering, but they prevent any exit on the south side of the delivery counter. All patrons from every portion of the eighth and ninth floors must pass out between the

railings shown in the diagram at the north side of the delivery counter. The outer one of these two passages is to accommodate persons who have no books to charge. It is provided with a gate electrically controlled, which is operated by the assistant inside the charging desk. Having seen that the person has no books, she presses a foot control and releases the gate. After the person has passed the gate swings back and locks again. There is close supervision over the books. Constant vigilance on the part of the charging assistant is necessary, and this is a heavy strain, as about 4,000 persons pass this point each day. During busiest hours the gate is fastened open and an attendant watches this second exit.

Two months' experience in the new quarters shows the following things:

1. The vast importance of a central location.
2. The response and the satisfaction of the public in using a library devoid of for-

NINTH FLOOR PLAN
of the
LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY



NINTH FLOOR PLAN, SHOWING THE INDUSTRIAL, THE SOCIOLOGY AND THE ART DEPARTMENTS

malities, and having an appearance and atmosphere of welcome and of readiness to serve.

3. The effect of the open shelf idea on circulation. While fiction, which has always been on open shelves, shows an increase in circulation of 19 per cent. over the same month a year ago, the increase in non-fiction, previously in closed shelves, shows an increased circulation of 54 per cent.

4. The better service gained by the subject department plan of arrangement.

5. The possibility of practically stopping the theft of books, by methods which do not greatly bother library patrons.

JOSEPH L. WHEELER.

REPORT OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM FOR 1913

THE year 1913 showed a considerable increase in the number of visitors to the Museum, the total amounting to 947,090, as

compared with 754,872 in 1912. The total is the highest on record with the exception of 1904, when it reached 954,551. There were 243,659 visitors to the reading room, the daily average being 804. These readers used 1,542,701 books, exclusive of those on the open shelves of the reading room. In the newspaper room there were 17,938 visitors, against 18,450 last year, who used 67,568 volumes. The number of volumes of country newspapers brought up from the repository at Hendon was 2370.

The visits of students to other departments decreased from 38,698 in 1912 to 37,688. This may be accounted for by the fact that the department of prints and drawings was closed the last four months of the year, during the removal of the collections to the new wing.

During the year the main structure of the Extension Building was completed and was handed over to the trustees in October. No great change was made in the exhibi-

bition galleries during the year. The lectures of the official guide continued to be popular, and it is estimated that about 23,000 persons accompanied his tours during the year.

At the stall established for the sale of photographs, guide books, etc., an extension of the stock of postcards sold in sets to illustrate particular subjects was planned.

An officer of the department of printed books was sent to America to study the latest developments in the methods of transporting books from the shelves to the readers and to consider their adaptability to conditions at the British Museum.

The department of printed books made the following accessions: books and pamphlets 38,116; serials and parts of volumes 78,597; maps and atlases 3741; music, 12,223; newspapers (single numbers) 230,922; miscellaneous 8624. Of manuscripts and seals there were received 1475; oriental printed books and manuscripts 3512; prints and drawings 8410; besides many and varied additions to the collections of antiquities. The department of printed books acquired 61 incunabula and 38 English books printed before 1640, to add to its collection of early printed books.

Into each of the three copies of the general catalog 39,179 title-slips and index-slips have been incorporated. This made it necessary to remove and re-insert 53,517 slips in each copy and to add to each copy 702 new leaves. In the map catalog 1476 title-slips have been incorporated in each of the three copies, making it necessary to remove and re-insert 897 title-slips in each, and to add to each copy 14 new leaves. In each of the two copies of the music catalog 13,648 title-slips have been inserted, necessitating the shifting of 24,970 title-slips and the addition of 548 new leaves in each copy.

Part III of the "Catalogue of books printed in the XVth century," describing the books printed in the remaining towns of Germany, in German-speaking Switzerland, and in Austria-Hungary, together with an index to Parts I-III, and a typographical map, was published in December.

The number of volumes and sets of pamphlets sent to be bound was 11,484, including 3245 volumes of newspapers. By

frequently binding two or more volumes in one, the number returned was 9433. In addition, 915 volumes were repaired in the binders' shops, and in the library itself 4177 were repaired, 1586 cleaned and polished, 200 broadsides were bound in guard books and 3340 reports, etc., were put into light binding. Fifty-four volumes of the general catalog were broken up and rebound in 76 new volumes. Seventy-seven columns were re-laid, owing to the accumulation of titles under certain headings, as well as 150 columns of reprinted headings, in the three interleaved copies of the general catalog. Similarly 27 volumes of the music catalog were rebound in 32 new volumes.

Besides the report of the department of printed books, the report includes an account of progress made in all other departments of the museum, with annotated lists of acquisitions, records of attendance, publications, etc.

BERNARD RICHARDSON GREEN

BERNARD RICHARDSON GREEN, superintendent of the building and grounds of the Library of Congress, died at his home in Washington, Oct. 22. Although he had been in failing health for fourteen years, his last illness was of but three days' duration.

Mr. Green was born at Malden, Mass., December 28, 1843. His early education was obtained in the public schools and later he was graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University in civil engineering, with the class of 1863, taking the degree of B.S. On the first of January, 1868, he married Miss Julia E. Lincoln, their children being Bernard Lincoln, civil engineer of Cleveland, Ohio; Julia Minerva, physician of Washington; William Ezra, violinist and music teacher of Washington, and Arthur Brooks Green of Portland, Me.

Since 1863 Mr. Green had been in the service of the government, remaining continuously in the practice of his profession on various engineering works, principally those of construction. He began with the construction of the seacoast fortifications of Maine during the Civil War, and continued there, with more or less connec-

tion with the fortifications of Portsmouth and Boston harbors, for fourteen years.

He came to Washington in the spring of 1877 and took charge of the construction of the building for the State, War, and Navy departments, under the direction of Lieut. Col. (later Brig. Gen. and Chief of Engineers) Thomas Lincoln Casey. While engaged mainly on this work, Mr. Green acted as professional adviser and assistant to Col. Casey in all the engineering works in his charge, including, particularly, the Washington Aqueduct and its projected conduit extension, and the Washington Monument. He also supervised the construction of the Army Medical Museum and several of the principal buildings of the national Soldiers' Home.

On the completion of the State, War and Navy building in 1888 he was called to take charge of the construction of the new Library of Congress, under the immediate direction of the commission for its construction. The first half of the foundation was laid that summer, but funds were low and Congress was investigating the unsatisfactory character of previous operations. As a result, in October, 1888, all former proceedings and organization were set aside and entire control, under new conditions, was given to Brig. Gen. Casey, to report directly to Congress.

Gen. Casey at once put Mr. Green in complete local charge, under his direction, the result being that he reorganized the office and building force, remodeled the plan with the assistance of architects employed for the purpose, and conducted the work rapidly to within a year of completion, when, on the death of the general, he succeeded to the entire charge by act of Congress. The building and grounds were completed in 1897 within the limits of design, cost and time originally submitted by Gen. Casey to Congress. He also built the Washington Public Library building. The book stacks and carrying system at the Congressional Library are his inventions, as are also the racks for maps and newspapers.

He also, by express order of Congress, supervised the construction of the new National Museum and was adviser in connection with the Corcoran Art Gallery, the new

state capitol at Harrisburg, Pa., and with various private structures.

Since the completion of the library building he has been in charge of it as superintendent, an appointee of the President, and also acted as disbursing officer of the Library and Botanic Garden.

Mr. Green was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which he was formerly vice president; member of the Philosophical Society of Washington, as well as the Washington Academy of Sciences; American Association for the Advancement of Science; National Society of Fine Arts, Cosmos Club, trustee of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, a member of the National Geographic Society, director of the Union Trust Company and chairman of the consultative board of the President on location and design of public buildings of Washington.

On the completion, March 7, 1913, of Mr. Green's half century of service for the government, some of his friends indicated their regard for him in a testimonial presented, with an accompanying memento, on the anniversary celebration.

THE LIBRARIANS' PARTY IN NORTHERN EUROPE

THE following notes on the tour in northern Europe which was made by a party of librarians last summer, were written by Miss Helen Harcourt Morrow, librarian in charge of the Wanamaker branch of the Free Public Library of Philadelphia, and form an interesting supplement to Miss Hitchler's account of the southern tour, printed in the October JOURNAL.

Seeing Mr. Hanson's name as leader of the party who would take the northern route, I promptly decided I, too, would join that party. Our route was planned as follows: To sail directly to Christiania; after seeing Norway, to proceed to Sweden, Denmark, and Germany, attending the International Exhibition of the Book Industry and Graphic Art at Leipzig, and then proceeding to England to attend the international meeting of librarians at Oxford. Needless to say, this program was not carried out to the letter.

However, we did reach Christiania after a delightful ocean trip. While very few librarians took the northern trip (only five in the party) these five were most congenial and always ready to take any part in games or amusements peculiar to sea travel. So pleasant was the voyage, it was not without regret that we left the ship at Christiania, and we took with us very pleasant memories of the ship, especially of the courtesy extended to us by Captain Goetsche.

Immediately upon reaching Christiania, and getting our luggage through the customs, our guide, Mr. Herman (who met the steamer), took us for a drive through and around the city. While Christiania is one of the youngest capitals of Europe and has few of the gruesome relics of the Middle Ages, it possesses no mean attractions. Its position on the fjord, dotted with groups of beautiful islands and surrounded by hills and mountains rich with verdure and forest covered slopes, could scarcely fail to awaken the admiration of the tourist. Add to this the charm and elegant simplicity of the houses, and Christiania becomes an ideal spot from which to start a tour through Norway.

On the drive, one of the first places of interest was the Norsk Folk Museum—an open air museum at Bygdø—very good collection of old farmhouses and cottages brought from various parts of the country and in an excellent state of preservation, showing workmanship both artistic and durable. Here also is a finely preserved church, dating back to the twelfth century, and brought by Oscar II, from Gol to its present location. In the afternoon, we took a ride to Hollem-Kollen, a place situated about 600 feet above the sea level. From here we had a splendid view of Christiania and the fjord.

The second day we visited the University Library, a most imposing building, and well laid out to suit the wants of a library. I believe it is about one hundred years old; the present librarian, Dr. Drolsein, has been there forty years. He was very kind in showing us the building and explaining his method of doing the work. He told us that July 27, the day we visited the library, was the first day they had commenced using the

American International sized cards; they were also using the typewriter for the first time. He showed us a manuscript of Ibsen's, bought for 45 Krns. and sold to Germany for 200 Krns. We asked the reason, and he said: "Germany used to have only one god, Goethe; now she has two gods, Goethe and Ibsen."

We also went to the International Exhibition being held in Christiania at the time, and were delighted with the strides that Norway has made in her mechanical and industrial manufactures.

On the 29th, we took the early train for Bergen. I feel safe in saying that no wrecks will occur in Norway as the result of excessive speed of the trains. However, they were very comfortable, and riding as we did in the observation car, we had a splendid view of this beautiful country. The ride was about fourteen hours long, but the strain was relieved by getting out and walking when the train made frequent and sometimes long stops. These delays gave us a still better opportunity of enjoying the wonderful scenery. The train kept winding up the mountain sides until we finally reached an altitude of more than 4000 feet. Here some members of the party grew slightly deaf or had a buzzing in the ears. We descended gradually until we reached Bergen. We were very tired and dirty, and delighted to reach our hotel, The Norge.

In the early morning we walked to the fish market—a very interesting sight. The fish are caught and brought in alive, and placed in bins or large square troughs full of running water. These bins extend along both sides of the market place. The customer selects the sort of fish he wants, pays for it, and takes it, squirming, home. Here, at least, one can always be sure the fish is fresh.

We next visited an old warehouse built by the German merchants in the eleventh century. We saw the weights they used—the one which they bought by and the one which they sold by. They also had a secret staircase where they disappeared when their creditors were upon them. We saw the books in which they kept their accounts with their customers; also their old square beds of straw—so placed that no air

could possibly reach them. They could only be made from the outside, as no maid servant was allowed inside. A room for apprentices had three beds in a row, with the foreman's opposite, where he could keep an eye on them. The confidence they had in one another was remarkable. For instance—their safe consisted of a square box with one compartment. There were three keys and each merchant had a key, but each key was different, so that it required the three men to unlock it all at one time.

We next visited the library, a very unpretentious place. The librarian showed us the plans for a very fine building and I am sure when completed, it will be as attractive as useful.

At 9 o'clock in the evening we got on the little boat, named "Irma," which cruised on the fjords, and from here until we reached Trondhjem the scenery was beautiful. Our first stop was Odda. We left the boat, and carriages were engaged to drive to the Lote-fos, a cataract about 1500 feet high. On this drive we passed menacing rocks, and enjoyed a splendid view of the Jordal valley, a valley enclosed by precipitous rocks but remarkable for its rich vegetation.

Early in the afternoon we returned to the boat and proceeded through the Hardanger fjord, one of the principal attractions of Norway. The Hardanger is composed of several fjords, each beautiful in its way. The women of the Hardanger are very picturesque. Here may be seen many of the quaint costumes and silver ornaments of original design. The brides wear heavy gilt crowns, and from all we hear a wedding must be a sight to see. Married women always wear the skout, a headdress of stiff white muslin, while unmarried women go barcheaded, sometimes with a red handkerchief twisted around the head.

Our next stop was Eide, on the Noreim-sund. Here we walked to the Stendall falls. The path in the rock leads behind and under the falls, which thunder down over the traveler's head. The entrance is attended by a young woman in national costume. While the falls were interesting, the discussion as to its merits as a shower bath was more interesting. I thought that personally I would prefer one arranged for

the purpose less than 500 feet high. We returned to the boat late in the afternoon.

The next morning we reached a place called Balholmen, where Emperor William erected a statue on the site of the ancient tomb of King Bele of the Futhjof's Saga, and on the other side is a bronze statue of the German Emperor himself.

Leaving here, one enters the Flaam valley, then on into the Naero fjord, the most beautiful of all the fjords. It is about 1000 feet wide. Soon one sees an immense waterfall about 1000 feet high, then farther away two pointed hills, and between these, glimpses of the snow-clad Steganaase and other hills with the ever recurring views of snow covered peaks.

We next stopped at Leon. Here we again took carriages and rode to Leon lake; took a sail on this lake, which was very interesting. After landing at a little wharf we walked quite a distance to view the Kjendal glacier—one of the largest in Norway. This place is difficult of access because of the glacial stream which we had to cross on stepping stones. This we did in the pouring rain. The stream comes from a vault of blue ice (the color was very appropriate to our feelings). Many of us were a little depressed: the cause, perhaps, being the shadow of the trouble which was ahead of us, for it was upon our return from this excursion that we were told by the captain of the boat that all Europe was at war. He advised us strongly to return to Bergen. Not having papers to read, nor being able to read them if we had had them, some of us contended that things were not so bad as the captain tried to represent them, and those few refused to return. As consent of all the passengers was necessary to permit our captain to return, we proceeded on to Trondhjem, taking a small number of very happy people and a large number of dejected people, dejected because they could not get to Bergen. As it was chiefly the Americans who refused to return, we were dubbed by the English "the cocksure." Nothing daunted, however, we continued to enjoy the wonderful beauties everywhere around us as we passed through the Geiranger fjord, notable for its high cliffs and its numerous waterfalls.

Our next important stop was Molde. I think the most interesting place here is the church, because it contains that wonderful painting "The women at the selpulchre" by Andes. The next place we reached was Christiansund, a city built on four islands, which was reached about 11 p. m. We left here and reached Trondhjem about 8 a. m. What disappointment awaited us! We were told we could not go to Sweden, Denmark, or Germany, and had best proceed immediately to Christiania and await developments. As we could not get a train until the next morning, we put in a day of sightseeing in Trondhjem.

Our first move was to cross over in a motor boat to Monk Holmens, once the site of a Benedictine monastery founded about the eleventh century and afterwards used as a place of execution and in 1680 as a fortress. Here we could see the old tower in which for eighteen years was confined Griffensfeldt, minister of Christian V. This island is admirably described in Hugo's "Han d'Islande." The view from the fortress walls is very beautiful.

Our next ride was to the famous cathedral, which is in the process of reconstruction. It has been declared by ecclesiastical experts to be the finest in Northern Europe. We took the famous ride to Ffjeldsaeter, through that part of the city which was the old fortification, now used as barracks. The old city gate is still there. Trondhjem is a most interesting city. Most of the people are prosperous, in fact, the general impression we had of the people of Norway was that they were intelligent, orderly, and thrifty, deserving of all the prosperity they had. Their small pieces of land showed such intensive farming that they were able to build good substantial houses, and, if necessary, send their children away to a good boarding school. Everybody worked in a leisurely but intelligent manner. The people do not demand luxuries, but only the comforts of life.

We left Trondhjem in the morning, after a heated discussion as to whether we should remain in Norway or try to reach Sweden. The decision was in favor of remaining in Norway.

We reached a town called Hamar later in the afternoon, and spent the night there.

We viewed the ruins of a fine old cathedral dating back to the twelfth century and destroyed by the Swedes in the sixteenth century.

We reached Christiania the following morning and immediately visited the ambassador, who informed us that a restriction existed against Americans entering England, and we were advised to remain in Christiania, although he could see no real danger in proceeding to Sweden or even Denmark. Our guide, acting under the advice of Cook's, left us to get out or remain in Christiania as best we could.

Out of a party of twelve, ten remained in Christiania, and only myself and my friend left for a visit to England and Ireland, where we were most generously treated.

LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI

In the diner, on the train going from Seattle to Portland, a few weeks ago, there sat at our table a Seattle business man whom we found an excellent conversationalist. The chief topic of conversation was Seattle. Before the close of the meal we asked him if he ever grew tired of climbing the city's hills. His reply was: "No, I like the hills of Seattle and really enjoy climbing them. The fact is, I have become so used to them that when I go to a flat country I make it a point to ascend numerous stairways because I miss the hills and need the exercise."

This incident typifies the spirit found beyond the Mississippi. Although it is hazardous at any time to generalize, yet no one will criticize the assertion that most of the people beyond the Mississippi are boosters. Nor do they stop with simply boosting the many good things that they have, but like Duke Senior in "As You Like It," they find "good in everything."

Our country owes no inconsiderable debt to the twenty-one states beyond the Mississippi. They represent the youth, vigor, enthusiasm, initiative and optimism of the nation. We remember that it was in Oregon that the Initiative and Referendum were given their first trial in the United States; and since Oregon has become a direct legislation state most of the other



MAIN LIBRARY, CLEVELAND (447 FEET LONG)

160

states beyond the Mississippi have embodied the Swiss governmental innovation in their organic laws. The centralized school has also become popular beyond the Mississippi. There is little question that of the two thousand centralized schools in the whole country, the West has more than its proportionate share. In the matter of temperance it is very likely that a few years will see a very small percentage of the twenty-one western states still outside of the dry column, if the people of these states are good prophets. When it comes to good roads, which is the cry of more than a million automobilists in this country, investigation shows that many parts of the West are building a veritable net-work of the finest kind of highways, and some of these are being constructed by penitentiary inmates put on their honor. In the field of agriculture the West has been making unusual progress. We may all have to go West to learn the great lesson of co-operation, which our progressive farmers tell us will prove to be an absolute essential to success in the future.

But the readers of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* will be more interested in a statement regarding the library work of the West, than in an account of any of the other activities of the people living beyond the Mississippi, so we will consider the West from the standpoint of what its libraries are doing, with the understanding that in our Zeppelin flight only the high spots can be touched. To be frank, we do not profess to have sufficient data to warrant a comprehensive, general statement.

In the first place, the tendency all through the West seems to be to emphasize the larger governmental units in library activities. As a matter of fact, along practically all lines, the western states as states exemplify the progressive spirit. This is no doubt due to the population beyond the Mississippi being very largely a rural population, which will not allow itself to be dominated by the cities.

But much as the states accomplish as states, through their state libraries, state library commissions and other state institutions, the popular library unit of the West is the county, and this too in spite of the magnificent distances and the extraordi-

nary size of many of the counties in most of the western states. There are many western counties as large as some eastern states. Of the twenty-one western states eight have already passed county library laws and three others are likely to be added to the list this winter. Of course California is leading the way in the county library movement, not only in the West, but in the whole country, already having fully half of its fifty-eight counties in its county library system. And the splendid success of the California county libraries is a great inspiration to all of the other states beyond the Mississippi.

Here and there in the West excellent work is being done under township library laws. Where townships are permitted to unite with one another or with towns or cities, either in their own or in adjoining counties, a library unit can be established that will have large possibilities for all people of the surrounding country. In one county in the West, under the direction of a very efficient librarian, almost all the townships of the county are united in library work. A township library law is almost as necessary in states having county library laws as in states without such laws, since in the former case rural sections may be supplied with library service that might otherwise be denied them.

Of course municipal library laws are general, and the twenty-one states beyond the Mississippi are not especially unique in the matter of municipal library activities. But the school library work of the West is worthy of mention. The traveler finds many innovations in the western schools that interest him, and certainly not one of the least is the advanced position taken with reference to the matter of getting books of the right character among the pupils of the schools. It will be a surprise to some that one of the newest western states stands second of all the states of the union in literacy. Of course the popularity of the county and township libraries, as well as the extensive library activities of the schools of many of the western states, in a measure explains the high educational standards of the great mass of the people.

A number of special cases were brought to our attention in the West that it might

be of interest to mention. Butte, a city of possibly 45,000, most of whom represent miners' families, is planning to keep its library open day and night for the benefit of the night as well as the day shifts of workmen. In Denver the scope of the library work has been broadened to such an extent that books are sent all over the state, of course only in limited numbers. Why cannot all our city libraries send books all over their respective states? The cities are largely dependent on the people living on the farms and in the villages and towns. Although the cities receive nothing from the country for the support of their libraries, the cities are what they are because of the trade of the country. So the cities owe a debt to the country that in this way they can partially pay. In Portland, Oregon, a very important work is being done among the schools of Multnomah county. And a visit to the school department of the beautiful new library building will show one scores of boxes ready to be sent out to the schools in all parts of the county, in accordance with a specific plan for their circulation. How much more helpful is a flexible school collection than one that is fixed. The former represents well-chosen and up-to-date books, while the latter often represent books chosen by persons not qualified to purchase books for school purposes, and soon becomes, in the case of many of the books, useless for progressive school work. Flexibility is an absolute essential of a useful library. In the Salt Lake City Library especial emphasis is laid on both local and state history, as well as on all other matters that pertain to the welfare and progress of the state. The library has a very large collection of Salt Lake City and Utah books, well arranged and open to the public at all times. This valuable collection whose purpose and importance are emphasized in more ways than one is a great stimulus to all the people of the state that avail themselves of it. Then we believe most of the city libraries of the West are putting forth special efforts to make their varied resources serviceable to all the manifold interests of their respective sections of the country. In short, they are seeking to adapt themselves to the activities of the people, that all possible assistance may be

rendered the people in their work. The State University of Wyoming has a traveling library system that means much for the remote places of that large and thinly settled state. The work of the University Library together with the work of the many county libraries gives the country people of Wyoming library privileges possibly second to none in the country. These few cases are sufficient to give the reader some idea of what the states beyond the Mississippi are doing along library lines.

In recent years we have been redrafting many of our library laws. Most of us have formulated a library law that we should like to see by way of a beginning on the statute books of some progressive state. The key-note of our new law is co-operation. It provides for a well-equipped state library and a liberally supported library commission; for state-wide work on the part of the libraries of state universities, state normal schools and other state institutions that have libraries, as well as state-wide work on the part of the libraries of other colleges and universities and the larger cities; for county, township and municipal libraries; and for the co-operation of all these in supplying with the best possible library service all the people of the state.

One of the best-known phrases in the country to-day is "the conservation of natural resources." Beyond the Mississippi this is more than a phrase. It is more than a phrase because the people of the twenty-one western states call their rural population their greatest natural resource, although it is no more important to the West than the rural population of the whole nation is to the United States. The future of America is chiefly dependent on the development of this natural resource, in whose development the West is taking the initiative and making perhaps the most rapid progress. From the preceding paragraphs we see what is being done in the development of this natural resource in the library field.

E. I. ANTRIM.

"THE LIBRARIAN" VERSUS THE CATALOGER

"THE LIBRARIAN" of the Boston *Transcript* has replied to Miss Van Valkenburgh's "Plea for the cataloger" (published

in the September JOURNAL), defending his advocacy of a simplified catalog. The JOURNAL has taken pleasure in reading "The Librarian's" defence, and proceeds to share its pleasure in the friendly discussion by reprinting his arguments in full.

"The jolliest librarian in the United States writes a defence of the cataloger in the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Her plea is couched more in sorrow than in anger, as she replies to the charges made against catalogs and catalogers by a number of her colleagues. Humorously, perhaps, she heads the list of the offenders, who have been throwing stones at the catalogers, with the name of the least of them, to wit, "The Librarian" of the *Transcript*.

"That person, so Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh affirms, has been accusing catalogers of sins which 'the best library schools' have ceased to inculcate. And this 'The Librarian' could easily have discovered. Moreover, he shows a surprising lack of comprehension of the worth of cataloging work as a whole.

"Now, the particular offences which were charged against catalogers in this column are ones which were found and may be found by anyone who looks on the printed catalog cards of such an eminently respectable and esteemed library as the Library of Congress in this year 1914. And if the best library schools have ceased to teach these things as correct and desirable, then it is too bad that the catalogers who make these cards could not be sent, for a term, to one of these reformed library schools.

"The two practices which are cited in Miss Van Valkenburgh's article as customs now out of date (one of them is 'underlining in colored inks') have never been mentioned here, for the simple reason that the writer of this had never before heard of them.

"Consequently, if 'The Librarian' has been preaching to catalogers for sins from which they have totally abstained for several years, it is not clear which these sins are, and so an apology would be—at this time—not particularly intelligent.

"Turning from this one phase of the subject, and considering the fact that the work of the library catalogers is admittedly, ac-

cording to their defenders, under attack from all sides, the question arises: Do the catalogers see any reason in this? Or do they attribute it all to a sort of wilful cussedness on the part of their colleagues? If certain fussy practices have been abandoned, did the reform come from within or was it brought about because a number of librarians became tired of the complexity of cataloging which the schools were teaching? Did the criticism of complex cataloging in the library press and elsewhere do anything toward the change?

"The article in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, to which we have referred, declares with some sorrow, that cataloging is falling into disrepute among librarians, and that it is harder all the time to get people to do cataloging work. But surely the criticism—if it had no real grounds—could not have brought this about. There must have been something wrong with the work, or with the way it has been carried on.

"The persons who use the catalog most—the reference librarians and scholars or specialists—are the ones who should be consulted when it is needed to find out whether the catalog is a success or not. So says the article in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and in our opinion it points out in that sentence the fundamental trouble with library catalogs. They have been made to please other librarians, and a few more or less mythical 'scholars,' who are fancifully supposed to like complexity.

"The case is cited of a library whose chief librarian was an advocate of simple cataloging, but whose reference librarian confessed 'almost with tears' that the lack of a lot of detailed information on the catalog cards caused her to take many weary steps to the stacks. Yet the time thus lost and the shoeleather thus worn out by the reference librarian might have been multiplied by five, and not have reached the sum total of the time and labor consumed—most of it quite unnecessarily—in the catalog room had these details been added to the cards.

"The criticisms of complex cataloging which are being made from so many different points have, very likely, different ends in view. Some librarians, it may be, dream of making the catalog popular, of

getting their readers to consult it with something else than loathing.

"This is a vain dream. Readers have never—save in the case of a small minority, been willing to look at a catalog. They have sometimes been driven to it—and with as much success as might be expected. The great majority give it a wide berth.

"Librarians frequently do not realize how little love is bestowed upon the card catalog. They are so used to hearing it described as 'the heart of the library,' to hear that the library should be 'built around' the catalog, and other professional cant phrases, that they simply close up their intelligences when they come to consider it. Let any such reflect for an instant how often any of their associates—whose work does not directly require it—ever consult the catalog. It is a notorious fact that chief librarians, in nine out of ten cases, avoid the catalog as if it were full of germs. It is good to be a chief librarian!

"No; there is nothing to be done which can win back the public to liking and using the catalog. You cannot win people back to a place they never occupied. The catalog is a necessary evil, and presumably has to stay, but not, it may be hoped, in its present prodigious size. Some of its grosser absurdities may be lopped off, and this will be done principally to liberate the catalogers from the useless work which takes up so much of their time, and shuts them off from things of real importance.

"The details of cataloging particularly deplored in this place have been: Elaborate collation, including pagination; the seeking out and recording of 'full' names of authors according to an arbitrary fashion; certain customs regarding noblemen's names and titles, regarding pseudonyms, and regarding oriental names. A considerable library experience, not only as a cataloger and reference librarian, but, more important, as an actual user of libraries, has convinced the writer that the present practice of the large catalogs in these matters is not only not helpful but actually a hindrance; not only not 'scholarly' but foolish, unnecessary and pedantic. Outside of a few professional catalogers he has never heard these practices referred to with anything but derision. Among bookmen, outside of

the library profession, among authors, book lovers, book dealers, collectors, journalists and others, he knows them to be one of the reasons why librarians have been considered 'queer'; considered not bookish folk, but folk devoted to codes of rules."

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE VEREIN DEUTSCHER BIBLIOTHEKARE, LEIPZIG, JUNE 3-5, 1914

THERE were various reasons why the fifteenth conference of the German Library Association which met in Leipzig the first week in June should have been the most largely attended of any in its history.

The city of Leipzig offers a great deal that is interesting to those whose occupation it is to collect books and place them within reach of others who need them. For generations Leipzig has been known as the most important city in Germany for the publication and distribution of books. In this city of 600,000 population, there are over 1000 publishers and booksellers, and one person in every fifty belongs in some capacity to the book trade. Here are located famous old publishing houses whose names are familiar to readers of German throughout the world; here are also those enterprising younger firms which by energy and enterprise have built up business connections in all countries. An opportunity to visit this book center could not fail to be attractive to the librarians, and the cordial reception and lavish hospitality extended to them by their Leipzig colleagues (at whose head stands Geheimrat Boysen, director of the University Library), by the members of the book trade, and by the city of Leipzig, were convincing proofs that the town was sincerely glad to welcome them.

But this year Leipzig was additionally interesting on account of the International Exposition of Book Industries and the Graphic Arts, which, having opened in May, was in full operation when the conference met. It is therefore not surprising that the register showed an attendance of 243, which is a record for these meetings. To an American, the preponderance of men at a library convention was striking; of the 243 in attendance, only 31 were

women; less than 13 per cent! A considerable number of librarians from foreign countries were present; from Austria-Hungary, 21; Switzerland, 11; Finland, 3; Sweden and Denmark were also represented, and there was a librarian there from the Bombay University Library. Three Americans were present: Theodore W. Koch, of the University of Michigan Library; Ernest Kletsch, of the Library of Congress; and Donald Hendry, of Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn; the latter of whom had been delegated to convey greetings from the American Library Association, which he found occasion to do at one of the meetings.

An informal evening reception in the large hall of the *Buchhändlerhaus*, on Tuesday, June 2, to which ladies were also invited, afforded the first opportunity for old friends to meet and new acquaintanceships to be formed. Director Boysen and Oberbibliothekar Helssig of the Leipzig University Library welcomed the company, refreshments were served, and appropriate printed matter was presented to all present. The presentation of books and pamphlets was a feature of all the meetings.

A large lecture room in the University building was placed at the disposal of the conference, and here the papers were read and discussed. At the first meeting on June 3, at 9 o'clock in the morning, the University, through its prorector, and the city of Leipzig, through a member of the council, both welcomed the librarians, after which the president of the association, Schnorr von Carolsfeld, read the usual yearly report on the important events of the past year in the library field.

The program of this first meeting contained four papers:

"Systematic or mechanical shelving of books," by Dr. Leyh, of the Royal Library, Berlin.

"Martin Schrettinger and the shelving of books in the Munich Court and State Library," by Dr. Hilsenbeck, of that library.

"The subject catalog," by Professor Zedler, of Wiesbaden.

"The beginnings of the German library movement," by Prof. Fritz, of Charlottenburg.

As is not unusual on such occasions,

the program proved to be much too long, and only the first two papers could be presented. As will be noticed, these two papers treated of the arrangement of books on the shelves of a library. Dr. Leyh's paper treated the subject theoretically, and Dr. Hilsenbeck's was an interesting account of how a Munich librarian solved the problem a century ago. Dr. Leyh's paper had already been printed in expanded form in the *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, the object in presenting it at the conference being that the matter might be freely discussed. The speaker's point of view was that of the librarian of a large and growing library, and he argued that a systematic shelving of books led to waste of space, owing to the room necessary to be reserved for new accessions, also the labor of moving books along from time to time as the reserve spaces became filled. The advantages of shelving books by classes were also considered. The long discussion which followed brought forth diversity of opinion, and interfered with a visit to the University Library, which had been scheduled for 3 o'clock in the afternoon. At 4 o'clock, the librarians following an invitation of the firm, assembled in the reception room of the great B. G. Teubner publishing house. The visitors were conducted, in groups of twenty, through every part of the vast establishment, and had opportunity to witness all the processes employed in the making of books on an enormous scale.

The evening of this first day was devoted to the great social function of the conference, a gala dinner given by the *Börsenverein* of the Leipzig book-trade. The tables were spread in the great hall of the *Buchhändlerhaus*, on the walls of which hang the portraits of many generations of celebrated publishers. Several hours were occupied in the serving of many courses and the making of many speeches. The A. L. A. delegate upon invitation acknowledged the hospitality of the *Börsenverein* in the name of all the foreign guests present. Between all the courses books and pamphlets were distributed. The menu cards were works of art and will be cherished as souvenirs of a fine dinner and a most enjoyable evening.

There were only two papers on Thursday's program:

"What I learned by the building of the library," by Dr. Geiger, head of the Tübingen University Library, and "On music libraries," by Prof. Schwartz, of the Peters Music Library, Leipzig.

Dr. Geiger spoke of the new building at Tübingen, and called attention to the views and plans in the Exposition. Prof. Schwartz spoke interestingly of music libraries, advocating the founding of music libraries for the people.

Dr. Zedler read his paper on the "Subject catalog," which had been crowded out of the program of the preceding day. The speaker laid down detailed rules, in 36 paragraphs, for a subject catalog. In the discussion which followed, the opinion seemed to prevail that the dictionary catalog could not replace the systematic catalog, but might be a useful auxiliary. Lack of time prevented the reading of Prof. Fritz's paper.

At the annual business meeting which followed, Geheimrat Boysen, director of the Leipzig University Library, was elected president for the ensuing year.

In the afternoon a visit was made to the book-jobbing establishment of F. Volckmar, a colossal business with clients in all countries, and employing 900 persons. After this, the Enders book-bindingery was inspected, where astonishing things were performed by machinery.

For the evening, the city of Leipzig invited the librarians to a performance of an operetta, "*Der alte Dessauer*," in the New Theater. The performance seemed tame compared with Broadway offerings of that sort.

Friday, the last day of the conference, was devoted to the "Bugra," the name commonly given to the Exposition. The word "Bugra" is made up of the beginning letters of the words *Buch* and *Graphik*. At 9 o'clock on that day, Geheimrat Boysen read a paper descriptive of the Bugra. When the plan of the Exposition was first outlined, in 1912, Boysen was entrusted with the organization of a library section, which he accomplished with great success. His paper, therefore, was the very best kind of preparation for a visit

to the Exposition. After the reading of this paper, the A. L. A. representative extended a special invitation to the foreign librarians to inspect the American exhibit. When the party arrived at the Bugra, they were received by the president, Dr. Volkmann, and spent the rest of the day looking over the exhibits.

The final getting together was at a dinner in the restaurant of the Bugra, which was well attended. Many speeches were made. Especially interesting to Americans was the speech of Geheimrat Schwenke, of the Berlin Royal Library, in the course of which the speaker spoke warmly of his recollection of the cordial reception which he had met with from American colleagues. He spoke also of American library methods which he had studied, advising his hearers to look into American library methods, which they might do with profit. A wish was expressed that the entire library section in the Bugra might be kept together and permanently exhibited in some convenient place. In the course of the evening, Dr. Boysen brought a small American flag, on a standard, and placed it on the table in front of the Americans. Nothing could have been more cordial than the manner in which the Americans were received by their German colleagues.

The German Library Association has accepted an invitation to hold its next meeting in Vienna.

DONALD HENDRY, A. L. A. Delegate.

REPORT OF NEW YORK COMMITTEE ON LIBRARIES IN CHARITABLE, REFORMATORY AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS

At the meeting of the New York Library Association at Ithaca Sept. 11 Miss Mary W. Plummer, chairman, read the report of the committee on libraries in state institutions, from which we print some extracts. Not long after the close of last year's meeting, Mr. Thomas M. Osborne, chairman of the State Prison Reform Commission, requested from the State Library information on these libraries.

"An investigation was made, and a report submitted to the commission, which covered the libraries in Auburn, Great Meadow,

Sing Sing, and Clinton prisons, the reformatories at Elmira, Napanock, and Bedford, and the state hospital at Matteawan. A list of questions was sent to each institution and the information gained through answers to these was supplemented by that acquired through visits of inspection in all cases but that of Elmira. In most of the institutions, the library quarters were found totally inadequate and unsuitable and apparently no special provision had been made for libraries. Book stock was found to be insufficient in quantity and in bad repair. And the weakest feature in all the libraries, with the possible exception of one or two reformatories, was found to be the selection of books. All of the libraries contain some excellent books, many that are good, but out of place in a prison library, many that are mediocre, and some that are absolutely bad. With the exception of two or three institutions, probably a third of the books could be discarded profitably. In the judgment of the inspectors there ought to be a much better and more representative supply of books in foreign tongues, so that no reader should be deprived of the privilege of reading in the language in which he reads with the greatest pleasure and facility.

"Very few tools, aids, and guides were found, and not all the necessary records are kept in any of the libraries. Methods were found to be so loose and confused that it was difficult to get correct statistics of use. Nowhere was there a librarian whose whole duty was the care of the library. Chaplains and superintendents give what time they can from their other and primary duties.

"The State Library, in view of these findings, made the following recommendations:

"1. The appointment of a state supervisor of prison and reformatory libraries, after a civil service test of library training and experience, the office being attached to the Education Department; also the appointment of a civilian librarian at one prominent institution to organize a thoroughly satisfactory library as an example.

"2. A general overhauling of the books and weeding out of the unfit.

"3. The recording of the remainder in a simple accessions book.

"4. Arrangement of books by subject ac-

cording to some standard system of library classification.

"5. Making of a card shelf list, from which an annual inventory should be taken.

"6. Author and title list, at the least, on cards; though an analytical dictionary-catalog would be preferable.

"7. Fully annotated printed finding-list of about 1000 volumes, for distribution to inmates in their cells, to be used in all institutions.

"8. Typewritten lists of new books in shops and other places where they can be consulted by the inmates.

"9. Circulation of current magazines to inmates.

"10. Selection of books in foreign languages.

"11. A few indispensable aids to book selection and annotated lists of juvenile books and books in foreign languages.

"12. Limited access to the shelves.

"13. Reading-room for trustworthy inmates.

"14. Closer censorship of novels.

"15. New books, carefully selected."

Following the receipt of this information, Mr. Osborne asked for recommendations in a form that could be presented to the governor. This report as submitted included a recommendation, as the first step toward necessary reform, for the appointment of a library inspector for the prison and reformatory libraries throughout the state, and the action of Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Oregon, and Ohio in appointing such supervisors is described. As a result of the committee's report, the state commission included in its report to the governor recommendations for the establishment in the penal institutions of the state of a thorough system of education under the administration of the state commissioner of education, and that the libraries in such institutions be at once improved and their administration be placed under the direction of the New York State Library.

No action has yet been taken on this part of the commission's report, but the superintendent of prisons and the State Library are on friendly terms, and the former assures the library that the prison department is ready at once, or as soon as a suitable inspector can be appointed or designated by

the library, to clothe him with all necessary authority to carry out the needed reforms and to continue to supervise the libraries in all the prisons. An effort will be made by the State Library to get authority and salary for such an inspector from the coming legislature. Meantime, it has helped to select books for several of the prison libraries during the past year, and is likely to be called on for more of this kind of assistance. The committee feels that the situation is distinctly hopeful.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY GIFTS—SEPTEMBER, 1914.

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Beaufort Township, S. C.	\$ 7,500
College View, Neb.	7,500
Frederick, Okla.	10,000
Howard, S. D.	7,500
Royal Centre and Boone Township, Ind.	10,000
Saugerties, N. Y.	12,500
Unionville, (Town of Farmington) Conn.	8,500
Wymore, Neb.	10,000
	<hr/> \$73,500

INCREASES, UNITED STATES

Downers Grove, Ill.	\$ 1,000
Perth Amboy, N. J.	30,000
St. Petersburg, Fla.	5,000
Toulon, Ill.	1,000
	<hr/> \$37,000

INCREASES, CANADA

Hespeler, Ontario	\$1,000
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OTHER ORIGINAL GIFTS

Ashburton, N. Z.	£1,750
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THE DISTRIBUTION OF STATE DOCUMENTS

THE following recommendations presented by the Committee on Exchange and Distribution of State Documents, Mrs. M. C. Spencer, chairman, at the 1914 meeting of the National Association of State Libraries, were adopted by the association and a copy ordered sent to each state librarian:

First. It is the unanimous opinion of the committee that state exchanges should be distributed as generously and widely as

possible regardless of any lack of reciprocity on the part of the recipients.

Second. That so far as possible this distribution should extend to other institutions which might wish to use them.

Third. That the state library should be the distributing point of all state documents, and that enough copies of these documents should be given to every state library to satisfy all possible requests. This committee, however, would not encourage the distribution by state librarians of duplicate documents of other states.

Fourth. Recognizing the fact that "the trash of to-day is the treasure of to-morrow," it is the belief of this committee that state librarians should realize the importance of state documents from an historical as well as a legal standpoint, and should make their sets as complete as possible.

Fifth. That a standing committee be appointed from this association which during the year shall correspond with all state librarians for the purpose of increasing the exchange of state documents, gathering statistics, etc., and investigating conditions.

Sixth. That the Librarian of Congress be requested if possible to publish a check list of foreign documents which are in the principal libraries of the United States. This would be of great advantage not only to the state but to all the large libraries.

Seventh. That a list of states be prepared by the National Association of State Libraries in which should be included only the states which give all documents which are under their control; that this list be published in connection with the proceedings of the association.

Library Organizations

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The eighty-fifth meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at Stockbridge, October 22-24, in connection with the Berkshire Library Club, the Western Massachusetts Library Club and the Free Public Library Commission. All the meetings but one were held in the High School.

Mr. R. R. Bowker, editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and president of the Stockbridge Library Association, welcomed the club. In most happy vein he invited all visitors to enjoy



PARENTS' AND TEACHERS' ROOM, MAIN LIBRARY, CLEVELAND

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

the natural beauties of Stockbridge, and outlined for them the interesting historical and literary associations of the place; he mentioned as deserving particular attention a collection of books in the library written either in or about Stockbridge, or by people of the town.

Rev. George N. Holcomb followed Mr. Bowker with an address upon "Rural literature." The speaker limited the title to writings which are artistic in form and expression, which make their appeal primarily not to the intellect, but to the emotions and the will, and which aim to interpret nature or to idealize country life or rural vocations. He treated the subject historically, tracing the rural idea in literature from early Greek and Roman times to the present.

Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., opened the session, Friday morning, by the reading of a letter from Mr. Lane, of the Harvard College library. Mr. Lane again called the attention of the club to the union list of periodicals of Boston and vicinity being edited by Mr. Homer. He expressed the hope that many libraries would further the work of Mr. Homer by subscriptions.

Mr. Fleischer showed a copy of the new edition of the "Catalogue of architectural literature" published by the Boston Public Library. It contains many new topics—city planning, village improvement, restoration of buildings, expositions—which make it a valuable bibliographical tool for libraries, both large and small.

Mr. Wellman, as president of the A. L. A., and Dr. Hill, of Brooklyn, as a visitor, were officially greeted by the president of the club and made fitting reply.

Mr. Henry D. Johnson, editor of the *Graphic Art*, who read the first paper on "American printing of to-day: its achievements and its faults," divided the subject into two parts—book and commercial printing. He brought before the club some of the general features of the printing industry of to-day: 1—The dominant note of beauty and comfort prevailing in the buildings of modern printing and publishing houses. 2—The great improvement in illustrations and commercial printing constantly taking place. 3—The status of book printing. In the thirty thousand publishing and printing offices of the United States, there are hardly a score pre-eminent for the high standard of their book-making. This is due partly to the fact that comparatively few employes in such shops are by training and interest qualified for book-making, and partly to the indifference to craftsmanship on the part of the publisher. 4—The enormous de-

velopment of commercial printing, beginning with the day of the handbill and the market report and coming down to our own period of the mail-order catalog, which sells literally millions of dollars worth of goods a year. 5—The need for thorough training in historic ornament and classic lettering to be applied to industrial design. The requirement is not for a greater originality and versatility on the part of the designer, but a personal expression resulting from instruction as laid down above. The best letterers we have to-day, such as Goudy, Hapgood, Dwiggins, Cleland and Edwards, are students of historical design and of classic lettering. 6—The educational steps which have been taken in printing. Since the apprenticeship system has lapsed there has been nothing to take its place until recently, when printing classes have been started in grammar and high schools, which contribute somewhat to advancement in the craft. In Boston, New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh, courses in printing and an apprenticeship system have been successfully combined. In the same cities a zest for better printing is shown by the organization of craftsmen's clubs. Since the men composing these associations will naturally turn to libraries for books on their subject, the best must be gathered here for them. Mr. Johnson recommended the following books on lettering and printing, designating Mr. Brown's book on "Letters and lettering" as the best single volume.

The practice of typography. By Theodore L. Devine. Four vols. Published by The Century Co., New York. Each a 12mo volume of from 400 to 500 pages, with full indices. Price per volume, \$2.00 net. (Postage, 12 cents in U. S.) The four titles are: "Plain printing types," "Correct composition," "Modern methods of book composition," "Title pages."

Alphabets, old and new. By Lewis F. Day. Published by Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York. 12mo, 219 illustrations. Price, \$1.25; postage, 10 cents.

Principles of design. By G. Woollescroft Rhead. Published by Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York.

Letters and lettering. By F. C. Brown. Published by Bates & Guild Co., Boston. 234 pp.; size, 8 1/4 x 8 1/4 inches, bound in buckram. Price, \$2.00. An illustrated treatise, containing two hundred and ten examples, a complete and varied collection of alphabets of standard and modern forms, so arranged as to be most practically and conveniently useful to designers, architects, craftsmen, and all who have to draw letter-forms.

Writing and illuminating and lettering. By Edward Johnston. Published by Macmillan Co. 8vo, cloth. Price, \$2.00.

Book of alphabets for use in schools. By H. W. Shaylor. Published by Ginn & Co., Boston. Pamphlet, 8 x 6 1/2 inches, 24 pp. Price, 10 cents a copy; \$1.00 a dozen.

Proofreading and punctuation. By A. M. Smith, Philadelphia. Published by the author. 187 pp., cloth, illustrated. Price by mail, \$1.10.

Of the decorative illustration of books old and new. By Walter Crane. With numerous illustrations. 12mo. \$2.00 net. A very useful résumé of book illustration from the earliest times, with numerous reproductions of the best examples.

Lettering in ornament. By Lewis F. Day. An enquiry into the decorative use of lettering, past, present, and possible. With 200 illustrations of old and modern work. 12mo. \$2.00 net. Contains very useful examples of old lettering and wood-cut initials from Mss. and early printed books.

The second part of Mr. Johnson's talk consisted of running comments on his exhibit of commercial printing and the best in American book-making.

"Quest of the type ideal," by Mr. William Dana Orcutt, of the Plimpton Press, was closely allied to the foregoing paper. He took the subject back to the beginnings of printing, and explained the evolution of type designing from the earliest times to the present. With the aid of the stereopticon, he showed examples of the famous type faces cut by Schoeffer, Jensen, Aldus, Etienne, Plantin, Elzevir, Baskerville, Didot, and William Morris, pointing out their characteristics and showing the rise and fall in the degree of excellence as indications of the culture of the period. A pleasing feature of Mr. Orcutt's talk was a recital of his personal experiences at the Laurentian Library in Florence in designing the "humanistic type." "It seemed strange," Mr. Orcutt said, "that no one had ever used the hand lettering of the original manuscripts as the basis of a type, being content to base new faces on old types, themselves based upon hand lettering of lesser excellence."

In the afternoon the meeting was held at the log cabin of Mr. R. R. Bowker, where the program was carried out in connection with the reception and tea. As the day was warm, the meeting was held outdoors in the pine woods.

Mrs. Mary E. Root, children's librarian of the Providence (R. I.) Public Library, spoke on "The negative and the positive side of the library work with children; or, Is there a backbone in library work with children?"—the latter half of the title being added as a concession to the critics of children's work. While the latter have ceased to call it sentimental, there is still a question as to whether it is overdeveloped. A recreation survey conducted in Providence in 1912 showed 25,000 children patronizing the moving pictures, 10,000 the poolrooms, and 8,000 the dance halls in one week. A questionnaire conducted by the schools brought to light who is supplying the reading besides the library and what is its character. Probably Alger's books sell better than those of any other one juvenile author. He has seven publishers, and his books can be bought for from ten cents to one dollar per copy. The need is for more good books in cheaper editions. The Boy

Scout library is a fine beginning, but good books for less than fifty cents should be found on the market. Mrs. Root has had remarkable success in conducting a "story hour," where she read aloud to a group of children a book, chapter by chapter, from week to week. To make 100 boys understand one fine book is better than charging 1,000 books simply to run up the circulation.

Mr. Lewis continued the subject of work with children, explaining an outline prepared by the Western Massachusetts Library Club (to be printed in full in the *JOURNAL* next month), covering the arrangement of books, the catalog, and reference books. A general discussion followed the presentation of this subject. Miss Jordan, of Boston, suggested that the value of the outline would depend upon the co-operation of the teachers. She also thought it advisable to include in the hour's work some explanation of the use of indexes and tables of contents in an ordinary book. Cambridge has 600 high school freshmen in different divisions; they come to the library for two periods five days in the week for a fortnight. At Springfield they cover fewer subjects and more simply. The children learn to use the catalog and answer five questions from books found in their room.

At the evening meeting there were two sections. At one, Mr. Walter R. Briggs, librarian of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., spoke on the "Use and care of maps," and Mr. Archibald Cary Coolidge, director of the Harvard University Library, spoke on "Some problems of a university library." At the other, the local secretaries related the experiences they had had in their work. Miss Louisa M. Hooper being unable to preside, Mr. Fison conducted this meeting.

Mr. Briggs thinks so much has been done in the way of general indexes, such as Poole's, that it would be both possible and desirable to compile a fully annotated list of atlases and maps in print, together with an index to the best maps in recent books and periodicals, and to keep up a yearly supplement of the same. But even if this is not done, he says, "we have not extracted from the books upon the shelves of our libraries all the 'by-products' which they are capable of furnishing and for which there is popular and genuine demand," and we can go a long way toward solving the problem by adding to the catalogs under the subject of maps, many more cards than is now the practice, by adopting some uniform method of more fully describing the maps, and by exhibiting them on a revolving map rack.

Mr. Coolidge, seconding Mr. Briggs's suggestions for a usable map collection, added that libraries ought to acquire old county maps, which are invaluable for future as well as present use.

The first of "Some problems of a university library" is the financial one. "It is not a question of making ends meet, but of making so many ends meet," Mr. Coolidge says. Then comes the question of providing duplicate copies, of having an excellent reference librarian, of keeping abreast of the times, of how thoroughly books in foreign languages should be cataloged. Last, but not least of the problems of a university library, is the one of lending books. It is flattering to be asked for rare books, but often they are gone when they are most needed on the shelves of the home library—and sometimes it is hard to feel that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

Mr. Fison heard the reports of the various local secretaries appointed by the Free Public Library Commission. These revealed a number of novel methods of dealing with the question involved, which is to bring the smaller libraries together in groups where they may talk freely without feeling the constraint imposed by large numbers of people, and without being obliged to go far and be at great expense. In some instances the largest library of the group made a sort of social affair of a meeting, serving tea or other refreshments, discussing the problems of the smaller libraries at the same time. Some had meetings to which outside speakers were bidden. Others showed their own resources, discussed new books, saved up typical questions to be answered. Again, other secretaries have simply made neighborly calls. Inter-library loans have been established as the result of meetings. Such gatherings will doubtless serve as a clearing-house for ideas, and an incentive to enthusiastic work upon the part of all concerned.

At the end of the Friday evening meeting, Mr. Moulton moved a vote of thanks for the kindly reception by the Stockbridge Library Association, Mr. and Mrs. Bowker and the hotel management, and so filled was everyone with a sense of friendly hospitality enjoyed and of general pleasure in the entire meeting, that a blanket motion to cover all exigencies was proposed by the president and heartily accepted to day.

Saturday morning's session, the Free Public Library Commission Conference on "How some interesting problems have been practically solved," was presided over by Mr. O. C. Davis, of Waltham. Miss Abby L. Sargent, of Med-

ford, said her aim this year had been to draw children from the cheap picture shows. Accordingly, the library bought a radiophone and screen for approximately \$30 and began work last December with a presentation of "The Birds' Christmas Carol." From that time on, stories in series were conducted. Travel talk afternoons were followed up with the circulation of books on the subject. Industries of Medford, logging and shipbuilding, care of and kindness to animals, were other afternoons' entertainments. This year, Miss Sargent expects to try one long story continued from week to week, since desultory work merely produces "mental indigestion." Mr. Evans, of Woburn, thinks the services of many people who cannot afford to contribute money to the library can be had for the asking in a small community. He made most practical and economical suggestions for covering circulating magazines, for keeping newspapers when a library had no newspaper room, and disposing of other vexing matters of a like nature. Miss Thurston, of Leicester, spoke of the need in her library of a lecture room, and how she can make over what is now a museum for that purpose. She spoke, too, of getting a group of librarians together to solve the problems of book repairing, under Miss Tillinghast's direction. Miss Sornborger, of Hopedale, told of the Victrola concerts given at her library Sunday afternoons. People are invited to bring their own records, and one-twentieth of the population have so far cordially responded. The latter part of Saturday morning, Miss Tillinghast gave her book-mending demonstration.

EUGENIA HENRY, *Recorder*.

WYOMING LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Six librarians and library trustees of Wyoming met in Laramie, Wyoming, on October 6 to discuss Wyoming library affairs. This was the first meeting of librarians ever held in the state. The meeting had been arranged by Mrs. William Snow, a trustee of the Basin Public Library, and chairman of the Library Extension Committee of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Dr. Grace Hebard, librarian of the University of Wyoming. Mr. Chalmers Hadley, librarian of the Denver Public Library, was invited to participate in these meetings and did so as the representative of the American Library Association.

The first meeting was held in the auditorium of the Laramie Public Library building. Mrs. Snow presided and Miss Clark, candidate for state superintendent of public instruction, acted as temporary chairman.

Mr. Hadley was asked to explain the workings of a state library association and to tell what benefits to the library interests of Wyoming such an association might bring.

During the meeting about fifty members of the Federation of Women's Clubs, many of whom were interested in the library development of the state, and whose clubs were back of the library activities, joined the meeting.

Following Mr. Hadley's address, it was decided by unanimous vote to organize a Wyoming Library Association, and a committee on constitution and by-laws was appointed consisting of Dr. Grace Hebard, Mr. Hadley, Mrs. Gibson Clark of Cheyenne, chairman of the Federation's legislative committee, Mrs. N. E. Corthell of Laramie, Mrs. Merritt of Douglas, and Mrs. William Snow.

Dr. Hebard then discussed the activities of the University of Wyoming in sending out traveling libraries over the state. Dr. Hebard has the department of political economy at the State University, but for many years she has also served as librarian at the University, which has a library containing some 36,000 volumes. Owing to the call for books from isolated communities in the state, she started eleven traveling libraries from the University and will continue to send them out until a Library Commission can take charge of this phase of work.

A second meeting of librarians and trustees and those interested in library work was held on the following day. Dr. Hebard presided and Mr. W. S. Ingham, librarian of the Laramie Public Library, was made secretary. Among those present at this meeting was Dr. C. A. Duniway, president of the University of Wyoming, who gave a short talk on the library needs of the state. He said that one of the hindrances to the best library work came from the fact that in Wyoming the three library trustees for each public library were appointed by their respective county commissioners and that these commissioners frequently failed to appreciate the proper qualifications for successful work by library trustees. Dr. Duniway then presented a resolution, which was passed, and which will be sent as a communication from the Wyoming Library Association to all the county commissioners in the state. The resolution requested the county commissioners, in naming trustees of Wyoming public libraries, to appoint only those who by their interest in libraries, or experience, were fitted to fill successfully the position of trustee.

In discussing library support, Mr. Hadley stated that the maximum county tax of one-fourth of a mill for library purposes, which

was designated by the Wyoming law, was too low, and advocated that this amount be raised to a tax of a mill for library purposes. The association decided to take up this matter of increased taxation for library support. Mr. Holiday, president of the Laramie Public Library board of trustees, stated that in his opinion the matter should be brought before the Wyoming legislature and the law amended to increase library appropriations. He called attention to the immense territory that each public library in Wyoming had to serve. The Wyoming library law makes each public library in the state a county library. As the distances are immense, it means that library service is expensive. The Laramie Public Library, for instance, is the county library of Albany county, which is 120 x 70 miles in extent, an area of 8400 square miles.

Mrs. Gibson Clark of Cheyenne, chairman of the legislative committee of the Federation of Women's Clubs, stated that library work was backward in many Wyoming libraries because of the untrained librarians in charge of work. She urged that the new association take its stand for the appointment only of trained librarians.

The committee on the constitution then submitted a report which was adopted unanimously. An interesting feature in the by-laws was a provision that the chairman of the library extension committee of the Federation of Women's Clubs should be ex-officio a member of the executive committee of the Wyoming Library Association.

Twenty-one persons then signed the constitution and became charter members of the Association. Dr. Duniway was one of these. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Dr. Grace Hebard, librarian University of Wyoming; vice-president, Mrs. William Snow, trustee of the Basin Public Library; secretary-treasurer, Mr. J. S. Ingham, librarian of the Laramie Public Library.

The members felt enthusiastic over the formation of the association. It was decided to meet annually and to join the Colorado Library Association in bi-state meetings when this was feasible. The officers of the association believe that the librarians of the state will attend the state meetings, although the distances are very great. One librarian present who lived nearer Laramie than many others, stated that the round trip fare to the library cost her \$60 and that over 24 hours were spent in the journey on the train.

On the evening of the 7th, the newly organized Library Association met with the general Federation of Clubs, when Mr. Had-

ley spoke on the work of a public library commission and its influence on the state.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the association following this address, it was decided that until a Library Commission could be established by the state legislature, the University of Wyoming should be asked to permit Dr. Hebard to devote some of her time to acting in an advisory capacity for librarians of the state. At present there are seventeen libraries in the state of Wyoming. A resolution was passed asking the club women present to request the library trustees in their respective towns, to see that their librarians join the Wyoming Library Association and to send them to its annual meetings.

MINNESOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association was held in Little Falls, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 15 to 17, 1914. Arriving librarians and guests of the association were met at trains by a cordial receiving committee of Little Falls citizens and were taken in automobiles to the homes, where they were entertained during their stay in the city.

An informal reception was held, Tuesday afternoon, in the library, where tea was served by the staff, and after registration, members of the association were taken for an automobile ride through the town and adjoining country. In the evening a dinner was served by the ladies' club of the Congregational Church in the church gymnasium to ninety guests. An address of welcome was given by Mrs. L. D. Brown, vice-president of the Little Falls Library Board, to which the president of the association, Miss Martha Wilson, responded.

The address of the evening was given by Dr. William Dawson Johnston, librarian of the St. Paul Public Library, on "The margin of leisure." He classified people generally in two classes—one class comprising those who are so busy that they have no time for anything but themselves and their own pursuits; the other class, including those who, through wiser expenditure of their moments, find time to admit the performance of many things outside of their professional limits. Dr. Johnston recommended gardening or the pursuit of nature study as a means of contrast and relief from the confinement of library work. His second recommendation for the use of leisure was for the librarian to inform himself of the contents of the volumes on the shelves of the library. This, he pointed out, is the most profitable means of recreation for the librarian. At the conclusion of the evening

program, the visiting librarians were guests of Mr. C. A. Weyerhaeuser and Mr. R. Drew Musser at a special performance of the photoplay, "Hiawatha," at the Victor Theater.

On Wednesday morning the second session was held. Miss Baldwin spoke of a teachers' pension bill which is to come before the legislature at the next session. School librarians are not included in this bill, and at Miss Baldwin's suggestion, a committee, consisting of Miss Baldwin, Miss Dorothy Hurlbert and Mr. R. L. Walkley, prepared a resolution which was adopted by the association, that school librarians should be eligible for teachers' pensions, according to the standard of service and training. A copy of this resolution will be sent to the Minnesota Education Association.

A tentative suggestion was made by the president that the secretary of the library committee be made *ex-officio* permanent secretary of the Minnesota Library Association, but no action was taken on the matter.

The program of the morning followed, the main theme being "The library and public recreation." As recreational adjuncts, Miss Dorothy D. Hurlbert, librarian of the Moorhead Normal School Library, advocated the use of moving pictures in the library. Miss Hurlbert has investigated the film-making concerns, their educational or otherwise advantages, their use at the present time in libraries and other educational and scientific institutions, and strongly recommends the use of moving pictures either through the State Library Commission or independently. Miss Stella Stebbins and Miss Ethel Wright, of the Virginia Public Library, told of the use of the Victrola in that library. Miss Margaret J. Evans, of Northfield, gave a talk, entitled "After all—books," maintaining that there is nothing so truly recreative as reading for pleasure, the reader having as reward not only the accretion of knowledge and strength, but also the friendships of those great characters who live in the pages of books. "How to tell a story" was outlined by Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, of Chicago, who advocated the grouping of children by age, and advised small groups. In answer to a question, Mrs. Thomsen stated that it was better primarily to tell the story; but in stories where the language of the author is essential, rather than to commit it to memory, it is better to read it aloud. The great art of the story-teller is for her not to be noticed in the telling, to forget everything but the children and the story.

The topic of the afternoon was "The library and the club." The first subject, "Program-

making for clubs," was discussed by Miss Margaret Palmer, librarian of the Chisholm Public Library. Mrs. Margaret Baker, of the Agricultural Extension Division of the University of Minnesota, spoke on "The town library and the country club," telling of the work done in the department for rural communities and emphasizing the value of clubs and co-operative industries. She also described a model rural community in miniature, which was to be exhibited the following week at the Duluth Industrial Exposition. "Women's clubs and the recreation movement" was the subject of an inspiring talk by Mrs. Clarence L. Atwood, president of the Minnesota Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Atwood defined the library as the first friend of the federated clubs of this state, stating that the foundation for all the clubs is study, and that first aid and co-operation have always been found at the library. Mrs. Atwood stated that there are at present 17,000 women enrolled in the various federated clubs of the state, and asked the co-operation of the libraries with these women in obtaining the passage of measures providing for (1) conservation of forests, especially in the northern part of the state; (2) good roads: the creation of a revolving fund to be used in road-making; (3) women's reformatory: the same opportunity for delinquent women that is given to girls in the reform school at Sauk Center. Mrs. Atwood made an earnest plea for the co-ducting of public amusement through libraries and schools. The afternoon session was closed with a story hour for the children of Little Falls by Mrs. Thomsen, and a trustees' roundtable conducted by Mr. L. R. Moyer, of the Montevideo Library Board.

The evening meeting was held in the auditorium of the high school building. A group of ballads was sung by Mrs. C. A. Weyerhaeuser, accompanied by Mrs. R. Drew Musser at the piano.

The address of the evening, "The educational value of literature for children," was given by Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen. She deplored the story with a moral or truth attached, a sermon in disguise, saying that the child will not have that kind, and that it is hard to realize how children analyze even our most moral stories. She also objected in no uncertain terms to the teaching of nature by means of the well-known, belittling stories which make it wonders a mixture of human emotions and not a science; also the use of the finest of our literature to teach grammar. She advocated plays for children as a means of directing the imagination.

Thursday morning an experience meeting was conducted by the president. The first topic, "Helps in meeting the demands of the day," was discussed by Mr. A. D. Keator, of the Minneapolis Public Library. Mr. Keator outlined a large number of helps for the librarian in the way of special publications, speaking particularly of trade catalogs, informational booklets put out by manufacturing concerns, railroad and steamship advertising material, and state and municipal reports, besides the publications of various societies and institutions which may, in many cases, be obtained without cost. Bliss' Encyclopedia of Social Reform, in its discussions on special topics, often notes the name of the society or institution where more detailed information may be obtained, and a pamphlet compiled in 1911 for the New Jersey Library Association by the Newark Public Library, is entitled "Social questions of the day; selected sources of information." Mr. Keator mentioned a successful display of seed and nurserymen's catalogs in the Minneapolis Library in the spring, which was much used and appreciated. Emphasis was laid on newspaper clippings, and, in addition, Mr. Keator advised making use of duplicate copies of good news-magazines like the *Outlook*, *Literary Digest* and the *Independent* for supplementary clipping.

Social conditions governing the school and library were discussed under the head of "School relationships," by Miss Frances Sawyer, of Keewatin; Miss Eva Davis, of Sauk Center; and Miss Stella Stebbins and Miss Ethel Wright, of Virginia. While due emphasis was laid upon the economy in administration, the main argument advanced was that the school and library formed the ideal nucleus for social center activities in the small town, and that by means of the library and the school the librarian is given the opportunity to reach and direct the children in their reading.

An administration question-box, conducted by Miss Baldwin, disclosed a number of interesting features of library work throughout the state. The new Chisholm Library has a room devoted to games which is used by various groups of boys in charge of a man, also by groups of girls from department stores, etc.; Miss Wiley, of Hibbing, reported a library booth at the county fair; the Minneapolis Library, by judicious advertising, secured a very successful circulation of books on the care of babies; the Two Harbors Library reported very satisfactory work with girls' clubs; the Fergus Falls Library had great success with the story hour during the past year;

Mankato Library plans to use library fines to pay for bringing art exhibits to the library.

The resolutions committee presented resolutions of thanks to the citizens of Little Falls for their hospitality, and to all officers and speakers for the excellent program provided.

The nominations committee made the following report: President, Dr. William Dawson Johnston, St. Paul; vice-president, Miss Alice Farr, Mankato; secretary, Miss Clara F. Baldwin, St. Paul; executive committee, Miss Mabel Newhard, Virginia; Mr. L. R. Moyer, Montevideo.

A suggestion was made by the president that a committee be appointed to revise the constitution of the association. On motion, duly seconded and carried, this matter was referred to the incoming executive committee.

CLARA F. BALDWIN, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The first meeting of the year was held in the auditorium of the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East 15th Street, New York City, October 8, 1914, with President Stevens in the chair and 128 members and guests present.

Four new members were elected, and the president then made a brief statement expressing pleasure at the union of the Long Island Club with the New York Library Club and welcoming the new members.

Mr. Donald Hendry, who was in charge of the A. L. A. exhibit in the International Exposition of the Book Industries and Graphic Arts at Leipzig in June and July, read a paper on Leipzig and the Exposition. After speaking of the importance of Leipzig as a publishing center and of the "Deutsche Bucherei," an institution founded in 1913 which is to contain one copy of every book published in Germany and of books in the German language published in other countries dating from 1913, Mr. Hendry described the "Städtische Büchereien," a system of four public libraries recently installed, and the "Leipziger Arbeiterbildungsinstitut" a private library enterprise with sixty branches which are patronized particularly by the Social Democratic party. Their circulation is very large and those who act as librarians and assistants give their services voluntarily.

Mr. Hendry gave an informal report of the annual meeting of the Germany Library Association, which he attended, and a general description of the scope of the Exposition.

In the library section German university libraries were strongly represented. The Berlin Royal Library showed a section of its reading-room and cases of printed catalog cards.

Leipzig University Library exhibited a charging-desk and there was a model of the Royal Library in Florence. In the A. L. A. section the exhibit did much to acquaint the library world of Europe with the extent of library work in America and with the methods employed. The children's room, fully equipped, was one of the most popular features.

The resignation of the officers elected in May was read. Their action was taken as a result of the consolation of the New York and Long Island clubs, which by forming a new club rendered their election invalid. The following officers were elected to take their places: President, Mr. Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian, Russell Sage Foundation Library; vice-president, Miss Harriot E. Hassler, Queens Borough Public Library; secretary, Miss Eleanor H. Frick, librarian, American Society of Civil Engineers; treasurer, Mr. Robert L. Smith, Brooklyn Public Library.

Mr. Jenkins on assuming the chair made a short address and said in part that the diversity of interests on the part of members in both the Long Island Library Club and the New York Library Club was now a thing of the past; that the two clubs were now one, and that there should be a desire to do twice as much because of our enlarged membership. He stated further that there was an opportunity to make the New York Library Club not only one of the largest but one of the most effective clubs. Becoming better acquainted one with another, and making the *Bulletin* representative of the club, were two suggestions to this end.

ELEANOR H. FRICK, *Secretary*.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

The Bay Path Library Club held its autumn meeting at the Damon Memorial Public Library, Holden, Mass., Oct. 1. The club received a very hearty welcome from Mr. W. L. Williams, trustee of the Holden Library.

After a short business meeting, the "Question-box" was opened by Miss Florence E. Wheeler, and the members of the club joined in a most informal discussion of library problems. It was such a practical method of solving problems, it will undoubtedly be repeated at future meetings.

Miss Abby B. Shute, librarian of the Free Public Library at Auburn, Mass., gave a very interesting paper on the work with children in a small library. "How the public libraries may assist in the work of the extension service of Massachusetts Agricultural College" was taken up by Prof. Laura Comstock, of the department of home economics. Prof. Comstock not only pointed the way to help the

M. A. C. work, but she gave many practical suggestions in regard to the best books to purchase, and told of many ways in which the college extension work could be of service to the libraries.

Mr. Orlando C. Davis, librarian of the Waltham Public Library, read a paper on "The library and the general morality of a community." The paper was full of very broad ideas, and was a splendid inspiration to all library workers.

FLORENCE E. WHEELER, *Secretary.*

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Forty-seven students are enrolled for the school year, which began Oct. 7. Twenty of these are in the senior and 27 in the junior class. Six of those listed with the former class are members of earlier classes who are continuing their school work in connection with their service as members of the State Library staff. Fifteen of the 20 seniors and 18 of the 27 juniors have had some library experience. The European war and the resulting financial stringency in many parts of the United States has caused an unusually large number of admitted candidates to postpone entrance until 1915. One European student has been unable to attend until conditions are more stable, and in one case an applicant under consideration has gone to the front as a volunteer in the allied armies. One of the present senior class was in Europe at the beginning of the war, but was, fortunately, able to return without serious delay. A list of the students follows:

Class of 1915

Bailey, Beulah, Troy, N. Y., B.A., Cornell University, 1912; indexer, Shaw, Bailey & Murphy Law Offices, Troy, July-Sept., 1914.
 Clafin, Helen Mildred, Attleboro, Mass., B.A., Smith College, 1913.
 Cobb, Mary Elizabeth, Albany, N. Y., B.A., Syracuse University, 1912; assistant, New York State Library, Sept., 1913-date.
 Colwell, Emily Kerr, Granville, O., Vassar College, 1911-12; B.A., Denison University, 1913; student assistant, Denison University Library, Oct., 1912-Feb., 1913.
 Gilchrist, Donald Bean, Franklin, N. H., B.A., Dartmouth College, 1913; student assistant, Dartmouth College Library, 1910-13.
 Grant, Thirza Eunice, Cleveland, O., B.A., Oberlin College, 1907; Western Reserve University Library School, 1907-08; instructor, Cleveland Public Library, July-Dec., 1908; assistant, Western Reserve University Library School, Jan., 1909-Aug., 1913; assistant in charge of reference work, Michigan Normal College Library, Ypsilanti, Sept., 1913-Jan., 1914.
 Greene, May, Albany, N. Y., B.A., Wellesley College, 1910.
 Hall, Anna Gertrude, Albany, N. Y., B.A., Leland Stanford Junior University, 1906; student assistant, Stanford University Library; assistant, catalog and

accession departments, Stanford University Library, 1906-13; cataloger Lane Medical Library, San Francisco, 1913-14; organizer, Salinas (Cal.) Public Library, 1909.
 Hallstedt, Sarah, Waterloo, N. Y., William Smith College, 1909-10; B.A., Mt. Holyoke College, 1913; student assistant, Mt. Holyoke College Library, 1912-13.
 James, Helen Craig, Albany, N. Y., B.A. Vassar College, 1912; assistant, cataloger, W. H. Bartlett's private library, Vermojo Park, N. M., Sept., 1914.
 Lawson, Mildred H. Troy, N. Y., Pd.B. New York State Normal College, Albany, 1907; B.A. 1912; organizer, Sabbath school library, Temple Beth Emeth, Albany, Sept., 1914.
 McCollough, Ruth Dorothy, Franklin, Ind., B.A. Franklin College, 1913.
 McMillen, James Adelbert, Albany, N. Y., B.A., University of Missouri, 1913; assistant and librarian, Maryville (Mo.) Public Library, 1906-09; assistant, University of Missouri Library, 1910-13; cataloger, reference department, New York Public Library, July 1-Sept. 30, 1914; assistant, legislative reference section, New York State Library, Oct., 1914-date.
 Norton, Margaret Cross, Rockford, Ill., Rockford College, 1909-12; Ph.B. University of Chicago, 1913; M.A. 1914.
 Pidgeon, Marie Kierstedt, Saugerties, N. Y., B.A. Vassar College, 1912; student assistant, Vassar College Library, 1912; assistant, New York State Library, Sept., 1913-date.
 Sherrard, Mary Campbell, Albany, N. Y., B.A. Wilson College, 1900; assistant, reference section, New York State Library, Oct., 1914-date.
 Thompson, Elizabeth Hardy, Albany, N. Y., B.A. Smith College, 1908; New York State Library School, 1911-12; temporary cataloger, Bay City (Mich.) Public Library, July, 1912-July, 1914; assistant, New York State Library, Sept., 1914-date.
 Thompson, Ruth Elizabeth, Denver, Colorado; New Hampshire State College, 1908-09; B.A. University of Denver, 1912; assistant Denver Public Library, June, 1912-date.
 Vasbinder, Lida C., Albany, N. Y., B.A. Elmira College, 1901; apprentice assistant, Binghamton (N.Y.) Public Library, Mar.-May, 1909; New York State Library School, 1909-10; cataloger, Waterloo (N.Y.) Public Library, July, 1910; assistant, New York State Library, Feb., 1912-date.
 Ver Nooy, Winifred, Albany, N. Y., Ph.B. University of Chicago, 1912; apprentice, University of Chicago Library, Oct., 1912-Sept., 1913; loan desk assistant, July, 1914.

Class of 1916

Beatty, M. Irene, Oil City, Pa., B.A. Allegheny College, 1913; apprentice course, Oil City Carnegie Library, 1909.
 Birchholdt, Harriet Nebe, Buffalo, N. Y., B.A. Cornell University, 1911.
 Bronk, Clara Louise, Amsterdam, N. Y., B.A. Mount Holyoke College, 1912; substitute, Amsterdam Free Library, July, 1913-Sept., 1914.
 Brown, Ruth Lydia, Montpelier, Vt., B.A. Smith College, 1914; apprentice, Kellogg-Hubbard Library, Montpelier, summers of 1913, 1914.
 Carver, Helen, Cambridge, Mass., B.A., Radcliffe College, 1911; B.S. Simmons College, 1913.
 Castle, Carolyn May, Rochester, N. Y., B.A. University of Rochester, 1913; assistant, Rochester Public Library, 1913-14.
 Dart, Isella M., Minneapolis, Minn., B.A. University of Minnesota, 1907.
 Driscoll, Marie Monica, Reading, Pa., B.L. Trinity College, Washington, D. C., 1912; assistant, Reading Public Library, Jan.-Aug., 1914.
 Edwards, Edith, New York, N. Y., Wells College, 1897-99; B.A. University of Chicago, 1901; John B. Stetson University, 1907-12; probationer and substitute, New York Public Library, Mar.-Sept., 1914.
 Emerson, Ralf Pomeroy, Detroit, Mich., B.A. Williams College, 1907.
 Furnas, Marcia Moore, Valley Mills, Ind., R.A. Earlham College, 1906; Bryn Mawr College, 1909-10; summer school, Indiana Public Library Commission, 1911; assistant cataloger, Indiana State Library, Indianapolis, Oct., 1913-date.

- Gillilan, Emily Muriel, New York, N. Y., B.A. University of Michigan, 1914; student assistant, University of Michigan Library, Jan.-June, 1913.
- Granniss, Edith Emily Higbee, Mankato, Minn., Hamline University, 1911-12; B.A. University of Wisconsin, 1914; assistant and temporary librarian, Minnesota State Normal School, Mankato, 1907-10; substitute assistant, Mankato Public Library, 1907-10.
- Grenade, Adelaide Hildegarde, Guelph, Canada, B.A. Trinity College, University of Toronto, 1914.
- Haynes, Marguerite Biddle, Emporia, Kan., B.A. College of Emporia, 1913; Kansas State Normal College, Course in Library Science, 1913-14; organizer, Nortonville (Kan.) City and high school library, July-Aug., 1914.
- Hull, Edna Morris, Warren, O., Oberlin College, 1903-04; B.A. Mount Holyoke College, 1907; student assistant, Mount Holyoke College Library; apprentice course, Carnegie Library, Conneaut, O., July-Aug., 1914.
- Lancelotti, Hilda Marguerite, Amity, Ore., Pacific University, 1908-10; B.A. Whitman College, 1913; desk assistant, Whitman College Library, 1911-13.
- Laws, Helen Moore, Milford, N. H., B.A. Mount Holyoke College, 1910; student assistant, Mount Holyoke College Library, 1907-10; assistant, 1910-14.
- Maisel, Max, Brooklyn, N. Y., B.S. College of the City of New York, 1914; Cornell University, summer session, 1912.
- Moore, Edna Grace, Westerville, O., B.A. Otterbein University, 1904; M.A. Ohio State University, 1907; Columbia University, summer session, 1909; Chicago University, summer session, 1910.
- Morgan, Jeannette Catherine, Schenectady, N. Y., B.A. Leland Stanford Junior University, 1909; University of Greifswald, Germany, summer session, 1909; University of Berlin, winter semester, 1909-10; classifier and cataloger, Stanford University Library and Lane Medical Library, San Francisco, 1912-14.
- Oberholzer, Katherine Acker, Troy, N. Y., B.A. Vassar College, 1914.
- Retved, Ragnhild, Trondhjem, Norway, B.A. Trondhjems Kathedralskole; assistant, Trondhjems Folkebibliotek, 1913-14.
- Shields, Eibel Agnes, Rochester, N. Y., B.A. University of Rochester, 1914; student assistant, University of Rochester, summers of 1911, '12, '13; temporary assistant, Rochester Theological Seminary, summers of 1913, '14; assistant, Rochester Public Library, Mar.-Sept., 1914.
- Webb, William, Westchester, Pa., B.A. Haverford College, 1913; student assistant, Haverford College Library, 1911-13.
- Wilkie, Florence, Ashville, N. C., B.A. State College of Kentucky, 1906.
- Winslow, Mary Amy, Indianapolis, Ind., B.A. Earlham College, 1910; University of Wisconsin, summer 1911.

The class of 1914 has elected the following officers for the year: President, Mary C. Sherrard, Albany, N. Y.; vice-president, Ruth D. McCollough, Franklin, Ind.; secretary-treasurer, May Greene, Albany, N. Y.

A reception for the students and faculty was given by Mr. and Mrs. Wyer in Room 310, one of the school lecture rooms, on the evening of October 8. This room, which is in many ways admirably adapted to the holding of informal receptions and similar social functions, has supplied the need of a school social center, so much felt while the school was in its old quarters in the Capitol.

Miss Mary L. Sutfill ('05), for several years an instructor in the school and now an instructor in the New York Public Library School, has given her excellent collection of book plates and *ex libris* literature to the school in honor of the faculty anniversary of

April 1, 1914. It contains 703 book plates, many of them of considerable value, 4 books and 62 pamphlets relating to book plates, 11 autograph letters and a large amount of miscellaneous material on the subject.

Those who had the pleasure of meeting Mme. L. Haffkin-Hamburger this past summer will be pleased to learn that she finally secured passage on one of the Pacific lines of steamers and sailed from San Francisco for Moscow via Japan and Siberia, Sept. 26.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Miss Harriet B. Gooch, teacher of cataloging, has returned, looking entirely made over by her five months of enforced rest, and her marked improvement during the first two weeks of teaching encourages us to believe that she will be able to carry on the work of the year without difficulty.

Of the twenty-five members of the class of 1914 now at work, nine are in Greater New York, five of these being in the New York Public Library; seven are in the Middle Atlantic states, three in New England, four in the Middle West, one on the Pacific coast, and one in the District of Columbia; seven are general assistants in public libraries, six are doing cataloging or other clerical work, four are in children's work, four in special library work, and two are doing reference work; one is head of a branch, and one is librarian of a small public library. They are placed for the most part in public libraries, only three being in college libraries and four in special libraries.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Florence J. Higley, 1910, was married on October 6 to Mr. Alfred C. Duncan, of Brooklyn.

Miss Mabel Bogardus, 1913, has been made children's librarian of the St. Agnes branch of the New York Public Library.

Miss Helen G. Alleman, 1914, has received an appointment as general assistant in the Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Miss Eleanor Gleason, 1914, has been appointed librarian of the School of Religious Pedagogy at the Hartford Theological Seminary.

Miss Eleanor Gray, 1914, has been made assistant at the Library of the Children's Museum, Brooklyn.

Miss Catherine E. Pennington, 1914, has been given a permanent appointment in the Library of the Department of Agriculture.

Miss Elizabeth M. Sawyer, 1914, who re-

turned to the Cleveland Public Library, has been put in charge of the Temple branch.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

The school reopened September 28, with an enrolment of 39 juniors, 3 (probably 4) part-time students from the staff, and 35 seniors. The juniors represented 15 states, Canada and China, as follows: New York, 12; Minnesota, 4; New Jersey, 4; Michigan, 3; California, 2; Massachusetts, 2; and one each from Arkansas, District of Columbia, Iowa, Nebraska, Oregon, Wisconsin, Vermont, Canada, and China. The part-time students represented three states—New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey—and the seniors fifteen states and Finland, as follows: New York, 10; New Jersey, 4; Connecticut, 3; Massachusetts, Ohio, Oregon and Pennsylvania, each 2; and one each from Florida, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri, Washington, Wisconsin, Vermont, Virginia and Finland. In the total enrolment, 17 colleges and universities and 4 state normal schools are represented by 28 graduates. The staffs of the following libraries are also represented: the public libraries of New York, Akron, Cleveland, Detroit, East Orange, Hartford, Madison (N. J.), Minneapolis, Newark, New Rochelle, Omaha, Pittsburgh, Pottsville (Pa.), St. Paul, St. Louis, Seattle, Tacoma, Washington (D. C.); the libraries of Boone College, Columbia University, Harvard University, Leland Stanford University, and of the state universities of Idaho and Iowa.

Eleven students arrived September 14 for the preliminary fortnight of practice. Several students were among the American refugees abroad, but all but one senior and one junior reached the school during the first week of the term.

Some changes have been made in the junior curriculum, giving less time to the expansive classification and more to book selection. The class has also been divided into two sections for the work in fiction, Miss Mary O. White taking Section II. The seniors are distributed as follows: seven in the school and college course, seven in the advanced reference and cataloging course, sixteen in the administration and seven in the children's librarians' course. Two students are following two courses and doing unpaid practice. The others are placed for the year in various departments of the library as listed:

May E. Baillet, 115th Street branch, children's room.
Rachel H. Beall, 58th Street branch, children's room.
Elizabeth V. Briggs, reference catalog room.

Mabel Cooper, 96th Street branch.
May V. Crenshaw, Central circulation.
Frances J. Dolenz, stack division.
Florence E. Foshay, Aguilar branch.
Marietta Fuller, reference catalog room.
Edith J. R. Hawley, unpaid practice.
Frances Kaercher, Tompkins Square branch, first assistant.
Rose Kahan, science division.
Elizabeth L. Kamenetzky, Woodstock branch.
Mary McDonnell, Central circulation.
Katharine Maynard, Webster branch, first assistant.
Dorothy P. Miller, Traveling libraries division.
Mary L. Osborn, Riverside branch.
Dorothy N. Rogers, Ft. Washington branch.
Irene E. Smith, Library School, teachers' assistant.
Rachel N. T. Stone, Central circulation.
Allan V. Törmö, main reading room.
Elizabeth T. Williams, unpaid practice.
Mary E. Winslow, Washington Heights branch, children's room.
Frances R. Young, Cathedral branch, children's room.

Mrs. Alma D. Custead, a senior, comes in from the Public Library of Patchogue, L. I., of which she is librarian, two mornings a week for the work of the school, and Miss Dorothy B. Hepburn takes the work while holding a position in the library of the American Museum of Natural History.

The following students, graduates of other library schools, have been admitted to senior courses: Ruth Brewer, Indiana Library School and library of Idaho University; Margaret E. Calfee, Western Reserve Library School and Cleveland Public Library; Elsie M. Cornew, Drexel Institute Library School and New York Public Library; Juliet A. Handerson, Western Reserve Library School and Cleveland Public Library; Sara L. Kellogg, Drexel Institute Library School and Columbia University Library; May L. Milligan, Western Reserve Library School and Akron (O.) Public Library; Susan M. Molleson, Pratt Institute Library School and New York Public Library.

The schedule of senior lectures of the first two weeks is here given:

School and college library course: Marie A. Newberry, on "The normal school situation," "Training in books in normal schools," "Teachers' Institutes," and "The bibliography of school libraries."

Advanced reference and cataloging: Henrietta C. Bartlett, four lectures and a quiz on "Bibliography."

Administration course: Frederick W. Jenkins, on "Relation of the library to civic institutions," "Study of a community," "Immigration," "Industrial questions," "Recreation," and "Child welfare activities."

Children's librarians' course: Frederick W. Jenkins, "Study of a community," "Immigration," "Industrial questions," "Recreation," "Child welfare activities"; Annie C. Moore, "Selection of children's books," first of a

course of talks on the subject. As an exercise in observation, the class was assigned to the visiting of various east side branch children's rooms.

APPOINTMENTS

Students who have not returned for the diploma are placed as per the ensuing list:

Jessie M. Callan, assistant, Carnegie Library, Brad-dock, Pa.
Katharine Esselstyn, assistant, Harlem branch, N. Y. P. L.
Italia E. Evans, assistant, Public Library, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Agnes Fleming, assistant, 67th Street branch, N. Y. P. L.
Marjorie H. Holmes, first assistant, Public Library, Montgomery, Ala.
Mignon R. Tyler, assistant, Hudson Park branch, N. Y. P. L.
Sophie A. Udin, assistant, Rivington Street branch, N. Y. P. L.

Other appointments will be found in the column, "Librarians."

ALUMNI

A committee of the Alumni Association has prepared for the use of the entering class a list of satisfactory lodging and boarding houses and of inexpensive restaurants. Sixty-seven of the seventy alumni of the classes of 1913-14 and 1914-15 have joined the Alumni Association.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The total enrollment in the college is greater this year than ever before. On October 6, the number of students was 1056 with applications for admission being received. Of this total registration, over a hundred are in the various classes of the library school. The freshman class in that department shows an increase over that of 1913-14.

No very radical changes in program are to be noted, but some few have been made which it is hoped will be improvements. More time is to be given to classification and less to the preparation of an original bibliography. In the one-year course, the amount of cataloging will be nearly doubled. In the first term the students are having a course by themselves which corresponds to that given to the sophomores, and in the second term they will combine with the seniors. In order to gain time for this it will be necessary to omit the course in business methods, but some of the work formerly included in it will be given in library economy, especially the printing, proof reading and editing, where it is possible to utilize the experience of Miss Hyde in those lines. The only other change of any significance is in the course in book selection. This was formerly given once a week throughout the year to a class consisting of juniors and the one-

year students. As there seemed advantages in making it a senior subject, the way was paved last year and in 1914-15, there will be two divisions, the seniors meeting once a week throughout the year and the one-year students twice a week during the second term. In order to afford a concrete test of the principles laid down for book selection, namely, that a knowledge of the community and of the library are essential as well as a knowledge of books, the seniors are to make a study of the problem of the selection of books for the Simmons College Library for 1914-15 and to embody the results in a paper.

Most of the present senior class and many of the juniors had at least two weeks of actual practice in libraries during the summer and their reports testify to the value of the experience.

The school looks forward to the privilege of hearing Prof. Root lecture, when as chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on Training he inspects the school on November 5-7.

JUNE R. DONNELLY, *Director*.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The opening exercises of the school were held on the afternoon of September 22. They were presided over by President Thwing, who gave a stimulating talk on the elements entering into successful professional work. The dean, Mr. Brett, and the director both spoke briefly.

The regular class of 1915, consisting of 25 members, represents 12 states and territories, as follows: Ohio, 10 (5 being from Cleveland); two each from Pennsylvania, Indiana, Iowa, and Washington; one each from New York, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Illinois, Montana, and Hawaii. Twenty-two have had previous library experience, ten have had college work and four have college degrees. Only two part-time students are enrolled, as it is now the policy of the school to accommodate as many full-time students as possible within the limit of the class number. The "open course" during the winter will, it is expected, provide for special students.

Slight adjustments have been made in the faculty assignments, the book evaluation course, formerly conducted by Miss Bessie Sargeant Smith, being now in charge of the director with lecturers on special classes of books. The course in trade bibliography and loan systems will be conducted by Miss Howe, and the minor technical subjects will be given by Miss Elizabeth H. Cass, the new member of the faculty who comes to the Library School from the Illinois State University Library.

The gift from the alumni to the school of a Victor victrola, with a number of records, is much appreciated and enjoyed by the faculty and the present class. It is planned to make use of it in connection with story recitals of some of the great music-dramas and also for class and school functions.

The school was represented at the Ohio Library Association meeting at Dayton, Oct. 6-9, by the director, who spoke on the "Library survey of the Woodland Library district" made by the students last year. Mr. Brett, Miss Eastman, Miss Burnite, and Mr. Hirshberg were in attendance. Several of the alumni from the libraries of the state were present, and a Western Reserve dinner was given, with Miss Doren, the Dayton librarian and the first director of the school, as an honored guest.

ALUMNI NEWS

Zana K. Miller, 1905, formerly librarian with The Indexers, of Chicago, is now the librarian of the Spies Public Library at Menominee, Michigan.

Theodosia E. Hamilton, 1907, has taken the position of assistant cataloger in the Public Library of Des Moines, Iowa.

Thirza E. Grant, 1908, will attend the New York State Library School this year.

Alicia Burns, 1908, was married Oct. 1, to Mr. Isaac M. Stickney, of Cleveland.

Gertrude H. Sipher, 1913, has taken a position in the catalog department of the Cleveland Public Library.

Margaret E. Calfee, 1914, is a senior in the New York Public Library School this year.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH— TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The Training School for Children's Librarians opened for the fourteenth year on Thursday morning, Oct. 1. The director, Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle, made the opening address, after which Miss Sarah B. Askew, assistant librarian of the New Jersey State Library and organizer of the New Jersey State Library Commission, gave a series of lectures on "What makes library work a success," "Experiences of an organizer," and "Point of contact."

The enrollment for the year is the largest the school has ever had, a total of 40 students, the entering class numbering 32 and the senior class 8. Ten states, the District of Columbia, and British Columbia, Canada, are represented. Three students have had previous training in other library schools, and 12

hold university or college degrees. The list of students is as follows:

Junior Class

Alice Elizabeth Booth, Rochester, N. Y.
Annie E. Carson, Saltsburg, Pa.
Margaret Jean Clay, Victoria, B. C., Canada.
Mary Frances Cox, Sandwich, Ill.
Irma Endres Diescher, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Stella Tabor Doane, Philadelphia, Pa.
Louise Endicott, Washington, D. C.
Esther Friedel, Jefferson, Wis.
Irene M. Galbreath, Butler, Pa.
Louise Guiraud, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ruth Hughes, Washington, D. C.
Rachael Helen Langrith, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Harriett Worrall Leaf, Rochester, Pa.
Isabel McConnell, Cadiz, Ohio.
Jean McFarlane, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Maud W. Marston, Detroit, Mich.
Bessie Painter, Wireton, Pa.
Amelia Pickett, Montrose, Pa.
Marion M. Pierce, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mary Helen Pyatt, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Maud B. Rackett, Amanganett, L. I., N. Y.
Frances Rhoades, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Leslie Shaw, Indianapolis, Ind.
Maude L. Shaw, Sandusky, Ohio.
Virginia Slagle, Pullman, Washington.
Edwina M. Steel, Huntingdon Pa.
Carolyn D. Stevens, Munhall, Pa.
Alice Stoeltzing, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lillian Elizabeth Sullivan, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lenore Townsend, Spokane, Washington.
Dorothy Wilson, Topeka, Kan.
Mary R. Witmer, Brevard, N. C.

Senior Class

Margaret Baxter Carnegie, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Grace Nellie Gilleland, Bellaire, Ohio.
Edith Irene Groft, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Helen Edith McCracken, Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Helen Martin, Oberlin, Ohio.
Edith Collins Moon, Morrisville, Pa.
Mary Caroline Pillow, Butler, Pa.
Jessie Gay Van Cleave, Marquette, Mich.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Dorothy Bell Aschman, 1913, has resigned her position as children's librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Jessie MacDowell Lowry, 1910, has been appointed to a position on the staff of the Cleveland Public Library.

Lucy Dalbiac Luard, 1906, has resigned from the position of reference librarian in the Milton (Mass.) Public Library.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Director*.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The twenty-second year of the School opened Sept. 21, with an enrollment of 46—as many students as our present quarters and equipment can well accommodate. The seniors number 19 and the juniors 27.

Seniors

Elsie L. Baechtold, Talladega, Ala., Grinnell College, A.B., 1911.
Susan T. Benson, Urbana, Ill., Missouri Wesleyan College, A.B., 1909.
Minnie J. Bollman, Champaign, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.
Mabel L. Conat, Detroit, Mich., University of Michigan, A.B., 1909.
Fanny Dunlap, Champaign, Ill., State University of Iowa, Ph.B., 1905.

Grace A. England, Detroit, Mich., Albion College, A.B., 1910.
 Antoinette Goetz, Iowa City, Iowa, State University of Iowa, A.B., 1906.
 Margaret Herdman, Winnetka, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.
 Edith Hyde, Lancaster, O., Ohio State University, B.A., 1908.
 Marian Leatherman, Pittsburgh, Penn., Cornell University, A.B., 1907.
 Fanny W. Hill, Champaign, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.
 Rose M. Mather, Plainfield, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1905.
 Norma Lee Peck, Ottawa, Kan., Ottawa University, A.B., 1913.
 Alma M. Penrose, Grinnell, Iowa, Oberlin College, A.B., 1901.
 Nellie R. Roberts, Champaign, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1913.
 Nellie M. Signor, Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1912.
 Alta C. Swigart, Champaign, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.
 Zellaette Troy, Tuscaloosa, Ala., University of Alabama, B.A., 1912.
 Margaret S. Williams, Hamilton, Texas, B.A., 1912.
Junior
 Effie G. Abraham, Muncie, Ind., Miami University, A.B., 1913.
 Jessie E. Bishop, Evanston, Ill., Smith College, A.B., 1911.
 Roma Brashear, Kirksville, Mo., University of Missouri, A.B., 1907.
 Mary G. Burwash, Savoy, Ill., University of Ill., A.B., 1913.
 Hazel Dean, Rolla, Mo., Northwestern University, A.B., 1913.
 George A. Devenue, Chicago, Ill., University of Chicago, Ph.B., 1912.
 LeNoir Dimmitt, Austin, Tex., University of Texas, B.A., 1911.
 Kate D. Ferguson, Petaluma, Cal., Special.
 Florence M. Floyd, Austin, Tex., Assistant, University of Texas Library, 1912-14. Special.
 Margaret D. Henley, Indianapolis, Ind., Earlham College, A.B., 1914.
 Ethel Gyola Kratz, Champaign, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1910.
 Mildred McElroy, Delaware, O., Ohio Wesleyan University, B.A., 1914.
 Katherine L. McGraw, Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1914.
 Alma A. Menig, Denver, Col., University of Colorado, A.B., 1908.
 Olga F. Moser, Sigel, Ill., University of Illinois, B.M., 1913. Special.
 Gladys Nichols, Westerville, O., Otterbein University, B.A., 1914.
 Wilma E. Ponder, Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois, A.B., 1912.
 Beatrice Prall, Hope, Ark., University of Arkansas, B.A., 1911.
 Miles O. Price, Plymouth, Ind., University of Chicago, S.B., 1914.
 Ruth Sancke, Lawrence, Kan., University of Kansas, A.B., 1914.
 Wilma L. Shelton, Terre Haute, Ind., University of Arkansas, A.B., 1911.
 Maud Siebenthal, Bloomington, Ind., Indiana University, A.B., 1906.
 Georgia O. Sloan, Bloomington, Ill., Illinois Wesleyan University, A.B., 1914.
 Dey B. Smith, Hamilton, O., Miami University, B.A., 1911.
 Charles H. Stone, Athens, Ga., University of Georgia, B.S., 1912, M.A., 1913.
 Vendia Wablin, Lindsborg, Kan., Bethany College, A.B., 1913.
 Jessie B. Weston, Chicago, Ill., University of Chicago, Ph.B., 1907.

The 46 students have received bachelors' degrees from 27 colleges and universities; 12 from the University of Illinois; 3 from the University of Chicago; 2 each from the University of Arkansas, the University of Texas

and Miami University; and one each from 22 other institutions. Three of the students are "special"; not presenting the required degree for entrance. Three students are men. The homes of the students are in the following states: Illinois, 18; Indiana, 5; Ohio, 4; Texas, 3; Kansas, 3; Michigan, 2; Iowa, 2; Alabama, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; Arkansas, 1; California, 1; Colorado, 1; Georgia, 1; Missouri, 2. Thirteen of the seniors are carrying only a part of the senior courses, being employed for whole or part time on the staff of the University Library.

The senior class entertained the juniors and the faculty informally on Wednesday evening, Oct. 7, in the parlors of the Woman's Building.

The Library Club gave its annual formal reception Friday evening, Oct. 16, in the Woman's Building, the guest of honor being Professor A. S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, who gave two lectures before the School Oct. 16 and 17, on "European libraries" and "Bibliography in colleges."

ALUMNI NOTES

Recent appointments are as follows:

Alma M. Penrose, 1913-14, reviser, University of Illinois Library School.

Margaret S. Williams, 1913-14, cataloger, University of Illinois Library.

Lucile Warnock, 1913-14, in charge of the loan desk in Kansas State Agricultural College Library, Manhattan.

Grace Barnes, 1913-14, assistant in the Mississippi State Agricultural College.

Stella B. Galpin, B. L. S., 1914, loan assistant, University of Illinois Library.

Margaret I. Winning, 1913-14, assistant in Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director*.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Library School has been separated from the College of Liberal Arts and is now an independent school, instead of a department of the larger college.

The names of the students in this year's freshman class are:

Bail, Gratia Helen, Auburn, N. Y.
 Bail, Ruth Elma, Weedsport, N. Y.
 Bergh, Hazel Elizabeth, Webster, N. Y.
 Blue, Delta Nellana, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
 Branch, Catherine, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Canfield, Edna Rae, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Dixon, Lyla Mae, Auburn, N. Y.
 Dollard, Mary E., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Dominick, Leila Mae, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Dusenbury, Mildred L., Conneaut, Ohio.
 Foster, Dorothy, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Howe, Fanny C., Hoosick, N. Y.
 Hughes, Esther Marie, Palatine Bridge, N. Y.
 Johnson, Elsie Evelyn, Point Chautauque, N. Y.
 Lapp, Florence Evelyn, Williamson, N. Y.
 Meyer, Margaret Evans, Hazleton, Pa.

Nau, Elma Vaupelle, Honeoye Falls, N. Y.
 Olmstead, Laura M., Coudersport, Pa.
 Robinson, Anita Grace, Cambridge, N. Y.
 Rosbrook, Ina Ada, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Saul, Esther Viola, Hazleton, Pa.
 Scull, Lucile R., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
 Seutt, Helen Almira, Marion, N. Y.
 Stiles, Helen, New Haven, Conn.
 Thomas, Martha Louisa, Lyndonville, N. Y.
 Vanderveer, Lillie Hathaway, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
 Wagner, Florence, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Welch, Dorothy Blakely, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
 Wilson, Lucile L., Nicholson, Pa.

ALUMNI NOTES

Margaret S. Green is librarian of the Far Rockaway branch of the Queens Borough Public Library.

Ruth King has been appointed director of the juvenile department in the public library at Butte, Mont.

Clara Newth is head of the catalog department in the library of the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Mich.

Florence M. Lamb has been assistant in the Wells College Library at Aurora, N. Y.

Vesta E. Thompson was married to De Grover Van De Boe on September 16 at Coudersport, Pa.

E. E. SPERRY, *Director.*

RIVERSIDE LIBRARY TRAINING CLASS

The Riverside (Cal.) Public Library has decided upon a very radical change in its plans for a training class. Heretofore it has had summer school for six weeks, winter school for six weeks, and training class work throughout the year. It was announced last summer that the summer school would be discontinued henceforth. The winter school has usually been conducted for six weeks beginning about the first week in January, but difficulties in the way of engagement of eastern teachers delayed the arrangement for the six weeks winter school this year and it has been found that better teachers can be secured and the work more conveniently adjusted both for students and for teachers by stretching out the work from about the middle of January to about the middle of May, a period, which is somewhat indefinitely fixed at present, from fifteen to nineteen weeks.

The plan will give one principal instructor with a practically clear field for her subject; after her subject has been completed another principal instructor, and after that another, and so on. Meanwhile there will be shorter programs and middle course work which will not seriously interfere with the principal instructor but will round out the subject matter and the whole plan which heretofore has been attempted in six weeks.

The plan may not attract as many people to the winter school because of its stretching

over such a long time. On the other hand it may attract a number of persons who want just one thing; for example—a thorough course in cataloging, or in classification, or in reference, or in documents. In either case the library feels justified in trying the experiment for one season. Miss Sabra Vought will be one of the instructors under the new arrangement, and it is hoped that other names can be announced in the next issue of the *JOURNAL*.

The training class will be divided into two sections. The first section will include those students who attended the summer school, and the second session all who entered between the close of the summer school and the first of October. The list of names follows:

First Division

Bacon, Virginia Cleaver, Portland, Ore.
 Dailey, Lilla B., Escondido, Calif.
 Davis, Arline, Orange, Calif.
 Furley, Lynette, Wichita, Kan.
 Kneerhaw, Faye T., Escondido, Calif.
 Ratliff, Eva L., Colton, Calif.

Second Division

Inwood, Ruth, Santa Ana, Calif.
 Saxton, Harriette A., Clarkston, Wash.
 Lott, Emma Lee, Houston, Texas.
 Moss, Dorothy R., Palo Alto, Calif.
 Shuler, Evelyn, Raton, N. M.
 Gazzam, Ruth, Chrysal Springs, Wash.
 Sanford, Nellie, Highgrove, Calif.
 Rhine, Mrs. J. W., Goshen, Calif.
 Stamm, Hannah, Visalia, Calif.
 Smeal, Hilda, Long Beach, Calif.
 Kimbley, Gertrude, Riverside, Calif.
 Gantz, Flo, Pomona, Calif.

LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL

The Training School of the Los Angeles Public Library commenced its twenty-seventh session Oct. 5.

The sixteen students comprising the class of 1914-15 were selected by competitive examinations in which sixty applicants participated. All but three members of the class have had some college work or other advanced study.

The curriculum has been strengthened by an increase in the number of lecture and study periods and by the addition of new courses. Miss Helen Haines has been engaged as special lecturer to the Training School and will give among other courses a series of talks on the library movement and on the selection of fiction.

All members of the class of 1913-14 who desired positions have been engaged in library work during the summer and a number are now working under permanent appointment.

The work of public libraries is a counter-irritant to intellectual apathy.—LORD ROSEBURY.

Reviews

J. HENRY QUINN. Library cataloging. London: Truslon and Hanson, 1913. 256 p. D.

This desirable addition to the literature on cataloging is the work of an English pen. The opening paragraph truly epitomizes the layman's (and alas not only his) conception of what cataloging a library means, one of the constant discouragements a cataloger is called upon to face. The author gives a brief resumé of the history of modern cataloging of public libraries in his own country, and goes on to enumerate the qualifications necessary to the making of a good cataloger. It is interesting to note that there is no radical difference between the English and American librarian's demands and expectations, despite the difference in the libraries of the two countries and the variation in details of organization and administration. Mr. Quinn truly says "The cataloging of a library is one of the most troublesome and expensive departments of its administration" and he might have added just as truly that that is one of the great discouragements of the cataloger, who seems to be held morally responsible for an expense he or she cannot well control if good results are demanded. Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh has ably spoken in the September number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and her "Plea for the cataloger" should be read by every cataloger. The author does not confine himself strictly to the dictionary catalog nor the card catalog, but rambles in the field of the classified catalog and the printed one. The practice of having printed catalogs in libraries still seems to obtain in England to some extent, to judge by the careful and minute directions given for the preparation of copy for the printer. The work contains many suggestions and hints which will prove useful to the American cataloger if looked upon merely as such and not observed unquestionably as rules. The various kinds of cards are taken up and explained, with illustrative examples, and though they differ somewhat in form and fullness from ours are sufficiently like to be very suggestive even to American catalogers. The form is not always to be commended however, or blindly followed. For instance, exception may well be taken to putting West Virginia under Virginia, West. Why not York, New, as well? The practice of not inverting the second author in a joint author entry, and of omitting the surname of the second should they be the same, as in the case of husband and wife, is hardly to my liking, our own method seeming de-

cidedly preferable. But one must not forget that habit makes slaves of us all.

T. H.

A. L. A. COMMITTEE OF CODE FOR CLASSIFIERS.

A code for classifiers; a collection of data compiled for the use of the committee by William Stetson Merrill, chairman. Type-written copy. 124 p.

After a careful reading and consideration of the tentative rules with their examples I ask myself "*cui bono?*" It is rather difficult to understand just the kind of people for whom this knowledge is intended. If, as the title reads, "for classifiers," it would seem somewhat superfluous surely, as we must presuppose in that case some previous training and a knowledge of and experience in cataloging and classification. It doesn't seem possible that any classifier deserving the name would need most of the directions given, or that an inexperienced and untaught classifier would sufficiently profit by them without expert supervision. If, however, this code has been compiled with the intent of having it serve as a text-book for the study of classification, it would serve a more definite purpose and gain greatly in value, if a few more rules and examples were added. The elaborate pains taken by the committee, particularly its chairman, to record so fully the decisions or problems a classifier has to make and ponder over would make it especially valuable to an instructor in classification. If that is the committee's intent I would suggest changing the title to bring out this fact. The code could be made much more useful if the class number of some well-known and widely used system of classification (the Dewey decimal and the Cutter expansion for instance) were assigned in each case to the examples quoted in order to emphasize and make clear the point to be brought out. They would be much more suggestive so. In many instances the explanation does not seem to me to be sufficiently clear nor does the example, and in many others it would seem they are both unnecessary because so obvious, because a classifier worthy the name would not dream of thinking or doing otherwise than as indicated, except through carelessness or incompetence. Why, therefore, provide for a contingency not likely to happen? An unnecessary amount of stress has been laid on the problems of classifying biography, a class which in my opinion requires less explanation than almost any other. I find, too, that both in the body and the index of the Dewey decimal classification many of the directions repeated in this code are clearly given. A frequent trouble or cause of indecision in

classifying books is not due nearly so much to doubt of the intent of the author as to difficulty in finding a number in one's system of classification which fits it, which embraces that subject. For example I have a book under my hand at this moment "Unifying rural community interests" where both title and contents are *vague* and leave you somewhat in doubt as to the author's intent without a rather careful and detailed study of the book. When that is at last clear to you there remains the difficulty of finding a number in the Dewey decimal system of classification to fit it satisfactorily, or rather a number that will fit this and not too many other works apparently similar yet written from altogether different viewpoints. For example I should class this book in 630 as the best available place. Yet in this same class we put such books as Boss' "Farm management," Bailey's "Principles of agriculture," etc., which while they treat of the actual subject, yet are not written with the same intent and do not seem rightly to belong shoulder to shoulder with the first mentioned and others of like ilk.

'Twould be a tremendous advantage to the cataloger could authors, potential and otherwise, be made to elucidate in plain language in a preface or introduction their "intent" for every book they write and publish. Some of them should be made to classify their own works as a penance. Of course one source of disagreement in the classification of books lies in the varying personalities doing this work and the consequent various view points which make different people interpret differently the intent of an author. The ideal way would be to have one person or one staff of classifiers working together classify all books purchased for libraries—but—that's a dream. After all a book can only occupy one space on the shelves and can therefore receive but one class number no matter how many subjects are treated or touched upon in it. So long as the classification of a collection is done consistently, so long as all material or like subjects are grouped together on the shelves, even if the result is disapproved of by some whose opinions differ as to the exact place, does it matter vitally after all? The public is rarely sufficiently familiar with the library's scheme of classification to do more than acquire a general idea or comprehension of it, and in any case it should not be encouraged to depend *solely* on the classification or in other words on the books grouped together on the shelves in the various classes—for all material on a desired subject. That would be misleading. It is the catalog after all which should and does supply full information regarding the

material on any given subject contained in the library, whether classed by itself under its own subject class number or of necessity with some other subject with which it is bound or incorporated. A book considered last year by the classifier may have been put in 630 and looking at it again in the light of present day experience and knowledge of the subject and its ramifications, she might desire to change it to 331. Yet if that should entail too much work it would not seem to me such a terrible thing to leave it in 630 provided always that all other material of similar import with similar intent were placed with it in the same class. Any wide awake classifier is prone to change her mind regarding her own decisions as her knowledge of a subject increases and broadens, but if she would retain her mental serenity she will not *always* change the class number with her mind. Else of changes there would be no end.

T. H.

Librarians

ADAMS, Elsie, Pratt 1898, has resigned her position in the cataloging department of the Queens Borough Public Library, to accept a position in the reference catalog division of the New York Public Library.

ADKINS, Venice A., New York State Library School, 1912-13, has been promoted to the position of first assistant in the Bloomingdale branch of the New York Public Library.

ALLEN, Mary W., Pratt 1900, who for some years was cataloger in the library of the Hispanic Society, has been made bibliographer to the New International Encyclopedia.

AVE-LALLEMANT, Theodore M., L. S. of N. Y. P. L., jun., 1914, has been engaged as indexer and translator by the Bureau of Education.

BLUE, Thomas Fountain, the colored librarian in charge of the eastern and western branches of the Louisville (Ky.) Public Library, was the subject of a biographical sketch in the Indianapolis *Recorder*, a newspaper devoted to the interests of the negro race. Mr. Blue has been in charge of the western branch since its establishment in 1905, and is the first colored man in this country to be appointed librarian of a library exclusively for colored people.

BROWN, Martha, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie branch of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library to succeed Miss Helen Pfeiffer, who resigned several weeks ago. Miss Brown has for the last five years been

in charge of the children's department at the central public library.

CALKINS, Ruth H., New York State Library School, 1913-14, has gone to Wellesley College Library as temporary assistant.

CARSON, Jessie M., for seven years head of the children's department of the Tacoma Public Library, has resigned her position, to become assistant to the supervisor of children's work of the New York Public Library.

CASKEY, Emily J., formerly first assistant in the children's department of the Tacoma Public Library, has been appointed head of the division of work with schools just created in the juvenile department.

CLARK, Mabel, B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1914, has been appointed assistant in the library of West Virginia University, Morgantown.

CROWELL, Edith H., L. S. of N. Y. P. L., 1913, has been appointed librarian at Bernardsville, N. J.

DE GOGORZA, Mrs. Flora, Pratt 1901, formerly librarian of the Leonard branch, has been made children's librarian of the new Brownsville children's branch of the Brooklyn Public Library.

DILLS, Clara B., Pratt 1912, librarian of the Kings County (California) Library, has been appointed librarian of the Free Library of Solano county.

EGBERT, Mabel, who has been in Braddock (Pa.) Public Library for the past eleven years, has tendered her resignation. Miss Ida Wolf of Chicago, Ill., cataloger of the library of the University of Chicago, will succeed Miss Egbert, who goes to Connecticut.

EISENBECK, Mrs. J. A., librarian of the Cloquet (Minn.) Public Library, has resigned her position, after nine years of service. Miss Mildred Riley has been named as her successor.

FLICKINGER, Mrs. Caroline, head of the reference department of the Braddock (Pa.) Public Library, has resigned her position, and Miss Jessie Callan, formerly connected with the Braddock Library, but for the past year with the New York City Library, will take the place of Mrs. Flickinger.

FOOTE, W. W., formerly of Oberlin Library, who has been assistant librarian at the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College for more than three years, has been elected librarian of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College. He is succeeded at the Mississippi College by Miss Grace Barnes, who is an

alumna of Purdue University and who received her library training at University of Illinois Library School.

FORREST, Elizabeth, B.L.S., Illinois, 1906, has resigned her position in the Pennsylvania State College to become librarian of the Montana State College, Bozeman.

GORDON, Alys M., Pratt, 1902, has been appointed reference librarian at the East Orange Public Library.

GRASTY, Katherine, Pratt 1906, librarian of the Baltimore Eastern High School Library, has returned to New York as children's librarian at the Washington Heights branch of the New York Public Library.

GREER, Agnes F. P., librarian of the Ballard branch at Seattle, Wash., has been appointed head of the circulating department of the Tacoma Public Library, beginning October 1.

GRUBBS, Eva, has been appointed librarian for the Zanesfield (O.) Public Library which was presented to the village by Dr. E. S. Sloan of Boston.

HAINES, Mabel R., has resigned her position as librarian of the Summit (N. J.) Public Library in order to work for the New Jersey Women's Political Union, at the headquarters in Newark.

HALL, Mary, former assistant librarian at the East Liverpool (O.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Miss Harriet Goss. Miss Mary Miller, a former assistant at the library, will fill the vacancy created by the promotion of Miss Hall.

HIGGINS, Alice G., has resigned her position as assistant to the supervisor of work with children in the New York Public Library. Miss Jessie M. Carson, formerly head of the children's department of the Tacoma Public Library, succeeds Miss Higgins.

HILD, F. H., formerly the librarian of the Chicago Public Library, died at Charlottesville, Va., Aug. 10. Mr. Hild was successor to Dr. W. F. Poole as chief of the Public Library when the latter resigned in 1887, and he remained in charge until 1909, since which time he has not been engaged in library work.

HINCKLEY, George L., of the Forbes Library of Northampton, Mass., has been elected librarian of the Redwood Library, in Newport, R. I., to succeed Mr. Richard Bliss, whose resignation went into effect Oct. 1. Mr. Hinckley is a graduate of Yale, and has had about ten years' experience in library work, having been connected with the Boston

Public Library before going to the Forbes Library at Northampton.

JEROME, Janet, Pratt 1907, formerly librarian of the Warren branch of the Denver Public Library, has been appointed children's librarian in the Brooklyn Public Library.

JILLSON, William E., has been elected librarian of the West Allis Public Library, West Allis, Wis. He will install the library in the new Carnegie building.

JOECKEL, Carlton B., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1910, has resigned his position as superintendent of circulation at the University of California Library to become librarian of the Public Library of Berkeley, Cal.

JOHNSTONE, Ursula K., Pratt Normal course 1913, formerly children's librarian at theinghamton Public Library, has been made assistant in the library of the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers.

JUDSON, Katherine B., New York State Library School, 1904-05, has been appointed temporary assistant in the Newark (N. J.) Public Library.

KAISER, Leila M., librarian in charge of the Winthrop branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, died, Oct. 19, after a brief illness. She had been connected with the Brooklyn Library service for eight years, and until recently had been in charge of the Concord branch in lower Brooklyn.

KARSTEN, Eleanor G., Ph.B., for two years secretary to the librarian of the University of Illinois, has resigned in order to become secretary to the president of Bryn Mawr College.

KNAPP, Ethel, of Bloomington, Ill., has been appointed to the position of reference librarian at the Davenport (Iowa) Public Library. Miss Knapp is a graduate of Worcester College and of the Cleveland Library School.

KOSTOMLATSKY, Zulema, New York State Library School, 1912-13, has resigned her position as librarian of the Hazelwood branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to become superintendent of the circulation department of the Seattle Public Library.

LAIDLAW, Elizabeth, Illinois, 1904-06, has resigned her position as cataloger in the Lincoln Library, Springfield, Illinois, to accept the librarianship of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Illinois.

LA TOURETTE, Alexandrine, Pratt 1908, assistant librarian of the Library of the University of Nevada, has gone to the Seattle Public Library as head of the Yesler branch.

LIBBY, Fanny M., Drexel 1914, has been appointed assistant in the Public Library, Newton, Mass.

LOTHROP, Alice B., who has been in charge of the periodical room in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh for several years, has resigned her position, to become general secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association of that city.

LOVIS, Marion, formerly librarian of the high school library at Somerville, Mass., has been appointed librarian of the Stadium High School Library, Tacoma, Wash. This library is now under the joint jurisdiction of the Board of Education and the Public Library of the City of Tacoma for the first time, and it is planned to make it a circulating branch for the community as well as a reference library for the high school students and teachers. Miss Lovis is a graduate of Simmons College and its library school.

MAHIN, Mrs. Emma L., librarian of the Muscatine (Iowa) Public Library, died Oct. 3. Mrs. Mahin began library work in 1898, in connection with a small book collection quartered in the basement of the high school building. On the dedication of a library structure in Muscatine, in 1901, and the perfection of a library organization under the state law, Mrs. Mahin was made a library trustee, and after a period of preparation was also chosen librarian. Her services in both capacities closed only with her death.

McMILLEN, James A., New York State Library School, 1915, has been appointed assistant in the legislative reference section of the New York State Library.

McKECHNIE, Alexandra, L. S. of N. Y. P. L., jun., 1914, has been appointed head of the circulation department in the Public Library of Calgary, Alberta.

MILLS, Gertrude D., assistant in the catalog department of the Tacoma Public Library, has resigned, to enter the University of Washington, at Seattle, and later the library school of that institution.

MORGAN, Edith Marian, Illinois, 1912-13, who has been acting librarian of the Chicago Theological Seminary during the past year, has been appointed librarian of the State Normal School, Gunnison, Colorado.

MORROW, Marjorie, a graduate this year of the Pittsburgh Training School for Children's Librarians, has been placed in charge of the children's department of the Duluth Public Library. Miss Alice Gaylord, Western Re-

serve, 1906, who was formerly children's librarian, now has charge of stations and extension work.

PACKARD, Ella E., has been appointed librarian of the Oak Cliff branch of the Dallas (Texas) Public Library. Miss Packard is a graduate of the University of Colorado, studied one year in the Library School of the University of Illinois, and has been connected with the Dallas Library for over two years.

PARSONS, Mrs. Willis, who has been acting as temporary librarian of the Worthington (Ohio) Public Library, has been elected the regular librarian.

PEARSON, Harriet A., Illinois, 1912-13, has resigned from the staff of the Lincoln (Nebraska) City Public Library, to become an assistant in the North Dakota Agricultural and Mechanical College Library, at Fargo, North Dakota.

PETERS, Louise M., New York State Library School, 1911-12, has been appointed first assistant in the catalog department of the University of Missouri Library.

PORTER, Annabel, formerly head of the circulating department of the Tacoma Public Library, has been transferred to the juvenile department, of which she will have charge. Miss Porter is a graduate of the Pittsburgh Training School for Children's Librarians, and has been head of the circulating department of the Tacoma Public Library for several years.

POTTS, Marian Edith, who has just accepted and entered upon the work of a newly created position in the University of Texas, is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and has taken special work under Dr. Charles McCarthy, legislative reference librarian of that institution. Miss Potts will have charge of the package libraries which the university has prepared for use by clubs throughout the state.

ROTHROCK, Mary U., New York State Library School, 1914, has been appointed reader's assistant in the Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn.

SAVAGE, Etta Virginia, is filling the position of reference librarian in the Duluth Public Library, made vacant by the enforced absence of Miss Kaiser on account of ill health. Miss Savage is from the New York State Library School, 1913-14, and has been connected with the reference department in the University of Missouri Library and the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kansas.

SAWYER, Ethel R., Pratt 1906, until recently head of the circulating department of the Seattle Public Library, has gone to the Multnomah County Library, Portland, Oregon, to take charge of the new training class.

SEARCE, Helen A., New York State Library School, 1913-14, has been appointed assistant in Purdue University Library, Lafayette, Ind.

SEARCY, Katherine A., New York State Library School, 1907-08, has been appointed temporary assistant for the Illinois Library Extension Commission.

SHERARD, Mary C., New York State Library School, 1915, has been appointed assistant in the reference section of the New York State Library.

STEVENS, Elizabeth C., Pratt 1898, has accepted the position of cataloger at the Paterson (N. J.) Public Library.

WALLACE, Charlotte E., Pratt 1897, who has been abroad for two years, has accepted the librarianship of the Yorkville branch of the New York Public Library, to begin work January 1.

WALLACE, Marian K., assistant in the children's department of the Tacoma Public Library, has been appointed children's librarian in the reorganization of the department which took place October 1.

WESSLEY, Frances, formerly assistant librarian at Brandon, Vt., has been appointed librarian at Westfield, Mass.

WHITEMAN, Margaret M., has been elected librarian of the Connellsville (Pa.) Public Library, to succeed Miss Elizabeth Clark, resigned. Miss Whiteman was graduated from Dickinson College in 1910 and from Drexel Library School in 1911. She spent a year as a cataloger in Columbia University Library and assisted in the organization of the Free Public Library at Pottsville, Pa. For the past two years she has been assistant librarian at Swarthmore College Library.

WILLIAMSON, Dr. C. C., who has been at the head of the economics division of the New York Public Library since its opening in the new building, has been transferred to the Municipal Reference branch, located in the municipal building.

WILSON, Mabel, temporary assistant in the circulating department of the Tacoma Public Library, has been given a permanent position, to succeed Miss Gertrude Mills, resigned.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MAINE

Portland P. L. Alice C. Furbish, lbn. (25th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions 1713; total 69,631. Circulation 85,985. New registration 4002; total 7070. Receipts \$23,854.58; expenditures \$22,615.84, including salaries \$7269.30, books \$1262.88, periodicals \$515.43, and printing and binding \$744.04.

MASSACHUSETTS

Andover. Memorial Hall L. Edna A. Brown, lbn. (41st annual rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1913.) Accessions 1108; total 20,900. Circulation 35,737. New registration 394; total 2211. Income \$6602.84; expenses \$6786.74, including salaries \$2828.57, books and periodicals \$1048.55, binding \$295.13.

Boston. The program of free public lectures to be given in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library has been issued. About 60 lectures, on a wide range of topics, are announced. Those under the auspices of the Ruskin Club are given Monday afternoons, the others on Thursday evenings and Sunday afternoons.

Cambridge. There is further delay on the Widener Library at Harvard as a result of the continuation of strikes of men working on the interior. It is unlikely now that the building will be ready for occupancy before spring.

Northampton. The trustees of the Forbes Library have placed a bronze bust of Judge Forbes, by Bela Lyon Pratt, in the main entrance hall of the library.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence. Educational visits to the Providence Public Library, Rhode Island School of Design and the Rhode Island Historical Society rooms during the coming four months have been arranged for classes in various grades of the grammar and primary schools throughout the city by Assistant Superintendent of Schools Towne. The visits began Oct. 14, and the last will be held Jan. 12. The trips will all be taken during regular school hours.

CONNECTICUT

East Hartford. A branch library has been started in Burnside by Miss Jessie Hayden,

librarian of the East Hartford Public Library, and Miss Bessie Robinson, assistant librarian. The library is situated in the kindergarten of the new Burnside School, and has proved very popular. Miss Hayden has 200 volumes, and on the opening day seventy-four children received books. There are about 100 books for the children in the branch and the same number for older people.

Hartford. Williams Memorial, Trinity College's new library and administration building, a gift of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, for twenty-seven years a member of the board of trustees, will be dedicated on Saturday, October 31. Addresses will be made by Dr. Arthur A. Hamerschlag, honorarius of Trinity College in the class of 1912, director of the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, Pa., and by William N. C. Carlton, for ten years librarian at Trinity and at present head of the Newberry Library in Chicago.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Clinton. The mystery surrounding the identity of the donor of the \$100,000 library to Hamilton College was maintained at the dedication, Oct. 10, by Senator Elihu Root, when he said that the name would not be announced. Andrew Carnegie witnessed the ceremonies, but his presence is not believed to lend any clue to the unknown benefactor. Mr. Carnegie, just before the library was dedicated, received the honorary degree of LL.D., awarded him in 1913, which he had been unable to accept in person previously. Senator Root said, in dedicating the library, that Baron Steuben laid the cornerstone of the first college building 120 years before, near the site of the new library, which thus marked the connecting link between Hamilton's present and past. Mr. J. D. Ibbotson, Jr., the librarian, was recently elected vice-president of the New York State Library Association.

New York City. An important gift to the Public Library has come from Theodore Roosevelt. It is a collection of 464 volumes, 303 pamphlets, 19 maps, 5 charts and 58 plans, all relating to the commerce, customs, industries, sociology and literature of the Argentine Republic. Many of the works included in this collection are government documents and are of particular interest for the economic history of Argentine provinces and states.

New York City. The regular yearly examinations for eligibility to various grades in the Queens Borough Library service will be held in the latter part of November. Examinations will be held for all grades for which applications are received. These grades consist of Grade A, Branch Librarian; Grade B, First Assistant; Children's Librarian; Traveling Librarian; Cataloger; Grade C, Second Assistant. Persons desiring to take any of these examinations should send in their applications immediately.

New York City. The Public Library has received a collection of musical literature from Mrs. Julian Edwards as a memorial gift to her late husband. Mr. Edwards was born in England, but came to this country in 1888, and became an American citizen. For many years he was recognized as one of America's foremost composers of light opera. The collection presented by Mrs. Edwards contains about ninety full scores of operas; one hundred and fifty full scores of cantatas, concertos, oratorios, overtures, suites, etc.; three hundred vocal scores of operas, operettas, cantatas and oratorios; and three hundred and twenty-five books.

New York City. The New York Public Library has issued an 11-page pamphlet, entitled "Scheme of library service in the circulation department." After a short introductory statement describing the general administration of the library as a whole and the operation of the main building, description of the work of the circulation department is divided into seven sections under the headings, Appointments, promotions, and removals, Non-graded service, Graded service, Salaries, Substitutes, Examinations, and Probationers.

New York City. Three important collections of books and documents were destroyed in the fire which swept through offices in the superstructure of the uncompleted University Hall on the Columbia University campus, Saturday, Oct. 10. The collections destroyed included all the personal library on the history of Germanic civilization, brought to this country by Dr. Ernst Richard, professor of Germanic history. With Dr. Richard's documents went his personal notes, which he had gathered in a lifetime of study. All the official documents and records of the American Mathematical Association, which had its headquarters in the building, were also destroyed. Dr. F. N. Cole, professor of mathematics, was its secretary, and he had moved the documents from East Hall two years ago because he feared that East Hall might burn, while

University Hall, except for the temporary superstructure, was fireproof. The files of the first ten volumes of its publication, the *American Mathematical Society's Bulletin*, were destroyed, along with the stock collection of copies of all subsequent volumes. All of Dr. Cole's personal papers were destroyed with the society's papers. The complete reports of the investigations for the Prison Reform Association, with all the other notes and documents belonging to the association, were also stored here, and the only way to replace them will be to conduct the investigations a second time. As the lower floors, which were part of the permanent structure, were fireproof, the flames did not work down through them, but died out when they had consumed the temporary superstructure.

NEW JERSEY

Newark. Extensive improvements have been made on the Dryden Memorial Library, for employes of the Prudential Insurance Company. The library room has been greatly enlarged and more volumes are being added. The library now contains about three thousand books. The library acts in co-operation with the Public Library, and has a borrowing system similar to that of public school libraries. Collections of paintings and drawings are also borrowed from the Public Library, and are displayed on the walls. Part of the library room has been reserved for a Prudential museum which will be started during the next few weeks. Objects of interest to the employes will be on exhibition here, including the first policy written by the company and the first desk used by the late founder of the company.

Newark. A complete and careful revision of the 500,000 mounted and unmounted pictures for lending in the Public Library is now in process. The main object is to make the collection more useful to the public (1) by discarding mediocre material which it was thought necessary to save before the collection grew to its present size; (2) by systematically collecting material on subjects frequently called for and not adequately illustrated; (3) by choosing with the greatest care the main subject headings and the sub-divisions under which the pictures will be filed in a classification which will correspond to the needs of the various classes of borrowers. The collection will be self-indexing, with references from one subject to another whenever allied material may prove helpful. A vertical file contains lists, notes, pamphlets and catalogs on all art subjects.

West Hoboken. Branch libraries have been opened in Public School No. 6 and in Public School No. 3. At first, books will be lent to children only, but later it is expected to serve adults also. Each branch will have about 600 books, which may be returned at the library proper or at either branch.

DELAWARE

Wilmington. War has made itself felt in the project to raise the necessary \$300,000 for the purpose of erecting a new library building in this city. The managers of the institution have decided, because of the unsettled condition, not to start the subscriptions at this time. As soon as business recovers, however, a determined canvass will be made for funds.

The South

NORTH CAROLINA

Hendersonville. The commissioners of Hendersonville have appointed Mrs. Norma Bryson Sandifer as librarian of the Carnegie library of this city. The library, which was opened the last of September, is a \$10,000 building, erected of brick.

GEORGIA

Macon. Sixty members of the Macon Bar Association have organized the Macon Law Library Association, incorporated at \$3000. The new library will be open in a short time on the sixth floor of the Georgia Life building.

KENTUCKY

The annual meeting of the Kentucky Library Association was held at Lexington, October 29-30.

Ashland. A small public library has been organized at Ashland under the direction of the Library Commission. The book collection was given quarters in one of the prominent retail stores, and consists of about 800 volumes. This collection is supplemented by a traveling library loaned by the commission.

Corbin. The contract is about to be let for a \$6000 Carnegie library here. A desirable lot in the center of the town has been donated by the town council, and the building will soon be started. In the meanwhile, the club women are conducting a flourishing little library and reading-room. The book collection, consisting of about 2000 volumes, will be donated to the city on the completion of the library.

Frankfort. The Frankfort Subscription Library, formerly conducted and supported by

the club women, has been converted into a free public library, with an annual appropriation from the town council of \$600. The book collection consists of about 3500 volumes, which are housed, rent free, in roomy quarters in the old State Capitol. The librarian, Miss Lockett Smith, has recently completed a course in the Indiana Summer Library School.

Hopkinsville. The negro citizens here have started a movement to secure an \$8000 library, the money to be secured through the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Already the promoters of the movement have secured a favorable answer from the Carnegie Corporation, and the matter will be laid before the city council at an early session. The \$15,000 Carnegie library for the white people has just been completed and was opened to the public Sept. 28.

Stanford. A public library and reading-room has been established at Stanford, with quarters in the newly erected county court house. The collection of books was put in order under the direction of the Kentucky Library Commission, and the library was formally opened to the public in September.

Taylorsville. The subscription library has been moved into an attractive little library building erected through the efforts of the King's Daughters' Circle. The reading-room is free to the public. A catalog will be installed under the direction of the Library Commission.

TENNESSEE

Nashville. Exercises conducted by the Negro Board of Trade were held Sept. 28, when the cornerstone of the new Carnegie library for the negroes was laid. This board of trade raised \$1000 for the purchase of the site.

Central West

MICHIGAN

Colon. Plans for the new \$15,000 Culver Memorial Library building are being drafted. The new library building will be the gift of Mr. Culver, a well-known resident of the village.

Detroit. The George Osius branch, on the corner of Newland and Gratiot avenues, opened for circulation Sept. 14. Formal dedication exercises were held Oct. 8, with suitable addresses. The site for a new branch library has been bought on West Grand boulevard, between Hanover and Dunedin avenues.

OHIO

Cleveland. The library board, on Oct. 3, approved the plan of locating a \$2,000,000 library building on the site of the present city hall, with the adoption of a resolution accepting the offer of the site made July 13 by city council. It is believed a test suit will be filed to obtain a decision as to the right of the city to turn this property over to the library board, and to determine the right of the board to accept the property with the restricting clause suggested by city council. An effort will be made to have these matters adjusted as soon as possible and to decide on preliminary plans. The board has authorized the building committee to choose an adviser who will assist in selecting an architect.

INDIANA

Auburn. At the annual meeting of the officers of the Eckhart Public Library, Mr. Charles Eckhart, who is president of the board and who donated the library building, made it known that he had endowed the building with \$15,000.

ILLINOIS

Three very helpful library institutes have been held at Kewanee, Gilman, and St. Charles under the auspices of the Illinois Library Extension Commission. These conferences were attended by librarians of surrounding towns, as well as members and trustees of library boards. The following subjects were treated by Miss Emma Felsenthal, of the University of Illinois Library, Miss Josie Houchens, University of Illinois Library, and Miss Anna May Price, secretary of Library Extension, after which an open discussion followed: "Books for the smaller library; what, where and how to buy"; "Use and care of periodicals"; "Ways and means of developing larger interest in the library." An especially interesting feature was a series of educational lantern slides, borrowed from the Russell Sage Foundation, which were exhibited at Kewanee.

Chicago. The librarian of Virginia Library of McCormick Theological Seminary offers two elective courses to students of the seminary. The first is on "The best theological books," its object being to familiarize the student with these books, giving attention to their authors, general character of their contents, date, price, etc. The books themselves will be taken to the classroom, and later placed on reserve shelves, where the student will be expected to examine them for himself. The lectures during the second semester will be on "The minister's library," and the principles of

selection, economy in buying, classification, arrangement, indexing, etc., in so far as they may apply to a private library, will be discussed in class lectures. The best general reference works and periodicals, needed for a minister's library, will be discussed and examined, and attention will be given to methods of caring for clippings and sermons. One hour a week will be given to each course.

The North West

WISCONSIN

Marinette. Stephenson P. L. Ada J. McCarthy, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1914.) Net accessions 352; total 14,904. Circulation 53,258, of which 26,307 was juvenile. New registration 781; total 4598. Receipts \$4826.17; disbursements \$4826.17, including salaries \$2104.85, books \$1005.34, periodicals \$161.35, binding and repair \$254.22.

Milwaukee. Under the joint auspices of the Library Section and the State Department of Education, the United States Bureau of Education exhibit will be on exhibition at the State Teachers' Association meeting here, November 5-7. In addition to this material, there will be special exhibits of school library activities in Wisconsin, in which practically all phases of school library work will be represented.

MINNESOTA

Barnum. Mr. G. G. Barnum, of Duluth, for whom this village was named, has offered to present the school with a library if a list of the books wanted is furnished him, and a list is now being compiled.

Duluth P. L. Frances E. Earhart, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1913.) Accessions 2039; total number of volumes 62,184. Total circulation 206,626. Total registration 21,907, a gain of 2313. Total receipts were \$26,729.40, and of the expenditures \$8052.35 went for salaries, \$2426.83 for books and periodicals, and \$1082.18 for binding.

The small increase in the number of additional volumes was due to the fact that a number of repairs were required on the library building, including the purchase of shelving for bound newspapers and the necessity of renewing insurance on the main library and branches. Because of limited book purchases, there was no gain in circulation except in the branches, which show increased use.

Mankato. Garden City, a small village of this county, is to have a public library, park and playgrounds as the gift of Dr. Henry S. Wellcome, of London, England, a former resi-

dent of Garden City, in memory of his parents, who were pioneer residents. Dr. Wellcome is a manufacturer of chemicals. He is at present conducting scientific explorations in the Soudan, Africa.

St. Paul. The cornerstone of the new library building was laid Sept. 15.

IOWA

Cresco. Plans have been completed for the new Carnegie library at Cresco, the cost of which will be \$17,500, complete. A tax of \$2000 a year will be levied for maintenance.

The South West

KANSAS

Emporia. The Kellogg Library of the Emporia State Normal School had a "sight-seeing day" recently. Four hundred and fifty students and teachers were conducted through the departments of the Kellogg Library, and the resources and use of the library were explained. Miss Grace Leaf, reference librarian; Miss Gertrude Buck, professor of library science; and Willis H. Kerr, librarian, conducted the groups. The plan was so popular that it will be repeated.

Concordia. The Concordia Public Library, now in its seventh year, reports a steady increase in circulation of non-fiction, with a decrease in the reading of fiction. In 1913, the 4477 citizens of Concordia read 3½ books each, for a total circulation of 15,737. Eighty-eight per cent. of this reading was fiction.

Coffeyville. The Coffeyville public schools and public library are co-operating, with splendid results, in a systematic home-reading course for pupils. The superintendent is A. A. Hughart, and the librarian, Miss Madge Evans.

Dodge City. The Dodge City Public Library has 1386 cards in use by its 3000 citizens. In 1913, the 2078 volumes were checked out an average of six times each. One-third of this reading was by children. The year's disbursements were \$1103. Mrs. S. E. Fox is librarian.

Iola. For the use of Iola young men and women, the Public Library keeps a file of the catalogs of Kansas colleges and state schools and of the larger colleges and universities throughout the country. The library has 6000 volumes, and at present has 2600 readers. The librarian, Mrs. Florence P. Cass, emphasizes the library's service to the public. Miss Louise Heylman, an Iola high

school 1914 graduate, has been appointed assistant librarian.

Parsons. The Parsons Public Library has received, by the will of the late Mr. A. J. Guille, his books, pictures, statuary, Chickering grand piano, and \$1000. The library now has 7830 volumes, and the circulation is at the rate of 40,000 per year. The librarian is Mrs. Belle Curry.

Wichita. The Wichita high school is believed to be the first in Kansas to have a specially trained librarian giving full time to its library. Miss Hazel Howes, the librarian, is a college graduate and took special library training at the University of Missouri. The library has 4500 volumes and receives a dozen or more standard magazines. Library of Congress cards are used.

Garnett. The public library here, after being maintained for two years by the women of the city, is now tax supported. It has 1300 volumes. The librarian is Miss Nannie Hunter.

MISSOURI

St. Louis. The Public Library has opened a writing-room on the west corridor of its upper floor. Facilities for writing letters, preparing articles or essays, making notes, or doing any other kind of writing, will be provided here free of charge. Pens and ink will be furnished. The use of ink is not allowed in any other part of the building. In this writing-room will be a public stenographer and typewriter, who is also a notary public, who will do work as required at regular current rates. The establishment of this writing-room is at present only an experiment, but if it meets with favor from the public it will continue permanently. Postage stamps will be sold by the stenographer.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans. The Engineering Society has accepted the offer of the Museum Commission to provide it with a location for a library of engineering works, free of all expenses. This makes possible the enrichment of the collection by the use of the funds saved from rent and other charges.

Pacific Coast

OREGON

Portland. The Lents branch of the Public Library has moved to the attractive new building which has just been erected for the purpose on the corner of Foster road and First avenue. This building furnishes much more adequate

accommodations for the public than the previous quarters. One end of the large room is devoted to magazines and reference and circulation books for the grown people, and at the other end are books for the children. The Woodstock library has also moved into a larger room at 4426-28 Sixtieth avenue, South-east.

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley. The University of California has recently installed a bronze tablet in memory of Charles Franklin Doe, who bequeathed nearly three-quarters of a million dollars to build the University Library. The university has outgrown already the library built from Mr. Doe's bequest, yet it is only three years since it was thrown open, unfinished, large areas of the building as originally planned having been left to be provided as need arose, so great enlargements can readily be made at a minimum of cost whenever funds may become available. The library's book storage limit of 300,000 volumes will this year be attained.

Los Angeles. The August *Bulletin* of the Los Angeles Public Library was a special branch library number, and besides a general survey of the whole branch library system, contained a short description of the work of each individual branch, written by the librarian in charge. For financial reasons, the Washington branch was closed Sept. 30. The additional cost of equipping and operating the main library in its new quarters has made imperative some economies, and since the Washington branch is nearer the main library than any other, and its circulation the smallest, it was felt that its patrons could all be served by the main library or by other branches.

UTAH

Salt Lake City. The formal dedication of the new administration building of the University of Utah, described in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for October, took place Oct. 8. Hon. Henry S. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, was the principal speaker, his address being on "Education and happiness."

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

Mr. G. F. Barwick, formerly superintendent of the reading-room of the British Museum, has been appointed keeper of printed books, to succeed the late Arthur William Kaye Miller. His position in the reading-room will be taken by R. F. Sharp, assistant keeper of the department of printed books.

Birmingham. On Wednesday evening, Sept. 30, the staff of the Birmingham Public Libraries met at the Colonnade Hotel, the chief librarian, Mr. Walter Powell, presiding, to give a send-off to the seven members of the staff who had joined the City Battalion, as well as to two of the porters at the Central Libraries who had also rejoined the colors. One of the latter was a reservist called up at the outbreak of hostilities and only able to be present by reason of having been invalided home after the battle of Mons. There was a very large gathering and great enthusiasm was shown when the chairman wished the men God-speed and a safe and happy return.

FRANCE

The Association of French Librarians has, after long debate, decided to recommend the employment of a third class of library officials, in rank between the librarians and the attendants (*gardiens*). It was suggested that the former "*commis d'ordre*," a class of employees dropped some time since, are sadly missed and should be taken on again. It was also suggested that for this third class of library employees, as indeed for many sorts of work about a library, women were as well if not better qualified than men. They were cheaper also, and their employment would render it possible to keep many a small library open, which must now be closed several hours a day. The women to be employed must pass a certain examination, particularly in languages, as it would be necessary to catalog titles in all tongues.

Paris. The *Revue des Bibliothèques*, nos. 1-3, 1914, has an interesting article by Alfred Rebelliau concerning the new Thiers Library given to the French Institute by Mlle. Dosne, sister-in-law of the great statesman and former President of the Republic. The library is housed in the Hôtel Thiers, 27 Place St. Georges, which was Mlle. Dosne's home until her death. She has given the house itself and the interesting relics it contains to the Institute as well as the collection of books. The library is endowed and a commission consisting of MM. Georges Picot, L. Delisle, Ludovic Halévy (who is an enthusiastic student of French history as well as a successful playwright), assisted by several others, has been appointed to administer the funds of the foundation and supplement the collection in such a way that it will prove in time an invaluable source of information to the student and writer of French history. Thiers' study and his private apartments, kept as they were during his lifetime, are part of

the donation. The great statesman's correspondence and the first drafts of his books are in the possession of other libraries and archives, but many which were in the possession of private individuals have been given to the new library since its opening. The Thiers Library is particularly rich in books and documents concerning the history of the Revolution and the Republic of 1848. The library is open to the public on the same terms as is the Library of the French Institute: a card signed by two academicians is necessary to admit the student to its rooms.

GERMANY

Hamburg. "Die Oeffentliche Bücherhalle," a system of popular libraries organized by the Patriotic Society of Hamburg, has issued its report for 1913. The "Bücherhalle," with its five branches, had a circulation of 2,000,000 volumes in 1913, a record for German libraries. The majority of these were fiction, but the 50,000 technical works taken out show that the Bücherhalle is filling a long-felt want in placing useful educational and vocational works at the easy disposal of those who need them. Originally intended to supply good fiction and popular scientific books to the poorer classes, the Bücherhalle finds itself, after several years of existence, the literary and educational mainstay of a large middle strata of the population, for which neither the usual cheap "popular libraries" nor the University libraries had made any provision. Artisans, small shopkeepers, and clerks, flock to the libraries and use them in connection with the night schools and the vocational schools to further their careers by fitting themselves for a higher type of work. They demand technical and easily comprehensible scientific books of all descriptions and the better class of fiction, the classics of every language, to such an extent that the Bücherhalle has found it best to cater to the definitely expressed wishes of this large class of readers. Books on all commercial subjects, finance, banking, bookkeeping, and the like are eagerly sought for and ordered long ahead. The demand for music and books on music has increased greatly during the past year, and the Bücherhalle saw itself compelled to increase its supply accordingly. The children's department lent out 260,000 books during 1913, and the reading rooms for children were much frequented. A new branch in a hitherto neglected city quarter is planned. The government promises the land, and the municipality pledges 35,000 marks towards the building and a yearly subsidy of 20,000 marks for its maintenance. An already existing branch

is to be newly housed in a fine building to be erected by the city.

Wolfenbüttel. An item in the *Braunschweiger Allgemeiner Anzeiger* of Sept. 17 records the death of Dr. Phil. Robert Bürger, for ten years librarian of the Ducal Library of Wolfenbüttel. Dr. Bürger, who was a vice sergeant major in one of the German regiments, was wounded by a shot in the face in a battle back of St. Quentin and was brought to the hospital at Noyon, where he died of his wound. He was 37 years old.

SCANDINAVIA

"The libraries of Scandinavia" is the title of a paper by Jacob Hodnefeld, published in the *Publications of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study* for June, 1914. It is a carefully prepared paper compiled from reports of Scandinavian libraries, library periodicals, and personal correspondence and conversation with Scandinavian librarians.

There are four types of libraries in Scandinavia: the royal libraries (found only in Sweden and Denmark), university libraries, public libraries, and those belonging to societies and individuals. The royal libraries, founded from the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries, at first were like museums, their object being to preserve the books rather than to give service except to the favored few. Now they are really national libraries, and their service is nation-wide. The public libraries are still not fully developed. Only the larger city libraries have reading and reference rooms, the others being simply book collections, open a few hours two or three times a week for the lending of books.

The article describes with more or less detail the resources of the Royal Library, the University Library, and the Public Library in Copenhagen, the State Library at Aarhus, the National Library of Iceland, the Royal Library at Stockholm, the University Libraries at Lund and Upsala, the Public Library at Gothenburg, the Royal University Library of Norway, the Deichmanske Bibliotek in Christiania, and the Public Library in Bergen.

In 1909 Norway had 800 public libraries besides traveling libraries and 3000 children's libraries in schools. The national department in charge issues a selected list of books, and all books bought with government appropriations must be selected from this catalog. Duplicate orders are sent to the government department and the bookseller. The books selected are all sent to one bindery, which does the binding for all the public libraries in the country. For 40 öre (about 11 cents) per volume, the books

are bound ready for use, this price including a book pocket. The government department sends proper catalog cards for each order to the bindery, where they are put into the books, and the books are then franked through the mail to their various destinations. Catalog cards cost 3 öre each, and the slugs from which they are printed are kept, so that finding lists for the libraries may be printed at very low rates.

DENMARK

Copenhagen. The Communal Public Library reports for 1913-14 a most successful year. There were 11,595 borrowers who took out 460,904 books, a gain of over 100,000 over the figures for the preceding twelvemonth. This year 100,458 technical or instructive books were taken out, as against 40,987 the preceding year. The reading rooms in the main library and its four branches were visited by 145,164 persons, of whom about 30,000 were children. The great gain of this year is laid to the heavy purchases of new and important books, and also to the fact that the circulation department was open not only in the evening as before, (from 6 to 9) but also from 12 noon to 2 p. m.

SWEDEN

Christiania. The Deichmann Library reports 565,792 books taken out during 1912, and 286,875 taken out during the first half of 1913. The library now owns 119,023 books and has one main building and three branches, a new branch having just been opened in the suburb Gronland. Gifts to the library during 1912 and the first half of 1913 numbered 2,557 volumes.

NORWAY

Bergen. The town has completed its subscription lists for the building of its new library. The city has given a piece of ground in a good central location and the money for the building has been subscribed by private parties. One rich merchant, Oluf Bjorneseth, whose interest in children's libraries was aroused in America last year and who has recently presented a very interesting and complete collection of Norwegian children's literature to the New York Public Library, gave 20,000 kroner for the children's room alone, that it might be made a model of its kind. Professor Olaf Nordhagen is to be the architect for the new building.

SWITZERLAND

Berne. The report for 1913 of the National Swiss Library shows an accession list of 15,085 volumes, a falling off of several thousand from the record of 1912. The difference is

explained by the fact that a larger proportion of the library funds was spent in cataloging. Owing to alterations in the library building the rooms were closed for a longer time than usual, which resulted in a falling off of the attendance compared with the year 1912. 10,238 visitors were registered for 1913. The home circulation was 26,958, a gain of 2,000 over the previous twelvemonth. An amusing incident noted in the report is the anonymous gift of 250 francs, which is a compensation on the part of the unknown donor for damage done by him to the library property. The damage consisted of a deliberate tearing out and carrying away of maps from four different atlases. The theft was perpetrated six or seven years ago, and the thief was never discovered. The librarians have not been able to discover him even now, nor to discover the reason for his tardy awakening of conscience. The chief aim of the National Library is to conserve all literature which comes under the head of "Helvetica," particularly all writings touching on Swiss history since the foundation of the present Confederation in 1848. It is under the direct supervision of the Department of the Interior. The library has now 332,000 books, 48,000 prints, 9,000 maps, and a thousand MSS. It serves furthermore as Regional Bureau for the London International Catalogue.

Geneva. The University and Public Library (M. Frederic Gardy, director; M. Henri Delarue, curator) shows an accession list for 1913 of 4,852 books, 18,081 installments of books or periodicals, 7,016 pamphlets and 7,502 academic theses. 5,501 volumes were lent to 459 readers, and 418 volumes and 7 manuscripts were lent to twenty-seven libraries, archives, or public institutes in Switzerland, while forty-seven volumes and five manuscripts went to nine foreign libraries. There was a large attendance in all the various reading rooms and reference halls, the year being considered a very successful one, in spite of the fact that the opening of a new stack room necessitated the moving of 80,000 volumes, and the consequent prolongation of the usual summer closing time. An appropriation of 7,500 francs has been made by the municipal council for special alterations to the building, giving greater security against flood and fire.

Lausanne. The University and Cantonal Library reports 405 new subscriptions to periodicals, bringing the total number held by the library up to 7,566. Besides these new periodicals, the library bought and cataloged 790 books, 159 pamphlets, and ten maps during

the year 1913. The library lent 400 volumes to the organizers of the vacation courses at the University, and included students of the courses, under certain regulations, among those permitted to borrow works of fiction. The library was frequented by 40,941 persons during the year. Of these 6,700 were borrowers of books, 34,241 came to read and consult the works of reference, and 8,363 were visitors to the special Exposition and to the Hall of Medals.

Zurich. In its report for 1913 the City Library gives considerable space to the project for a new great Central Library, a plan which has been eighteen years in the making. At the close of the previous year 750,000 francs of voluntary private contributions for the new library had already been promised. During 1913 the matter was brought to a referendum vote of the citizens of Zurich and carried by a large majority, after having been passed by the cantonal council and the city council. The only measure still needful is the referendum of the canton, which it is hoped will be favorable. The plan is to concentrate the various collections belonging to the City Library and house them in a suitable building. During the year 1913 the collections of the library have been newly assessed for the purposes of fire insurance. The result gave as values for the various collections: books, 1,539,024 francs; manuscripts, 1,008,565 francs; periodicals, 306,605 francs; coins, medals, 382,800 francs; catalogs, 155,600 francs; furniture, 23,500 francs, making a total of 3,416,094 francs. The new accessions for the year show a total of 6,604, of which 2,628 were books.

AUSTRIA

An official dispatch from Vienna to the Austro-Hungarian ambassador in the United States repeats the assertion made by Polish refugees from Galicia that after the occupation of Lemberg by the Russians the famous

Polish Library housed in Osselinsky Institute was sent to Petrograd.

RUSSIA

Moscow. The fourteenth library "Biblioteka L. P. Vakhterovoi" has been opened in Moscow by the Society of Free Public Libraries.

Moscow. The University of Moscow Library is to have a new hall with open shelves. A collection of 2000 books will be placed on them.

Petrograd. The city at present has twenty free public libraries. During 1912-13, the record of attendance in eighteen of these showed that 37,427 admission tickets, entitling the holder to the privilege of using books in the libraries, were issued. The number of visitors was 206,786; books issued for reading room use 299,664. For home use 260,409 volumes were issued to 12,675 readers.

Ufa. Library courses will be opened this year in Ufa, the city council having appropriated 3500 rubles for the purpose.

Warsaw. Work on the Biblioteka Ordynacyi hr. Krasinskiich, which is under construction, is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that the library will be opened soon. The library already contains over 100,000 volumes.

AUSTRALIA

Adelaide P. L. H. Rutherford Purnell, lbn. (Rpt.—1912-13.) Accessions 3242; total number of volumes 80,480 (exclusive of 7000 U. S. and Canadian public documents). Attendance 105,400, a decrease of 2130. The library is being reclassified by the Dewey system, and the books rearranged on the shelves. In 1913, the work of fitting up a periodical room was completed, and with the installation of furniture and electric lights, it will be available for public use. Books have been purchased to start a children's library as soon as the necessary room can be furnished.

THE LIBRARIAN'S MOTHER GOOSE.

XI. SHIPPING STATION

There was a little man

He had a little trunk.

And it was heavy as lead, lead, lead.

He took it to the station—

They gave an exclamation—!

But I wouldn't dare tell what they said, said, said!

—Renée B. Stern.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature.

General

Education, Training, Library Schools

INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARIES

Various methods of giving instruction in use of libraries to college students were told at a college library round table at the Ithaca meeting of the New York Library Association in September. At Syracuse the English department and the Library School co-operate, and groups of freshmen are taken through the library, where every department is explained to them. This resulted last year in adding 200 names to the list of registered borrowers, and in increased circulation and reading room attendance. This year a course in library instruction is to be given with the English department.

At Vassar freshmen are taken in groups of three or four on 15 minute trips around the library. This creates a better personal relation between the students and assistants than a lecture could establish.

At Oberlin Mr. Root, the librarian, gives an elective course in the use of libraries to classes of from 60 to 75 freshmen. Credit is given for work done in the course.

At Hamilton College time is borrowed from the different departments to get an opportunity to give instruction, whenever possible the instruction given to the different groups helping them to a better knowledge of the books most useful to the work of their department.

CARE OF BOOKS TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS

Permission has been granted to the library authorities of Middletown, O., to send lecturers to the different school buildings to co-operate with the regular teaching staff in teaching the children the care and proper use of books. Miss Elsie Ingalls of the library staff has already made visits to several of the grade buildings and has pointed out the proper way to open books and care for them. She has emphasized the importance of use of the public library and has explained the aid that the library attendants can offer to students in search of reading material. At the opening of school this year the teachers made a visit to the local library at which time Miss Ellinwood and her assistants explained the facilities of the library.

Library Biography

LIBRARY BIOGRAPHY

Biographical sketches of librarians and bibliographers: III. Charles Ammi Cutter, 1837-1903. Samuel Swett Green. *Bull. Bibl.*, JI., 1914. p. 59-60.

Mr. Cutter was born in Boston, Mar. 14, 1837, was graduated from Harvard in 1855, and from the Divinity School in 1859. While still in the Divinity School in 1858, he became its librarian, and in 1860 he entered the Harvard College Library. He took charge of the Boston Athenæum, Jan. 1, 1869, and remained until 1893. Soon after he became librarian of the Forbes Library in Northampton, Mass., where he stayed until his death, Sept. 6, 1903.

Mr. Cutter had great natural qualifications for librarianship, and an international reputation for his skill in cataloging, which was manifested in the Athenæum catalog which was issued under his supervision, volume by volume from 1874 to 1882. He also compiled a set of rules for making a dictionary catalog which the United States Bureau of Education issued in 1876 as the second part of the great work on the libraries of this country, and which was kept up to date by revisions.

Mr. Cutter took an active part in the forming of the American Library Association, and was for many years, from its inception, the editor of the bibliographical department of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and for the last ten years of his connection with the *JOURNAL* he shared the responsibility of its general editorship. He was the author of the *Expansive Classification* for the arrangement of books on a library's shelves, left unfinished at the time of his death, which was placed in the hands of his nephew, Mr. W. P. Cutter, for compilation.

Mr. Cutter was a hard worker, learned and accurate, and of fine taste in art, architecture, and literature. He was modest, unselfish, gentle, and generous. "His readiness to help others, his simplicity of spirit, the catholicity of his interests and enjoyments, made him as delightful as a companion as he was lovable as a friend."

History of Library Economy

MEDIEVAL LIBRARIES

Old time books, scribes, and librarians. Marion Nesbitt. *Ave Maria*, S. 12, 1914 p. 328-334.

A good part of this article is devoted to the librarians of the monastic libraries.

POOLE'S INDEX, HISTORY OF

The origin of Poole's Index. John Edmands. *Pub. Libs., O.*, 1914. p. 341.

During Mr. Edmand's senior year at Yale, 1846-47, he had charge of the library of one of the literary societies. He had to help students with references to subjects they were looking up, and for his own convenience kept copies of the references arranged for ready reference. This was published anonymously during the winter in a 8-page pamphlet called "Subjects for debate with reference to authorities."

The following year Mr. Poole had charge of this same library, and as the pamphlet continued in demand and the supply was exhausted, he undertook a new edition. Instead of going on with this work, he made a general index to the periodicals then in the library, and this was published in 1848. When, in 1876, it was decided to have a general index to periodicals, Mr. Poole was made editor.

Chapters from an impossible autobiography, Chapter xxiii. The lost manuscript. William I. Fletcher. *Pub. Libs., O.*, 1914. p. 334-336.

The history of the loss of a package containing several letters of the alphabet in the entries prepared for the Poole's Index of 1882. The missing manuscript was subsequently discovered under a fruitstand in front of a grocery store and the mystery was cleared up a few days later when a similar sized package fell off an express truck at Mr. Fletcher's feet, without being missed by the man in charge.

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

Library Extension Work

PHONOGRAPH CONCERTS

Miss Stella Stebbins and Miss Ethel Wright, of the Virginia (Minn.) Public Library, told of the use of the victrola in that library, at the meeting of the Minnesota Library Association at Little Falls. The victrola concerts are given for the most part on Sunday afternoons. The program is printed in the paper and copies distributed in the library. In making the programs, the aim is to make the selection broad enough to contain something that will please people of different tastes. Special programs are made for holidays, suggestions for these being found in a monthly pamphlet published by the Victrola Company. Most of the records

used are borrowed or rented from the victrola dealers, the test for purchase being the approval of the audience after hearing a record again and again. By means of these Sunday concerts, foreigners have been brought to the library who otherwise would be very difficult to reach. Miss Wright emphasized the value of the victrola in connection with the story hour, specially recommending selections from Lohengrin, the Niebelungen Ring, the Procession of the Knights from Parsifal, the Sextette from Lucia di Lammermoor, and Home to our Mountains and the Miserere from Il Trovatore. A number of separate selections were also named by Miss Wright as being continual favorites with the children.

EXHIBITS

An interesting collection of maps, photographs and diagrams bearing on the European war has been placed on exhibition in the geological library at Columbia University. The position of the various armies is indicated on the maps by different colored pins, and these are shifted daily.

Lists of books on occupations were sent out from the branches of the Minneapolis Public Library early last summer. Prizes were offered to boys and girls who would make some article during their summer vacation and bring it to the library in the fall. An exhibit of these articles, which was held in the main library, was exceedingly interesting, not only to the young people but to the grown-ups as well, and was a valuable lesson in well directed effort to both groups of people.

Library Development and Co-operation

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN LIBRARIES

How the Library of Congress serves the people. Wm. Warner Bishop. *Pub. Libs., O.*, 1914. p. 331-334.

The Library of Congress serves the people by its mere existence, which is a recognition of the library profession and its importance that reacts helpfully on every librarian. Its receiving the compulsory deposits of all copyrighted articles makes it unique among American libraries, entailing the maintenance and rounding out of some collections, as music and prints, which ordinary libraries need not always do. It prepares a large number of bibliographies which can almost always be lent to libraries, and frequently given. It publishes the *Monthly List of State Publications*, and three times a week the *Catalog of Copyright Entries*, the most complete record of the press of America. It is the central

cataloging bureau for the United States, and carries a stock of over 40,000,000 copies of its printed cards. It also prints a notable array of calendars, special catalogs, bibliographies, and texts, which are available for libraries and individuals for trifling sums.

This usefulness is rather indirect than direct and personal. The most direct service to persons outside Washington is in answer to inquiries by letter, along certain lines set forth in the "Rules and practice." The inter-library loan is another direct service, from which few classes of books are excepted. Books are lent in aid of research, with a view to enlarging the boundaries of knowledge, but not for mere self-instruction. The library cannot do research work for people at a distance, nor lend its reference books. Neither can it lend new novels, cheap books, genealogies, local histories, and newspapers. Transportation charges rest on the borrowing library.

Founding, Developing and Maintaining Interest

LIBRARY EXHIBITS AT COUNTY FAIRS

J. H. Newman, librarian of the Ohio State Library, made the rounds of the county fairs in his state to stimulate interest in the State Library and to show the citizens the advantages to be gained from its use. The Ohio Library Association prepared an exhibit of books to be shown at the various fairs, and the work of the five departments of the state library—reference, circulating, traveling, documents, and legislative—was described in lectures and informal talks. Miss Helen Atkinson of the State Library assisted Mr. Newman in explaining the exhibit.

"BETTER BABIES" PHOTOGRAPHS

Last year the Grand Rapids Public Library printed a selected list of books on the care of children, entitled "Better babies," which was mailed to the new mothers in the city regularly as their names appeared in the official records of birth. The superintendent of circulation has collected a series of photographs of babies whose mothers brought them up on library books. These are on exhibition on one of the bulletin boards of the Ryerson building, and show at a glance that the mothers who use library books on this subject know how to raise better babies. The newly revised list of these books is printed in the library's *Bulletin* for September.

PUBLICITY POSTALS

At the meeting of the New York Library Association in Ithaca in September Miss Elizabeth L. Foote, librarian in charge of the 125th

Street branch of the New York Public Library, described the publicity postals used in her branch, and also two files she keeps showing the book interests and occupations of card-holders.

"The 'interested postal' as used in a number of libraries, reads something like this:

(Name and address of library)

(date)

You may be interested in the following book which has been placed in this library:

.....

.....

The book will be reserved for you till 9

p. m.

Bring this card with you.

"The postal being approved, the next problem is to whom to send it when certain new books come in which you are sure will be of special interest to someone. This card is used in some libraries:

Subject

Name

Address

The library will be glad to notify you when books are added which treat of the subjects in which you are interested. Please fill in the above for our file.

"A pile of these cards lies always on the desk or the catalog case and readers take and fill them out as they please. In this branch the librarian assigns a class number to the subject and if the reader has named more than one or if the subject has more than one place in the D. C., duplicate cards are made and filed, so that the reader's name is kept with each subject in which he is interested. When new books are ready, the file is consulted for the numbers represented in the new books, and postals sent. There is also an "occupations" file, in which a card is made for each reader from the application slip, according to the occupation named there. This can often be used in getting books to the right people, and it is also useful as a general indication of the character of the constituency and a guide to choice of books.

"The 'interested postal,'" says Miss Foote, "brings such delightful expressions of appreciation from grateful readers, that it more than pays for the trouble it takes."

LIBRARY ADVERTISING

The Brumback Library of Van Wert County, Ohio, this year followed up its line of advertising introduced at the Van Wert County Fair last year by an entirely different development of the same idea of placing placards in the various exhibits throughout the fair grounds. This year the library introduced the "picture bulletin" idea, but of an unconventional and untraditional style, colored pictures on cardboard with black gummed letters were used. In the bread and cake section was placed this one: The picture, recently a *Life* cover, of a young woman with horror stricken face, holding up hands dripping stickily with the bread she is mixing. On *Life* she was saying, "Gracious, there's the telephone!" On the library bulletin she said: "My goodness! Where's a cook book? Answer: At the Library." Tacked to the entrance to the grandstand was a picture of a boy with uplifted bat ready to strike an approaching baseball. This read: "Strike out" (above the picture) and "Read some books from the Brumback Library" (below the picture). In the fruit exhibit was shown a *Saturday Evening Post* picture of an old man looking through opera glasses (at air ships). The air ships had been cut away and pasted above the opera glasses and crawling all over the letters of the big word BUGS were various sorts of insects. Below the picture "A book on spraying might help." On the front of a horse stall in the stock exhibit was a picture of a horse with a little girl on its back, leaning caressingly over: "Horse sense—Let's go to the Library." In the school exhibit appeared the picture of a mother tying her small boy's necktie and saying as he starts for school: "Johnny, be sure to bring home a book from your school library." These are a few of the seventeen "picture bulletins" used. The library exhibit in the Main building attracted much favorable attention and comment. On the back wall was a large "sectional" map of the county made up from cardboard and the townships outlined in passepartout. The names of the fifteen branch stations were placed in position in the black gummed letters, with a picture of the main library where Van Wert would be. Four shelves of books and a few pictures completed the display. The assistant in charge of the booth each day gave away souvenir post cards advertising the library. These cards had a picture of the library building, a list of branches, and the following text:

"Dear Neighbor:—Do you know how easy it is for the people of Van Wert County to get good books for all the family to read?

Our County Library has branches at fifteen different places in the county, (a different collection at each every three months)—books on EVERY subject you can think of, as well as good novels and books for children.

"Besides this, the rural teachers borrow school libraries from the county library, and the children bring these books home."

BIRTHDAY LISTS OF BOOKS

The Grand Rapids Public Library placed on the open shelves for September a collection of biographies of people whose birthdays occur in September. This "birthday calendar" will be a feature for each month hereafter.

COUNTY SOCIAL SERVICE WORK

A year ago the county Y. W. C. A. secretary and the county agent for dependent and delinquent children called a meeting of all paid workers in social service work in Chautauqua county, New York, including the librarians at Jamestown, Westfield, Fredonia, and Dunkirk. About twenty-five responded to the invitation, the group including secretaries of the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and charity organization societies; county, district, and public school nurses; the secretary to the police board; and librarians. Three meetings have been held, with practical discussions of the problems to be solved, each line of work being represented by one speaker at each discussion.

A committee of three was appointed to secure space at the Chautauqua county fair, that the separate interests might be brought before the county collectively. Ample space was obtained and a rest room furnished with some of the results of the work. The county agent for dependent children had a better babies exhibit, and the Y. W. C. A. took charge of the welfare work. The libraries had bulletins showing all the libraries in the county; a bulletin with the number of volumes in each and the number of books issued; two illustrating books; and one on the development of Chautauqua county; eight boards in all. The entire exhibit attracted a good deal of attention and received many flattering comments from the visitors. The authorities were so well pleased with the experiment that a larger space was offered for next year, when the librarians hope to furnish material for a historical pageant to be carried out by the children of the county in the various classes conducted by the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. This co-operation brings the librarians in personal touch with those having charge of the county jail, almshouse, city jails, and through the state board of charities, with the orphanages, as well as the organized charities throughout the county.



BRUMBACK LIBRARY EXHIBIT AT THE FAIR IN VAN WERT COUNTY, OHIO, AND SOME SAMPLE POSTERS

20

BULLETINS

Picture bulletins at the May Day fête, Library School. Marion Humble. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Jr., 1914. p. 142-144.

Descriptions of an exhibit of picture bulletins, with lists of books, on poetry and song, advertising, business of a circus, circus day, poultry culture, pottery, "they who knock at our gates," fire prevention, and Norway.

Libraries and the State

MUNICIPAL RELATIONS

The place of the public library in the administration of a city. William A. Schaper. *Nat. Municipal Rev.*, O., 1914. p. 672-682.

Professor Schaper traces the growth of the Boston Public Library from its first projection in 1847 down to the present time, and enumerates the library facilities of several of the more active cities. In all of these the school and library authorities are distinct, and it is consequently natural to find two sets of educational buildings erected. Some duplication of schools and library buildings may be both inevitable and desirable, but in many cases it involves large public outlays that are unnecessary.

"The independent boards still having charge of the public schools, libraries, art galleries, museums, and other secondary educational activities will probably in course of time become an organic branch of a properly organized city government, responsive and responsible to the rising municipal democracies.

"The advantages of uniting the public library system with the public school system under one central authority properly related to the rest of the city government are many, including the following:

"1. A marked saving in the amount spent on buildings and in their operation and maintenance.

"2. A unification of all the educational activities under a single directing agency would result in a better utilization of the school buildings.

"3. This plan simplifies the machinery of city government and gives democracy a better chance to direct it intelligently.

"4. The uniting of the public libraries and other secondary educational agencies with the public schools would greatly strengthen the influence of the educational interests as opposed to the material, the purely mercenary and political.

"5. Placing the schools and libraries under one directing agency will promote a closer integration between them."

Support. Raising Funds

CO-OPERATIVE LIBRARY SUPPORT BY CITY DEPARTMENTS

For two years the Denver Public Library conducted a branch library in the abandoned town hall in Valverde, a suburb of Denver. When the city went under a commission form of government, this old building was assigned to the commissioner of safety, who planned to remodel the structure into a fire house. When the work of altering it began last spring, the library moved out and until other quarters were available, Valverde received only weekly visits from the library's book truck. The discontinuance of the library's reading room and book distribution resulted in unfortunate conditions in Valverde. In communications sent by the Valverde Improvement Association, it was stated that men and boys were going in increasing numbers to drinking places across the river and that parents no longer knew where to find their children in the evenings. Valverde is one of the poorest sections of Denver, but a committee of citizens visited the mayor and asked to be assessed for a library building. This was not done, as the mayor decided the section was too poor to stand this assessment. Following several public meetings in Valverde, Mr. Alexander Nisbet, commissioner of safety, decided that since the library had meant so much to the suburb and had been discontinued because of changing the library building into a fire house, he would provide for other branch library facilities. Consequently, plans have been completed under the direction of the Denver Public Library for the erection of new quarters. The new branch building will consist of a wing added to the fire house. It will be paid for by monies from the department of safety, but will be under the jurisdiction of the Denver Public Library. It is unique in commission form of government, to see a department pay for any activities that are not strictly under its jurisdiction. In Denver the library activities are classified under the department of social welfare.

Government and Service

Constitution and Bylaws for Governing Board

BY-LAWS

By-laws suggested for public library boards. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Jr., 1914. p. 144-146.

A set of suggested by-laws framed by the Indiana Library Commission which Wisconsin workers have tried and found excellent.

Staff

STUDENT ASSISTANTS IN COLLEGE LIBRARIES

In a round table discussion of student assistants and their work during "library week" at Ithaca in September, some interesting points were brought out. Dr. D. F. Estes of Colgate University opened the discussion. He found the student helpers able to do almost any routine work. In the cataloging department in his library they collate and cut leaves; in the accession department they do perforating, pasting, etc., and numbering on books and cards; in the order department nothing is given them; in the loan department they shelve books and read the shelves when a library assistant reads the shelf list, and work at the loan desk in the evening and certain hours during the day; they open book packages but do not check up the orders, take charge of books for debate material after the reference librarian has made up the lists, do alphabetizing, and order the L. C. cards. In choosing the men a written application is required and kept on file. Dependability, general good character, and practical intelligence are requisite qualities, and other things being equal, the man most in need of the money is chosen. Disadvantages of the system are limited service, irregular hours, and spasmodic interest in the work. Its advantages lie in the possibility of securing cheap, abundant, and intelligent labor; in the closer contact with the student body and the student point of view; in the greater ease in tracing books that disappear; in providing real help to students who might not otherwise be able to stay in college; and finally, in getting a number of men in such close touch with the books that they are interested to go into the work themselves after graduation.

Mr. Willard Austen, reference librarian at Cornell, said he was a convert to the use of students as pages and in all work where one can train another, but where their work will be supervised by a trained assistant. The work benefits the men by stimulating their interest in books.

Miss Sanborn of Wells felt that too much time was lost in training assistants to make their employment worth while. Miss Borden of Vassar said they had twelve students who put the books on the shelves, different students having charge of certain sections. The students also keep up the library scrapbooks, and do collating, pasting, etc.

In Colgate the students are paid 25 cents an hour; at Vassar they receive 15 cents at the start and work up to 25 cents; at Hamilton College they receive about 20 cents; at Roch-

ester they work 125 hours per term for their tuition, which is equivalent to about 20 cents an hour; and at Syracuse they are paid 20 cents.

Rules for Readers

Home Use. Loans

RESERVED BOOKS AND FINES

The question of reserved books and fines in college libraries was discussed during "library week" at Ithaca. At Syracuse University the books were kept in the reading room at first, but it was found they had to be put behind the desk. A long card for each book is kept, on which the students sign for reservations. Books may be taken out over night, with a 25-cent fine if they are not returned in the morning.

At Colgate few are kept at the loan desk, most reserved books being in department rooms, but it was felt it would be an advantage to have more at the loan desk.

At Oberlin about 2500 are kept on reserve behind the desk. Students may select their own books, but must sign a card for the books before leaving. If the book is not returned at 8:15 the next morning a fine of 25 cents is charged.

At Wesleyan a fine of 5 cents is charged for the first ten minutes' delay in returning a reserved book in the morning, 10 cents for the second and succeeding ten-minute periods up to 30 cents, then a messenger is sent for the book and 15 cents extra is charged.

Columbia has forty reading rooms, and as few books as possible are put on reserve. If such books are taken out over night a 25-cent fine is charged if they are not returned when the library opens in the morning, with an additional fine of 25 cents for each library day the book is kept.

Administration

General. Executive.

SIGNS

Library signs. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Jr., 1914. p. 134.

Editorial. On the advantage of having plenty of readable signs posted in the library so the stranger may go directly to the material in which he is interested, without having to ask frequent questions of busy librarians.

Treatment of Special Material

CIRCULATION OF PICTURES

The Binghamton (N. Y.) Public Library has prepared a collection of mounted pictures

for circulation. The pictures are circulated in envelopes, so that they are convenient for carrying. As many as are desired may be taken, with the time-limit set by the borrower. No fine is charged if pictures are kept beyond the limit, but overdue notices will be sent. Additions to the picture file are being constantly made. Special attention will be given to requests for pictures on subjects in which the collection is lacking.

Accession

BOOK REVIEWS

An interesting feature of the Danish library journal, *Bogsamlingsbladet*, the organ of the State Library Committee and the Association of Danish Public Libraries, is its book reviews. They are written especially with a thought for the needs of librarians desiring to replenish their shelves. The books to be reviewed are selected and reviewed by a committee of book readers appointed by the Library Association. The reviews give the story of the book where fiction, its character if non-fiction, its literary value in either case, and then a few words of commentary on the department for which it is especially fitted. This review department must prove of great value to librarians throughout Denmark, particularly in smaller towns. Such librarians have the advantage of the work of a corps of trained assistants in the choosing of books, with no extra expense on their part.

In the same way the *The Librarian and Book World*, the English independent professional journal, has the libraries in mind when conducting its "Best books" department. A complete catalog entry is given, with classification number according to the Dewey system, and careful annotations, and the entries are printed a suitable width for cutting and pasting on standard-sized catalog cards. In its book review department, besides the usual bibliographic data, information is given as to the material and strength of binding and quality of paper.

Loan Department

POSTAL CARDS

To avoid frequent and fruitless calls for books in great demand, cardholders in the San Francisco Public Library may purchase printed postal cards from the secretary or the branch librarians, state thereon the numbers of the books wanted and present them at the desk properly addressed. The cards will be filed, and mailed to the applicants as the books become available.

Libraries on Special Subjects

Municipal Libraries

MUNICIPAL INFORMATION BUREAU

A national bureau of municipal information. *Spec. Libs.*, S., 1914. p. 104-106.

Notes of J. C. Dana's talk to the Special Libraries Association at Washington, May, 1914, describing his efforts to interest the League of American Municipalities and the New York Bureau of Municipal Research in establishing a national Bureau of Municipal Information. Two other suggestions have been made by Herman Brauer, librarian of the University of Washington, that the Census Bureau undertake the work, or that a separate federal Bureau of American Municipalities be established. Mr. Dana thinks that the libraries of the country could establish such a bureau themselves, and that it would go far to give them standing in the business world. He also suggests that the Special Libraries Association itself should establish a bureau of information about libraries, particularly special libraries, and is sure that such a library would come in time to be self-supporting.

General Libraries

For Special Classes—Children

GIRLS, WORK WITH

Through the work of the New York Public Library, girls whose reading was flippant have become interested members of a "Girl's Romance Club," devoted to the study of good literature. There was no attempt on the part of the librarian to take them out of their inclinations and push them into another attitude of thought, but by taking them just at the point where they were and creating a right atmosphere about the very thing they were interested in, wonders are said to have been wrought.

CHILDREN, WORK WITH

The library and the child. Arthur E. Bostwick. *Pub. Libs.*, O., 1914. p. 337.

Abstract of an address. The difficulty in dealing with the child arises from the fact that he must be dealt with both individually and in groups, and because the adult and child do not understand each other. The library can give more individual attention in its children's room than is possible in school, and at the same time group reactions are possible in the library found elsewhere only in play.

In meeting the second difficulty, the book seems to create a bond of sympathy between child and adult, and the freedom of intercourse

helps to a better mutual understanding. Another point of vantage is the fact that the child comes to the library voluntarily. While he should not be left to read or study only what he likes, he can be influenced to like what will be best for him.

"Each one of us is at the same time, in the eye of Nature, both descendant and ancestor. It is only by regarding humanity as a whole and the child as a changing group within it that we can treat the problem adequately."

Bibliographical Notes

It is announced that Albert Hafner has purchased the interest of the estate of Gustav E. Stechert, thus becoming sole owner of the firm G. E. Stechert & Co.

A brief list of organizations which distribute free reference material, compiled by Miss Lillian E. Henley, is printed in the June issue of the *Library Occurrent*, published by the Public Library Commission of Indiana.

The Law Division of the University of the State of New York, of which Frank B. Gilbert is the chief, has issued its third law pamphlet under the title, "Educational legislation of 1914."

The H. W. Wilson Company has taken the American agency for "Library jokes and tidings," by Henry T. Coutts, published by Grafton & Company, of London. The book, in a new binding, will be put upon the market before the holidays. Price, 65 cents, postpaid.

The Public Library of Fort Wayne, Ind., has followed the example of St. Louis in issuing, in an attractive pamphlet form, the report of its work with children. "The story of a children's room" gives an easy running account of the various lines of activity which the children's department follows out, with very little attempt to give statistics, but with many pictures showing all phases of the work.

Mr. Frank Weitenkamp, of the New York Public Library, had a note, about a column and a half long, in the September issue of *Art and Progress* on the exhibit of graphic art (some 4000 pieces) at the Leipzig Exposition. So far as known, Mr. Weitenkamp's brief review is the only one that has been published in this country on that particular exhibit.

Joseph F. Daniels, of the Riverside (Cal.) Public Library, is collecting statistics for a book on the county free library situation in America. Sufficient material is already at hand

to warrant publication as soon as it can be tabulated. Bulletin 103 of the Riverside Library is a 12-page bibliography of references on county free libraries in California and elsewhere.

The World Book Company has recently brought out three new books in its School Efficiency series, edited by Paul H. Hanus. They are "High school organization," by Frank W. Ballou; "High school courses of study," by Calvin O. Davis; and "School training of defective children," by Henry H. Goddard. The deductions embodied in the volume are based chiefly on the results of investigations made in the schools of New York City.

The address on "The Lincoln and Douglas debates," given before the Chicago Historical Society last February by Horace White, who reported them for the *Chicago Press and Tribune*, has been reprinted in pamphlet form. It is illustrated with portraits of Lincoln, Douglas, and Mr. White himself, as well as a facsimile of Lincoln's letter accepting the challenge to debate.

The Division of School Libraries of the University of the State of New York has issued a 6-page leaflet of "Rules to govern the lending of school library books," accompanying the commercial subjects section of an annotated book list for school libraries. The pamphlet is a result of the amendment of the education act, providing that a school library may be a circulating library in districts having no other library facilities.

The Bureau of Railway Economics, of Washington, D. C., has issued as Bulletin 66 a 75-page pamphlet, entitled "Statistics of railways, 1900-1912, United States." The tabulations are based upon official data published by the Interstate Commerce Commission for each fiscal year from 1900 to 1912, and upon reports of the Bureau of the Census, and include figures on population and area, railway mileage, capital, securities and dividends, revenues, etc., employes and compensation equipment, and freight and passenger traffic statistics.

The State Normal Record, published semi-monthly by the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia issued a school library number last May that was worthy of more prompt recognition. All the articles are written by students or teachers of the school, and include "High school libraries in Kansas," by Benjamin Mallory; "Library training for teachers," by Gertrude Buck; "Getting books into the country," by Mary Virginia Kellogg; "Use of public documents in schools," by Vera W. Kayser.

The Boston Book Company has issued a little booklet entitled "Periodicals which supply title and index only on request," compiled by Miss Gertrude P. Hill of the New York Public Library. The pamphlet is just the size of a catalog card, and is intended to be filed in the card tray for ready reference. The periodicals are arranged in three groups—American, British (including colonies), and Foreign (other than English). It is a surprise to find in the American list the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, which since its establishment in 1876 has made it an invariable rule to send title page and index for the preceding year with each January number.

The "Canada year book, 1913," edited by Ernest H. Godfrey, of the Census and Statistic Office at Ottawa, and published by authority of the minister of trade and commerce, has made its appearance. In addition to the departments included in the 1912 volume, there have been added illustrated articles by competent authorities on the history and physical characteristics of Canada. New tables have been added, and the old ones revised and brought up to date. Other changes have been made in various sections, the map of Canada has been printed on a larger scale, and the book now runs to 656 pages.

The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has on hand a limited number of complete sets of the Transactions of its previous meetings, dating back to the year 1905, and making nine volumes in all, which it will distribute free of charge to any libraries that wish them and which will pay the transportation charges from New York City. These volumes take up all phases of the movement, clinical, pathological and sociological. The association also has on hand for free distribution a very few sets of the Transactions of the Sixth (1908) International Congress on Tuberculosis, in English. These transactions comprise eight volumes, and are valuable both historically and for immediate use.

The September issue of the *A. L. A. Booklist* starts a new volume, and in it a new arrangement of books has been adopted. Instead of the general alphabetic arrangement, the books are all arranged roughly by classes, books in each class alphabetized by author as before, and an author index will be included in each number. This will make it easier for librarians to find books needed for their special departments, and the author index will cover the need of an alphabetic arrangement. Another new feature has been added, or, rather, an old feature is being emphasized. In each number hereafter will appear an index to the

books specially recommended to the attention of small libraries, and if the editor has any special note for the librarian it will be included in this index.

Forthcoming volumes in the Debaters Handbook series will include the following: "The single tax," by Edna D. Bullock; "The Monroe doctrine," by Edith M. Phelps; "Government ownership of telephone and telegraph," by Katharine Berry Judson; and "Agricultural credit," by Edna D. Bullock. The following new editions of the H. W. Wilson Company's publications are also in preparation: "Child labor," "Compulsory arbitration of international disputes," and "Federal control of interstate corporations." As the first volume of a new series, to be called "The Handbook series," which is to deal with timely subjects not debatable, Mr. William D. P. Bliss, editor of the "New encyclopedia of social reform," has prepared "A handbook of the European war." This work, which is now in process of printing, is made up of chapters on the countries concerned, written by Mr. Bliss, with reprints of important documents and articles. A special chapter is devoted to the position of the United States.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Graded text-books for the modern Sunday school; a bibliography. Chicago: Religious Educ. Assn. 29 p.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AMERICAN

A catalogue of books relating to American history and biography, including works of fiction and general literature by American authors. Springfield, Mass.: H. R. Hunting Co. 18 p.

Americana, comprising: American discoveries; American Revolution; Civil War; Canada; towns and county histories; together with a particularly rich collection of books and monographs on the American Indians and Mexico. Norwalk, Ct.: Wm. H. Smith, jr. 26 p. (No. 191: 644 items.)

Books and pamphlets relating to America, including rare almanacs, American humor, American Revolution, Civil War, Canada, Franklin imprints, Indians, early newspapers, New York, New England primers, etc. New York: Heartman. 64 p. (No. xxii. 810 items.)

Catalogue of books and pamphlets, being duplicates from the Chicago Historical Society, comprising county histories of Iowa, Wisconsin, and other western states, western explorations and Indian history . . . long series of publications of Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, and other eastern colleges. Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 95 p. (1284 items.)

Catalogue of a private library, with additions comprising New England almanacs, New England chap-books, Revolutionary broadsides . . . genealogies. . . Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 128 p. (1455 items.)

Catalogue of rare and choice books relating to America. Cleveland, O.: The John Clark Co. 49 p. (No. 5.)

Catalogue of valuable and interesting books in general literature, including a special list of Americana and American publications. London: Reginald Atkinson. 40 p. (No. 8. 1241 items.)

- Important collection of autograph letters and historical documents formed by the late Hon. Garret D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, N. J. Philadelphia: Stan. V. Henkels. 127 p. (Cat. no. 1115. 1237 items.)
- Rare Americana. New York: Heartman. 49 p.
- Valuable Americana belonging to the late Hon. Garret D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, N. J., embracing state, county and town history, genealogy, biography, works of eminent statesmen, early imprints, and rare American pamphlets. Philadelphia: Stan. V. Henkels. 68 p. (Cat. no. 1116. 665 items.)
- CHEMISTRY**
Meldola, Raphael. Chemistry. Holt. 3 p. bibl. 50 c. n. (Home university library of modern knowledge.)
- CHILDREN, CARE OF**
Elkhart (Ind.) Public Library. Books at the . . . library on the care and training of children in health and disease. 4 p.
- Mangold, George Benjamin. Problems of child welfare. Macmillan. 18 p. \$2 n. (School science text-books.)
- CHRISTIAN SCIENCE**
Christian science, Spiritualism, New thought, Theosophy and occultism. (In *New Orleans P. L. Quar. Bull.*, Ap-Je, 1914. p. 44-47.)
- CITIES, EUROPEAN**
Capitals of Europe. (In *New Orleans P. L. Quar. Bull.*, Ap-Je, 1914. p. 47-52.)
- CIVIL WAR**
A catalogue of books relating to the American Civil War. Cleveland, O.: The Arthur H. Clark Co. 121 p. (No. 48.)
- ENGINES**
Barton, John Kennedy. Naval reciprocating engines and auxiliary machinery; text-book for the instruction of shipbuilders at the U. S. Naval Academy. Annapolis, Md.: U. S. Naval Inst., 1913. 7 p. bibl. \$4.90.
- EUROPEAN WAR**
The great war; b. ks. to be read now; brief list of important military and other books, interesting alike to the soldier and civilian at the present crisis. London: Francis Edwards. 16 p. (212 items.)
- Lynn (Mass.) Public Library. Special list: European war, 1914. (Oct. 1.) (In *Bull. of the Lynn P. L.*, Jl-Ag, 1914. p. 7-9.)
- FAR WEST**
Some books and pamphlets relating to the Far West. New York: Daniel H. Newhall. 36 p. (No. 83. 3032-4152 items.)
- FRÉMONT, JOHN CHARLES**
Dellenbaugh, Frederick Samuel. Frémont and '49; the story of a remarkable career and its relation to the exploration and development of our western territory, especially of California. Putnam. 20 p. bibl. \$4.50 n.
- FRENCH REVOLUTION**
Library of the late William H. Haldane . . . with additions . . . including a collection of rare works relating to the French Revolution. New York: Anderson Auction Co. 36 p. (No. 1096. 559 items.)
- GENEALOGY**
Family histories, American and British. Asbury Park, N. J.: Martin & Allardice. 12 p.
- Gray's family history catalogue . . . English, Scotch and Irish; some American; and a few foreign ones. London: Henry Gray. 50 p. (Family history catalogue, no. 19.)
- GREEK AND LATIN AUTHORS**
Catalogue of Greek and Latin classical authors. Oxford, Eng.: B. H. Blackwell. 58 p. (No. CLIX.)
- HUGO, VICTOR**
Drouet, Juliette. The love letters of Juliette Drouet to Victor Hugo; edited by Louis Gimbaud; translated by Lady Theodora Davidson. McBride, Nast. 3 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.
- IMMIGRATION**
Joseph, Samuel. Jewish immigration to the United States from 1881 to 1910. Longmans. 3 p. bibl. \$1.50. (Studies in history, economics and public law; edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University.)
- INDIAN, AMERICAN**
Moffett, Thomas Clinton. The American Indian on the new trail; the red man of the United States and the Christian gospel. New York: Missionary Educ. Movement of the U. S. and Canada. 3 p. bibl. 60 c.
- LAW**
Law book list no. 81. Salt Lake City, Utah: Shepard Book Co. 18 p. mimeographed.
- LAW, CHINESE**
Lobinger, Judge Charles S. Bibliographical introduction to the study of Chinese law. (In *Green Bag*, S., 1914. p. 399-408.)
- LITERATURE, ENGLISH**
Kingsford, Charles Lettbridge. English historical literature in the fifteenth century; with an appendix of chronicles and historical pieces hitherto for the most part unprinted. Oxford Univ. Press, 1913. 9 p. bibl. \$5 n.
- LITERATURE, GERMAN**
Collitz, Frau Klara Hechtenberg, ed. Selections from classical German literature; from the Reformation to the beginning of the nineteenth century. Oxford Univ. 25 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Oxford German series by American authors.)
- LITERATURE, JUVENILE**
Lowe, Orton. Literature for children. Macmillan. 59 p. bibl. 90 c. n.
- MEDICINE**
Crile, George W. Anemia and resuscitation; an experimental and clinical research. Appleton. 5 p. bibl. \$5 n.
- Kaplan, David Michael. Serology of nervous and mental diseases. Philadelphia: Saunders. 70 p. bibl. \$3.50 n.
- Sabin, Florence Rena. The origin and development of the lymphatic system. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Univ., 1913. 10 p. bibl. \$2. (Hospital reports, mono., -pha. New series.)
- MUSIC**
Fox-Strangways, A. H. The music of Hindostan. Oxford Univ. 7 p. bibl. \$6.75 n.
- Sonneck, Oscar George Theodore. "The star-spangled banner"; rev. and enl. from the "Report" on the above and other airs, issued in 1900. Gov. Pr. Off. bibl. p. 105-109. (Library of Congress.)
- NEWSPAPERS**
Gesamt-Zeitschriften-Verzeichnis; herausgegeben vom Auskunfts-bureau der deutschen Bibliotheken. Berlin: Königliche Bibliothek. 355 p.
- Haskell, Daniel C., comp. A check-list of newspapers and official gazettes in the New York Public Library. Parts 11-111. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Ag, S., 1914. p. 793-826; p. 905-936.)
- OCCULTISM**
Frings, J. W. The occult art; an examination of the claims made for the existence and practice of supernormal powers, and an attempted justification of some of them by the conclusions of the researches of modern science. 2. ed. McKay. 3 p. bibl. \$1 n.
- OREGON—HISTORY**
Woodward, Walter Carleton. The rise and early history of political parties in Oregon, 1843-1868. Portland, Ore.: J. K. Gill Co., 1913. 3 p. bibl. \$2 n.
- ORIENT**
Lucas's oriental list and book review. Mr. Ap., 1914. London: Luzac & Co. 108 p. 6d. (Vol. xxv, nos. 3-4.)
- PENOLOGY**
Fenal farms and farm colonies. (In *Bull. of Ru. self Sage Found.*, L., Ag, 1914. 3 p.)
- PERU AND PANAMA**
Peru and the Panama canal. (In *Cardiff Libs. Rev.*, Ja-Je, 1914. p. 94-95.)

PHARMACY

Pharmaceutical, The, syllabus. 2d ed.; outlining a minimum course of instruction of twelve hundred hours; revised and published by the National Committee representing the American Pharmaceutical Association, the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy. [Albany, N. Y.: C. F. Williams & Son, 1913.] 33 p. illus. \$1.25.

PHILIPPINES

Le Roy, James Alfred. The Americans in the Philippines; a history of the conquest and first years of occupation; with an introductory account of the Spanish rule; with an introduction by William Howard Taft. 2 v. Houghton Mifflin. 5 p. bibl. \$10 n.

PHYSICS

Subject list of works on general physics (including measuring, calculating and mathematical instruments, and meteorology) in the Library of the Patent Office. London: Patent Office. 1912 p. 66. (Pat. Off. Lib.: subject lists. New series. FS-GF.)

PLANT DISEASES

Cook, Melville Thurston. The diseases of tropical plants. Macmillan, 1913. 11 p. bibl. \$2.75 n.

POETRY

Fairchild, Arthur Henry Rolpa. The teaching of poetry in the high school. Columbia, Mo.: Univ. of Mo. 6 p. bibl. (bull.)

Weston, I. de Laillay, ed. The chief Middle English poets; selected poems, newly rendered and edited, with notes and bibliographical references. Houghton Mifflin. 6 p. bibl. \$2 n. (The chief poets series.)

POLITICS

Howard, George Elliott. Present political questions: an analytical reference syllabus. Lincoln, Neb.: Univ. of Neb. 64 p. bibl. 75 c.

PROHIBITION

State-wide prohibition; select list of references to material in the California State Library. (In *News Notes of Cal. Libs.*, Apr., 1914. p. 223-226.)

PSYCHOLOGY

Stern, L. William. The psychological methods of testing intelligence; translated from the German by Guy Montrose Whipple. Baltimore: Warwick & York. 8 p. bibl. \$1.25. (Educational psychology monographs.)

RAILROAD ACCOUNTING

Bureau of Railway Economics. List of references on railroad accounting. Washington, D. C. 14 typewritten p.

RAILROADS

Bureau of Railway Economics. Railroads in war. Washington, D. C. 8 typewritten p.

RAILWAY DINING CARS

Bureau of Railway Economics. List of references on railway dining cars. Washington, D. C. 5 typewritten p.

RECREATION

Hamner, Lee Franklin, and Knight, Howard R. Sources of information on recreation. New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 3 p. bibl. 10 c. (Dept. of Recreation pamphlet.)

RELIGION

Hartland, Edwin Sidney. Ritual and belief; studies in the history of religion. Scribner. 17 p. bibl. \$3 n.

RELIGIONS, GREEK

Swindler, Mary Hamilton. Cretan elements in the cults and ritual of Apollo. Bryn Mawr, Pa.: Bryn Mawr College. 8 p. bibl. 50 c. (Monograph series.)

RIVERS

Rivers of the world. (In *New Orleans P. L. Quar. Bull.*, Apr.-Je., 1914. p. 53.)

RUGS, ORIENTAL

Lewis, George Griffin, M.D. The practical book of oriental rugs; with 20 illustrations in color, 93 in doubletone, 70 designs in line, chart, and map. New ed., rev. and enl. Lippincott, 1913. 4 p. bibl. \$5 n.

SOCIETY PUBLICATIONS

Catalogue of numerous publications of learned societies and sets of important periodicals. London: Henry Sothe & Co. 40 p. (No. 749. 412 items.)

SCOTLAND

Black, George F., comp. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to Scotland. Paris: VII-VIII. (In *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Ag., 1914. p. 827-890; p. 939-1031.)

SEA STORIES

Stories of the sea. (In [New York Public Library] *Search Library News*, Ag., 1914. p. 111-114.)

SOILS

Riverside (Cal.) Public Library. Soils of interest to California citrus growers. 15 p. 10 c. (Bull. 111. Jl., 1911)

SOUND AND LIGHT

Subject list of works on sound and light (including music, musical instruments, and general optical instruments) in the Library of the Patent Office. London: Patent Office. 133 p. 6d. (Pat. Off. Lib.: subject lists. New series. GG-GP.)

SOUTHERN STATES—FLORA

Berry, Edward Wilber. The upper cretaceous and eocene flora of South Carolina and Georgia. Gov. Pr. Off. 3 p. bibl. (U. S. Geol. Survey. Professional paper 84.)

SPANISH ART

Worcester Free Public Library. Spanish art; selected list. 12 p.

SPORT

Van Stockum, C. M. Attempts at a bibliography of books and periodicals published during 1800-1912 in Great Britain, the United States of America, France, Germany, Austria, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. Dodd & Livingston. 289 p. \$3 n.

STARFISH

Verrill, Addison Emery. Monograph of the shallow-water starfishes of the North Pacific coast from the Arctic Ocean to California. 2 v. Washington, D. C.: Smithsonian Institution. 15 p. bibl. \$5 ea. (Harriman Alaska series.)

STORY-TELLING

[Story lists and programs of story hours used in the St. Louis Public Library.] (In *Bull. of the St. Louis P. L.*, Ag., 1914. p. 192-232.)

TEMPERANCE

Crooker, Joseph Henry, D.D. Shall I drink? Boston: Pilgrim Press. 6½ p. bibl. \$1 n.

THEATRE

Books, autographs, portraits, views, and playbills, the collection of the late George P. Elder, of Brooklyn, N. Y., illustrating the history of New York City and the dramatic stage. New York: Anderson Auction Co. 69 p. (No. 1098. 587 items.)

THEOLOGY

List of theological periodicals currently received in the libraries of New York City. New York: Columbia University. 15 p.

A war-time catalogue of theological and other literature. . . . London: Charles Higham & Son. 40 p. (No. 533. 1552 items.)

THWAITES, REUBEN GOLD

Turner, Frederick Jackson. Reuben Gold Thwaites; a memorial address. Madison, Wis.: Wis. State Hist. Soc. 32 p. bibl. 75 c.

TURKEY, FOREIGNERS IN

Brown, Philip Marshall. Foreigners in Turkey; their judicial status. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton Univ. Press. 2 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

WHALES

University of the State of New York.—Division of Visual Instruction. Whales and whale fishery. 2 p. bibl. (List 26. Slides and photographs.)

WOMAN

Gallichan, Catherine Gasquoine Hartley. The truth about woman. 3. ed. Dodd, Mead. 9 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

Humors and Blunders

LOVE IN THE LIBRARY

OR,

COURTSHIP A LA CUTTER

LATE in the afternoon, as the sun was sinking behind the Ill. hills, C: J:son, the handsome chief of the circulation division, walked with a firm step into the cataloging room. Would she be there? Yes, there she was, the beautiful A. W:son, leaning negligently on the shelf-list. He hastened to her side.

"A., said he, "you are a perfect dk."

"Hush, C:," she warned, "Mrs. B:, the assist. classifier, will hear you. Make believe to be reading this."

And she picked up a copy of "R. of Sunnybrook Farm."

"I prefer something more serious," said he; "have you ever read 'Progress and Poverty,' by H: G:?"

"No," replied A., "and my brother S: says it's too hard for girls to understand."

"Your brother S:," replied C:, with great scorn, "is a cf."

"Oh, C:!"

"Well, at any rate, a hf. cf."

"That is most unfair. My mother says he resembles his grandfather, and he was the bp. of O."

"I don't care if he was G: Wash. or R: of the Lion Heart."

"And that his mind is like that of W: Ja."

"I" exclaimed C:

"Now I must go," replied A. "I am on the bd. of directors of the lib. of St. M.'s parish house and—"

"Oh, these bds," cried C:, "look here, A. I don't think you're giving me a sq. deal. I believe I have some anon. rival."

"Don't be ridiculous. Come here, C:."

And drawing him for an instant behind a book-case, she priv. pr. a kiss upon his lips and fled like a bird.—THE LIBRARIAN, in the Boston Transcript.

THE YOUNG IDEA

[The first school composition of Elizabeth Gay, aged 9, of Norwood, Mass.]

WHAT I'M GOING TO BE

When I grow up I will be a librarian. In my spare time I will read some of the books. When I have read them I can tell people what books are good. I will pick out interesting Fairy-Tales for the children. When I get tired of being a librarian I will be a mother. I hope I will have twin babies. If I do their names will be Elizabeth and Edward. Probably their eyes will be blue.

ELIZABETH GAY.

VOTES FOR WOMEN!

Many interesting sidelights on those who come to the library are evident to the librarian. Recently a man came into the Louisville Public Library and asked for some of the arguments against woman's suffrage. The proper articles were sought out, and the librarian suggested that he might care to look at those in favor of woman's suffrage as well. "No matter," he replied wearily, "I get those from my wife."

EXACTLY!

"The librarian who finds most pleasure in his life strives for exactness, but he will not always be able to deal with reference questions put to him.

"I will give you one that has cropped up in our own library. The question is: Please give the reference to Emerson's Essay in which he says, 'If a man write a better book or preach a better sermon than his neighbor, the world will bring rat-traps to his door, though he live in a forest.' You will find it on the back of Elbert Hubbard's *Philistine* for August, 1912. If any of you can find it in Emerson or elsewhere and give me the answer to it, you will relieve the assistants in my reference room from a great deal of worry."—From the Proceedings of the American Library Institute, Kaaterskill meeting, page 27.

NO LIBRARY FOR LIZZIE

"I don't know what to give Lizzie for a Christmas present," one chorus girl is reported to have said to her mate while discussing the gift to be made to a third. "Give her a book," suggested the other. And the first one replied meditatively: "No, she's got a book."—*Literary Digest*.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Congress of August 24th, 1912

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Editor R. R. BOWKER

241 W. 37th St., New York City

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241 W. 37th St., New York City

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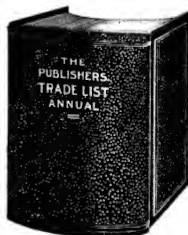
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	LIBRARIANS 920
	THE LIBRARY WORLD 922
	LIBRARY WORK 932
	BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES 939
	COMMUNICATIONS 942
	LIBRARY CALENDAR 944

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PAGE	PAGE	PAGE
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Journal für Landwirtschaft, Vols. 17-41, supplements to vols. 17, 20, 27, 29, 30, 1869-93, 1/2 leather.

Kartell Jahrbuch, Vols. 1 and 2, 1910-11.

The Kindergarten, Vols. 2-14, 1819-1902, 1904-07, cloth and 1/2 leather (Vols. 5, 7 and 13 lack title page and index.)

Kiaderatatsch, Vols. 1-27 bound in 17, 1848-74, 4to, cloth.

Klinik für psychische u. nervöse Krankheiten, Vols. 1-7, 1906-12.

Klinische Monatsblätter, Augenhilfskunde, Vols. 1-42, 1863-1904 (boards and 1/2 cloth).

Kio; Beiträge zur alten Geschichte, Vols. 1-12; Beihefte 1-10, bound in 15 vols. 1901-12, 1/2 mor.

Kommunales Jahrbuch, year 1-3, bound in 4 vols. 1908-10, 1/2 mor.

Kunst für Alle, Vols. 1-12, 1885-1900.

Kunst unserer Zeit, Vols. 9-13, 1898-1902, 4to, 1/2 mor.

Kunstwart, Year 15 to 21, 1901-10, Bound in 10 vols. cloth and 1/2 parchment.

Landwirtschaftliche Jahrbücher, Vols. 9-14 and supplements, 1880-85, 1/2 leather (Vol. XI lacks Suppl. 1.)

Leiden-Annalen der Sternwarte, Vols. 1-8, 1868-1902, 4to, cloth.

Leipziger Studien zur classischen Philologie, Vols. 1-4, 1879-81.

The Librarian and Book World, Vol. 1, 1910.

Library Association of the United Kingdom, complete set 1877-1907, 32 vols., cloth, 1/2 cloth, 1/2 roan.

Library Journal, Vols. 1-38, with General Index to 1-22, 1877-1913. (Vols. 1-5, 1/2 mor., balance unbd.)

Library Journal, another set, vols. 1-38, lacking a few Nos. 1, F. and L. 1877-1913.

Library Notes, Vols. 1-4, 1886-98. (Vols. 1-3 bd. in 2 vols. 1/2 mor., 4 unbd.)

Lick Observatory Publications, Vols. 1-6, 1887-1903.

Linnæa, Vols. 1-28, 31, 1820-56 and 1859, various bindings.

Literarisches Centralblatt, Year 1866 to 1893, 4to, bds.

Literarisches Echo, Vols. 1-13, 1898-1911, 1/2 cloth.

Literaturblatt für German. u. Roman. Philologie, Vols. 1-31, 1880-1910.

Lloyd's Evening Post and British Chronicle, Vols. 1-10, 41-46, 1757-62, 1777-80, 4to, 1/2 mor. and 1/2 calf.

Lumière Electrique, 53 vols. with Index to Vols. 1-10, 1880-94, 1/2 leather.

Magazine of American History, Vols. 1-26, 1877-92 (Vols. 1-10, 1/2 mor., balance unbd.)

Malakozologische Blätter, Vols. 1-23, 1854-76, 1/2 calf.

Marellia, Rivista di Cecidologia, Vols. 1-11 bound in 6, 1903-12, buckram.

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Memorial des poudres et salpêtres, Vols. 1-12, 1882-1904, 1/2 mor.

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 Neue Annalen der Sternwarte in München, Vols. 1-3, and Suppl. 1, 1890-1906.
 Neue Jahrbücher für Klassische Altertum, Vols. 1-26, 1890-1910, (IV No. 10, VI No. 2 missing).
 Neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie, Geologie u. Palaeontologie, Year 1892 to 1909; Beilage-Band 10-29, Festband und Repertorium, 1890-1904, Bd. in 31 vols. 1/2 mor.
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 New Princeton Review, Vols. 1-6, 1886-88, cloth.
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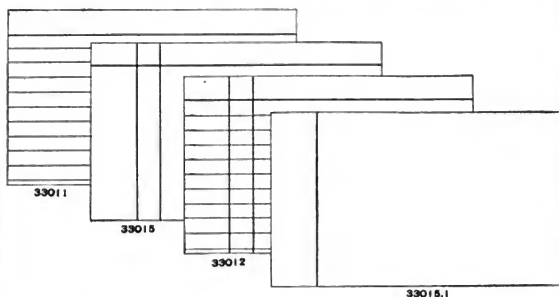
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 39

DECEMBER, 1914

No. 12

THE date of the 1915 A. L. A. conference has been fixed for June 3-9 inclusive, and the University buildings at Berkeley, opposite San Francisco, will be the place of meeting. The date is intended to make it possible for college librarians to be present, with time to reach the home base before Commencement Day, and the place gives opportunity for visit from day to day to the Panama-Pacific Exposition, within easy reach without the discomfort of housing in the crowded city. The Association will owe much to the University of California for this proffered hospitality. The time also makes it possible for those from the East to return by the northern routes and enjoy the wonderful mountain scenery of the Canadian or our own northern Rockies, and the great national parks which will be at their best in the month of June. The travel plans will be announced later, and they will be so arranged as to give to those who visited southern California in 1911 full opportunity to journey in northern California, and though it has proved impracticable to attempt to include the Panama Canal in the official plans, this route offers a pleasant alternative for personal journeying. The mid-winter meeting at Chicago becomes more comprehensive each year. This year it is coincident with the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, so that librarians will have a double opportunity. Besides the Council meeting and that of the Publishing Board, both A. L. A. meetings proper, there will be the conferences of the League of Library Commissions, the college librarians of the Middle West, and the normal and high school libraries. Let us rejoice that in this country of peace, these peaceful conferences are still possible, as nowhere else.

It is gratifying to reassure the library profession, as we have double authority to

do, first from the report of Miss Hasse who has safely returned from Leipzig, and secondly from recent correspondence from that city, that the Exposition of the Book and Graphic Arts was kept open through the period planned, and that the English, French, and Russian buildings were intact and their contents safe. The treasures in these three buildings were removed for safe keeping, when the buildings were closed, to the Museum at Leipzig, and the buildings placarded with notices that they were under the protection of the German Government and must not be harmed. During September, a fair though decreased attendance was maintained, reaching twenty to thirty thousand on Sundays and holidays. The American Library Exhibit has been put in safe hands, but it is not expected that it will be shipped back until spring, so that unfortunately it will not be available, as originally planned, for display at the Panama Pacific Exposition when it opens February 20. As the circular of the committee indicates, new exhibits will have to be obtained.

We are requested to add on behalf of German agents that it is both unnecessary and inexpedient to transfer orders for German periodicals and books to agents in other countries who are seeking that business. We are informed that no German periodical of importance has been discontinued, though some have been decreased in size, and that all are regularly mailed to subscribers throughout the world. We regret to say that they do not reach their destination regularly, and that American libraries are much concerned lest important sets should be broken; but this is owing to delays and difficulties incident to transportation in war time, which cannot be remedied by any change of method in ordering. This is of course true as to importations from

all the belligerent countries on the Continent. The *LIBRARY JOURNAL* is taking special pains to safeguard foreign libraries which preserve sets of the *JOURNAL*, and it is to be hoped that foreign periodicals will take like precautions.

ONE of the best kinds of what is essentially co-operative work is illustrated in the new catalog of books on architecture issued by the Boston Public Library, largely through the instrumentality of Mr. J. Randolph Coolidge. This supplants the early catalog of twenty years ago, and incidentally shows the remarkable growth of books on this subject, especially in ancillary details, such as mural painting and wall decoration otherwise, and the development of architecture and the subordinate related arts. Furnished to libraries practically at cost of manufacture, this valuable piece of work makes duplication by other libraries of like work quite unnecessary. It is so well done that it is done once for all, until there comes time and occasion for a revised reissue. Every library should be prepared to take advantage of this effort at co-operation by spending its dollar for a copy of this catalog, for few communities are so small as to be without an architect or at least a carpenter who will want to know through what books he can obtain the best information on a specific problem before him. With the general system of library exchange to supplement such a catalog any reader can thus be posted to know what book he wants and put in position to obtain the book through library loan if it is not to be found in the local library. How admirable an example is this of the final outcome of our American library system!

ANOTHER kind of co-operative work has rather fallen behindhand than made progress in recent years. We refer to the preparation of special bibliographies for circulation amongst library readers, as, to take a present example, a purchase list of good books to buy for children at Christmas time.

The New York Public Library issued such a list two years ago and last year published a supplement, but this year it has not found sufficient new material of value to issue a second supplement. A list of this sort issued by such a library should be a general standard and serve the purpose of any library desiring to put such a list at the service of its readers. The New York Public Library has not been unwilling to furnish editions to other libraries, but there is still a tendency on the part of smaller libraries to print lists of this sort, each for itself, notwithstanding the cost of individual enterprise. We are always prepared to make announcements through the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of catalogs of this sort in preparation or published, of which other libraries may obtain editions. Every hour or every penny saved in this wise adds in other directions to the efficiency of a small library, and if the smaller libraries will take advantage of the work of the larger in this field the total saving will be great indeed.

THE card catalog has made its entry into the courts in a French case recently before the Tribunal of the Seine, involving the question of copyright. It was held in the case of cards on "The science of cosmetics" exhibited at Brussels, that as the cards were simply records of individual titles arranged alphabetically, there was no originality in the cards or in their arrangement to justify copyright protection. The decision implied that had the cards an original character, as for instance an annotation or other individual features, they might have been protected. This would mean that in a country where no formalities are required catalog cards involving original labor could not be copied without authority. In the United States the question would take another shape, as the copyright law requires the formality of entry and of notice printed on the copyright work, and the fee in most cases would be prohibitive unless it were decided that a series of cards could be protected under one copyright entry.

THE LIBRARY AND HISTORY STUDY*

BY W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, *Librarian, St. Paul Public Library*

A REPORT of the Committee of Review of the College Entrance Examination Board, lately made public, says that examinations in history set by the board showed the largest percentage of failures of any set by that body, and that a reconsideration of the history requirements must soon be undertaken if a higher percentage of pass marks is not forthcoming. Professor MacDonald of Brown University in a paper in *Education* for June entitled "College entrance requirements in history," agrees with those making the report and feels that perhaps too much emphasis has been laid on collateral reading. Professor Sioussat in the *History Teacher's Magazine* for September takes issue with him. He does not think that too much emphasis has been laid on collateral reading, but fails to offer any other satisfactory explanation of existing conditions. In fact, both Professor MacDonald and he seem to incline to the view that it is the lack of equipment of the teachers which is chiefly if not solely responsible for the failure of historical teaching. In a sense this is true, but it is, I am certain, equally true that the equipment of the history teachers is not inferior to that of other teachers, and that the failure of the students to pass these examinations shows the inadequacy of the examinations as much as it does the inadequacy of teaching. In other words, the standards of the College Entrance Examination Board are no longer the standards of the majority of history teachers. At the same time one who is much interested in the advancement of historical teaching cannot but admit that we are far from having a clear idea of the aims or methods of historical teaching, and in particular, very far indeed from having a clear idea of what collateral reading should be required and how library resources may be organized in order to get it done most effectively. Yet collateral reading and library research constitute the main difference between the old and the new methods of historical teaching.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF COMMITTEE OF SEVEN

After the publication of the report of the Committee of Seven of the American Historical Association on the study of history in schools in 1898, the textbook method of instruction in history was definitely abandoned and the laboratory method adopted. Boys and girls, it was said, do not remember one-tenth of one per cent. of all the facts they are asked to learn in history courses, and the most radical were bold enough to say that the facts would be of no use to them even if they could remember them. There seemed to be general agreement among the leaders of opinion that history could keep its place in the curriculum only as a disciplinary study, and that in teaching emphasis should be laid upon historical method rather than upon historical fact.

At the same time, however, little organized effort was made to adapt methods of teaching to the new ideal, and little effort made to equip historical laboratories. The Committee of Seven said that the library should be the center and soul of all study in history and literature, and that no vital work could be carried on without books to which pupils might have ready and constant access. "History more than any other subject in the secondary curriculum," they declared, "demands for effective work a library and the ability to use it."

The committee observed that few schools require as many as 300 pages of collateral reading a year, and that three-fourths of them had no specified requirements whatever, but it made no effort to indicate what the minimum of collateral reading should be.

The committee described library conditions as equally unsatisfactory. Practically every school, it said, recognizes that a library is necessary and has a few books more or less wisely chosen and more or less antiquated, but it is still easier to get five thousand dollars for physical and chemical laboratories than five hundred dollars for reference books. As a consequence few schools have good collections of even the

* Read at the meeting of the Minnesota Educational Association, St. Paul, Oct. 23, 1914.

standard secondary writers, and even schools with considerable libraries seem unable to add the new books of importance. Yet in full view of these facts the committee merely recommends the establishment of a library in each school and the display of its book collections on open shelves.

In the third place it recognized the value of instruction in historical method in general and in bibliographical method in particular and gave expression to their feeling in a few benevolent platitudes to the effect that teachers should develop the power of using books gradually but systematically. In the earlier years teachers should read to the class passages from entertaining histories. In later years pupils should do their own reading and to some extent find their own reading. "Let the pupil learn how to understand and use pages," they said, "before he uses books; and let him learn how to use one or two books before he is set to rummaging in a library." In other words, they observed, teach pupils how to use intelligently tables of contents and indexes, and also how to turn to account library catalogs and indexes to general and periodical literature. But beyond making these rather sophomoric recommendations they did nothing either to systematize bibliographical instruction or indicate what should be the minimum of requirements in this direction. Pupils were still left to rummage in the library.

Later the Committee of Five on the study of history in secondary schools appointed in 1907 included in its investigation an inquiry upon school equipment for teaching history. But its report published in 1911 contained no definite information with regard to conditions, and no comment upon conditions beyond the vague statement that the equipment for the teaching of history in most schools was quite inadequate.

Again, the Committee of Eight on the study of history in elementary schools in their inquiry asked to what extent supplementary material was introduced, but only reported that it appeared to be difficult to secure sufficient appropriations for the purchase of this material, adding the somewhat academic observation that the public library under the control of the school board does

at times render effective co-operative service.

Indeed, it was left for a committee of the Council of Teachers of English to outline the problem created by the new conditions of history teaching and throw some light upon a possible method of solving the problem. This committee found that the equipment cost per pupil in history as well as in English was very much less than for any other subject which requires extensive equipment. To be exact, it found that the history equipment cost per pupil in 60 schools reporting was \$2.39 and that the average annual increase per pupil was 22 cents. These facts, it seems to me, indicate more clearly than any report made by historians that the subject of historical equipment should receive more serious consideration.

Side by side with these facts may be placed those given in the report of the U. S. Commissioner of Education for 1910 regarding the number of students of history in secondary schools in this country. In that report, he said that in 8,097 schools there were 406,784 students of history, in other words 55 per cent. of all pupils in secondary schools. That means that in St. Paul, for example, there are in the public high schools alone about 1,670 students of history. The effective direction of the reading of this great body of students constitutes a problem which is of interest not only to the teacher but also to the librarian.

It is not possible on this occasion to do more than outline the problem as it presents itself to a librarian, but even an outline may be useful as far as it goes. In the first place, I may say, the librarian as such is not interested in the aims and methods of historical teaching, except in as far as these make it necessary for him to provide the material required by teacher and pupil, and provide what is wanted, when it is wanted, and where it is wanted.

It may be desirable to determine the minimum amount of reading which should be required in general, but whether it is or not, it is desirable that in each school the amount of time which can and should be given to reading in each subject should be determined, the required and recommended reading listed, and both pupil and librarian advised not only as to what is to be re-

quired and what recommended, but also as to when the required reading is to be done, and how many are expected to do it.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATION

In determining what books should be provided at any point, the number of copies of each which should be provided, and the number of seats for readers, it is necessary to know not only what number of pupils are expected to use the books, and how much time is allowed for the reading, but also where the reading can be done most effectively and most easily. In other words, it is necessary to decide which books should be placed in the class room either permanently or temporarily, which in the school library either on reserved shelves or on open shelves, and which may be left to the public library to supply from its own shelves either for reference use or for home reading.

And here again we must be influenced in a large measure by the grade of pupil. The younger pupil must do most of his work in the class and in the class room, but the more mature student will do the better part of his work in the school library and in the public library, and should receive as much if not more credit for work of this kind than for attendance at recitations.

We must be influenced also by considerations of economy. The classroom library cannot be made a substitute for the school library and should not be, nor can the school library be made a substitute for the public library. For this reason a measure of centralization of library administration is desirable. Without it the teacher with the loudest voice is likely to have the advantage in the distribution of funds for equipment, books are likely to remain in a school or classroom after the use for them has passed, and the greatest needs of the school in respect to library equipment are apt to be neglected.

DUPLICATION OF BOOKS

At the same time it is essential that the books in common use be duplicated in large numbers, especially in the elementary courses and in required reading. In the field of general history much has been done to improve conditions and incidentally re-

lieve the pressure upon libraries by the publication of collections of illustrative material from original and other sources. In the field of local history, too, something has been done. The Rhode Island Department of Education, for example, published among its "Rhode Island educational circulars" an historical series relating to local history and intended primarily for use in schools. The Minneapolis Public Library publishes a series of mimeographed sheets relating to Minneapolis and vicinity for the same purpose. Much more may be done by commercial publishers, by school departments, by historical societies, by libraries, and by local newspapers to facilitate the documentation of elementary historical research.

USE OF SYLLABI

If duplication of copies of books or of extracts from books, is the one thing useful in the successful organization of required reading, a syllabus is the thing most needed in the direction of recommended reading. At present it is customary at the expense of the time of teacher or pupil to write this outline on the blackboard and ask pupils to copy it, or to dictate it to the class. In either case the bibliographical references are ordinarily incomplete or inaccurate, or if they are not they are rendered incomplete and inaccurate by the copyist. The result is not bibliographical guidance but a series of bibliographical puzzles. The only remedy for this condition of affairs is the preparation of syllabi. These must be compiled by the teacher but in their compilation the teacher should receive the assistance of the librarian, and if the school cannot print or mimeograph them the library must.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL INSTRUCTION

By means of required reading and by means of a course of recommended reading it is possible to conduct a student far on the road to historical learning, but it is not possible to give him even an elementary knowledge of historical science and method, it is not possible to make him an independent student or give him the freedom of the library without systematic bibliographical instruction. Whether this instruction be given by the teacher of history or by the

librarian or by both is immaterial, provided the instruction be good. For my own part I feel that general bibliographical instruction should be given by the librarian and special instruction by the specialist, that the teacher of the more advanced courses in history should require a certain degree of bibliographical skill, should assign exercises intended to develop such skill, and include in examination papers questions which will determine what progress has been made. Bibliographies and answers to bibliographical questions may very well be turned over to the librarian for examination and grading.

SURVEY OF EXISTING CONDITIONS

I do not know whether the survey committee has included in its plans provision for an inquiry into the requirements regarding collateral reading, the extent of library collections, their organization and administration, the amount and character of bibliographical instruction. If it has not, I hope that it will do so. Information with

regard to present conditions is the first step toward improving them. We need to know not only how large our library collections are in general but also what proportion of the collections relate to history, and how many volumes are added annually. We need to know whether the pupils in our history classes are registered borrowers from the library, and how much time they spend in library work. We need to know how much the books recommended for reading are actually read. A state survey along these lines may, I believe, accomplish almost as much as a national survey toward defining this problem and toward indicating how it may be solved. The time is past when teachers should depend upon pupils for information as to the sources of the library and its administration; teachers of every subject and especially teachers of history should have first hand information upon this subject, and not only with regard to local conditions but with regard to conditions in other communities which are superior to those at home.

SPONSORS FOR KNOWLEDGE. II

OUTLINE FOR A NATION-WIDE INFORMATION SYSTEM

By G. W. LEE, *Librarian, Stone & Webster, Boston*

THE first article entitled "Sponsors for knowledge"* suggested the need for a general information system and had the following recapitulation:

"People ask multifarious questions, for which they get irresponsible answers.

"Signs of the times indicate a widespread restlessness to systematize answering questions through reliable sources.

"A desire for organized method has recently been expressed by several librarians at their annual meeting.

"Librarians, as natural reference workers, are particularly fitted to initiate such a method."

Upwards of twenty-five responses to the appeal thus made encourage the belief that there is a general readiness to have such a

system created. The responses have come chiefly from prominent librarians in America and England. While almost none go so far as to say, "I will be one of the promoters," yet, between the lines, it is easy to read that many would gladly join in, if once the organization were launched as a serious undertaking. A few quotations, selected from comments of those who would have the American Library Association, the Library of Congress, or "Washington," the prime mover or the headquarters, may be of interest:

"There is no doubt but that a bureau such as you outlined would be of great value to those who use the public libraries of this country. It is a great misfortune that the A. L. A. is so organized as not to have any sufficient income for such purposes."

"In the event, of course, that it would not be feasible to locate such bureau at the

*Reprinted from pages 48-54 of the *Stone & Webster Public Service Journal* for July, 1914; a few copies still available for distribution gratis. Abstract in *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for October, 1914, page 792.

national headquarters of the A. L. A., the location elsewhere would be better than not to have any at all."

"I will join with you in the effort to have a research headquarters located wherever you choose, provided you will combine with it an effort to put the A. L. A. headquarters in the same place and consolidate the staffs and the work."

"I understand the Carnegie Institution and the Smithsonian Institution are doing to a limited extent something of this sort, although I do not know that they have gone about it systematically. It seems to me, however, that the whole thing ought to be a national undertaking, and handled by a national institution, such as the Library of Congress, for example."

"I must thank you for your paper on 'Sponsors for knowledge,' and especially for your picture of the Library of Congress as the national library."

"I think that we do need headquarters for research work, and perhaps Washington does offer opportunities that no other city does, especially along government and federal lines."

Assuming from the above that an information system founded upon special libraries and special departments of general libraries is needed, how shall it be brought to pass? Suppose a request were to go forth from the American Library Association headquarters urging all A. L. A. members, and all others who will, to send (on forms furnished for reply if desired) a record of their strength on subjects in which they consider themselves relatively strong, and upon which they would be willing to be looked to as sources of information; would there not result within a few weeks a most valuable new asset for the Association, as well as the beginning of an information system whose evolutionary course could hardly be stopped?

While the A. L. A. or the L. C. could most logically embark in such an undertaking, doubtless the work could be effectively done by any one of several other accredited bodies, such as the Special Libraries Association, "The Index Office" (Chicago), the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the American Tel. & Tel. Company, Sears,

Roebuck & Company, or, in default of these, the Boston Co-operative Information Bureau, with perhaps a change in its title.

What sort of specialties would thus be recorded? is a pertinent question. It is easy to suggest an answer by referring to the American Library Annual. In its 1913-14 edition there is a goodly list of special libraries and of private book collectors (which, by the way, with their courteous permission, might at once be recorded as the nucleus of the *magna catalog*). Referring to the tabulation of Special Libraries, pp. 196-197, we may note the following as typical of what ought to be found in the records: American Bankers' Association, sponsor for all knowledge of *banks and banking*; American Tel. & Tel. Co., for all knowledge of *accounting* and of course for everything pertaining to *telephone and telegraph*; Wisconsin Tax Commission, likewise, for *taxation*; Investors' Agency (New York), *corporation statistics*; Philadelphia Commercial Museum, *statistics of foreign countries*; Insurance Library Association of Boston, *fire insurance*; New York Public Service Commission, First District, *public service regulation*; Bureau of Railway Economics (Washington), *railway economics*; Steel Works Club (Joliet), *steel working*; Studebaker Company (South Bend), *vehicles*; United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, *forestry*; American Brass Company (Waterbury), *metal working*; B. F. Goodrich Company (Akron), *rubber*; Social Service Library (Boston), *social service*; Women's Educational and Industrial Union (Boston), *women's work*; etc., etc. And from the 35-page list of Private Book Collectors, of which over two hundred are recorded under New York City alone, we have the suggestion of a vast wealth of special repositories of knowledge, whose keepers should need but a polite invitation to render most of it available through a responsible channel. To be sure, these collections are not all on different subjects, nor all on subjects that would often be called for by the research worker. Random selection, however, from the New York City list will indicate what might be most helpful to the very many (or the worthy few) if better known, viz.: revenues of nations; early

Dutch; New York City; Hungary; angling; stained glass; hymenoptera; Spanish law; gems and precious stones, etc., etc. And if such is the diversity of New York City specialists, what may we not expect from the country at large? And would the average collector snarl at the request to share a little of his knowledge? Not if he is as properly educated as the very fact of his collecting gives evidence of.

But is there not vastly more specializing and storing of information than even the American Library Annual has yet recorded? What about the publishers of technical journals? We know that some are mere purveyors of news and make little pretense of knowing what they published last year. They shove in the material that comes their way or that they have fished for as timely news, and that is the end of it. There is an effectual weekly or monthly newspaper, and they confess that they haven't the facilities for knowing much of what they have printed. If their publication has an index, that is the best they can offer to the inquirer who looks for something which appeared in their columns a year or two ago. But has not the day arrived when the respectable editor may legitimately be looked to as able to find substantially every contribution to knowledge that has gone into the publication he represents? A sign of the times is an editorial in the *Electric Railway Journal* for Aug. 1, p. 194, entitled "Information clearing houses." It was written in approbation of the general proposition for systematized sponsorships for knowledge, and ends by saying that "a movement for a central index bureau ought to be inaugurated by leaders in the library field, but it will take time to initiate this movement. In the meantime this paper will be glad to act as a clearing house for information relating to electric railways and will systematize the filing of such data of this kind as may be sent to it, so that the information will readily be accessible to subscribers. The editors believe that this is part of their duty to their readers."

The question arises, Are you not likely to have overlapping returns—more than one sponsor for accounting, or for gas, or Shakespereana, or what not? In all proba-

bility, Yes! and the assignment of the chief sponsor will be a matter of business detail.

It may be objected, why the need of an organization on national lines when ninety-nine per cent. of the questions can probably be answered in most large cities? We may say that if all large cities were like New York, a local organization might reasonably suffice; but as yet even New York is not organized, and from Boston and elsewhere New York is often informed of its own sources of information which it was not yet aware of. And such is the case the world over, in accordance with the old saying, "A prophet is not without honor save in his own country." The existence of our Boston bureau has brought to light individuals and organizations in New York that seem ready and anxious for the moment when they are to come co-operatively together and to know each other; and, while waiting for local organizations to be formed, the central bureau might well inform many a man of a neighbor who has the facts that would be most helpful to him.

Moreover, we in Boston could cite many questions which need to be handed about far and wide before the answer will come. "What is Australian Bee?" We know it is a beverage-making substance, in vogue several years ago; but as to its constituent part, one is likely to get satisfaction only through chance knowledge—and this in whatever locality the question should come up. "The rainfall of a tropical country," we found to be known not by our local weather bureau, but by a certain professor. The facts of a village enterprise in Connecticut were inquired about from one individual to another, until finally a member of the "Bald-Headed Club" answered by writing up the story in a country newspaper, a copy of which the questioner received.

Then comes the question, Will each and all bother to give information without charge? By no means. Some organizations exist for the very purpose of selling information, while others, particularly libraries, by their constitution and bylaws, if not by their very charter, are obliged to give information without charge. But, of course, many specialists, and incidental possessors of facts that are particularly in demand,

may most legitimately look for money compensation in return for what they from their vantage ground can produce forthwith upon request; else, why may the surgeon who was glad of \$50 for saving a life ten years ago be discontented with less than \$500 for a similar performance today?

The central catalog could tell of the terms, and the central organization would naturally have the duty to protect both givers and receivers from imposition. In providing a channel of free advertisement it would be important to provide (or gradually build up) a censorship as to the reliability of information that has thus been made publicly available. The experimental stage would certainly exist, and therein the experiences of the Boston Co-operative Information Bureau would have their value. The local units would indeed be most appreciated. A knowledge of Silver City, as the center of information on silver, would hardly help the man in New York City to borrow an authoritative book on silver from his business neighbor, or know offhand where to get a telephone answer from a silver expert who may have an office in town. Regardless of whether the Boston bureau should serve as the organizing center for a larger scheme, it might well serve as a pattern to follow (or possibly to avoid) for undertakings that aim at a quick and more personal service for their respective communities.

And what about a name, so that people may readily talk about it? Call it the Information Bureau System until a more satisfactory one can be found.

And what other functions than to act as a clearing house of people who know things or have things? Plenty else. Here is a memorandum for a docket of possible activities (national and local, unless otherwise indicated), from the easiest functions, which call for little additional assistance, to some of the most difficult and Utopian, which could hardly be assumed without a large clerical force, and only after the system had matured:

1. Guaranteeing loans between members, so that the unusual may be borrowed with some degree of safety.

2. Card indexing periodicals subscribed for in any part of the locality, the headquar-

ters itself having a list of the whereabouts of rare periodicals throughout the country. (Union lists for larger cities not uncommon to-day. Boston is having a new one made.)

3. Reservoir libraries—one having been informally started in connection with the Boston bureau.

4. The availability of maps of distant places (*e. g.*, Shanghai, Valparaiso, Auckland, etc.), which would be useful to business prospectors, as well as to intending travelers.

5. Correspondence auction, such as is now carried on by the Boston bureau. (Note that such publications as Poor's Manual, bankers' directories, McGraw Lighting and Power and Electric Railway Directories for a year past, often go unsold, yet might be appreciated by many public libraries, which could hardly afford to buy the latest copies, some of these costing as much as \$5.00 apiece.)

6. An organized center of knowledge of a town's activities and the scope of its sociological undertakings—charities, commercial organizations, foreign language clubs, educational centers, etc.

7. Systematized collections of catalogs of publishers and second-hand dealers.

8. A museum of new books, *i. e.*, co-operation with the publishers, to enable a community to have the latest books in one place, where they could perhaps be borrowed on a circulating library basis. (Local.)

9. Providing for secretarial work and headquarters for organizations that are not sufficiently strong to have a home of their own. (Local.)

10. Providing for the co-operative buying of books not generally needed, but of value to the business man, like Garcke's "Manual of electrical undertakings," and other directories, which public libraries can hardly afford to purchase every year and keep up to date. (Local. We are at work on this in Boston now.)

11. Standardizing of books and book reviews. (National.)

12. Business directory in card index form and a card index of publications similar to Pitman's "Where to look"

"Rome was not made in a day"; neither

could these functions, however simple most of them may seem, go into operation with the opening of an information system. But they could well be entered on the *docket*, and the docket could be looked over once in a while to see if anything may have been suggested that the time is now ripe for.

To the above list might also be added most of the items on the docket for the Boston Co-operative Information Bureau, which are recorded in its *Bulletins* and which may be worth citing below. Some are, or may soon be, accomplished facts, while some are likely to remain mere suggestions into the indefinite future. They are listed according to accession number, as follows:

(1) To make available knowledge of the publication of the state and city documents as soon as received from the public printer.

(2) To consider the establishment of a center of registration of back numbers of periodicals not bound, from which the separate copies can be borrowed.

(3) Center of information on the value of reference books used for various purposes: encyclopedias, dictionaries, etc.

(4) The availability of topographic maps and maps generally for borrowing purposes throughout the community.

(5) A registration of dates of events in Boston, so that by inquiry as to what is proposed for weeks and months ahead one may be able to arrange his own functions so as not to conflict.

(6) To incorporate.

(7) To publish a year book.

(8) To receive and have available opinions looking to an all-round estimate of things open to criticism, *e. g.*, types of furnaces, gas stoves, lamps, vacuum cleaners, etc., etc.—and why not summer hotels?

(9) Standardization of bills, business cards, letter paper, etc., as to format and general makeup. If, for example, business cards were regularly made 3 inches by 5 inches, with a catchword in the corner to indicate the bearer's business, would they not often be filed than thrown in the waste basket?

(10) A reservoir library system for the storage of books not in demand, whether

those of the larger libraries or of business libraries. This might possibly be worked out to a certain extent by an interloaning system whereby one library would care for the books of another during a limited period.

(11) Competent opinions on publications of every description. (The bureau currently receives many publishers' announcements.)

(12) A list of dealers in back numbers of periodicals and where to buy certain rare periodicals, locally and generally. The American Library Annual gives a list of booksellers and indicates second-hand dealers, but with no further comment.

(13) To advertise the auction as a medium for waning as well as exhausted editions. At present persons desiring copies of "The library and the business man" and *Bulletins* 1 and 2 of the bureau may possibly get them at the next auction price.

(14) Negotiate subscriptions for periodicals that are not altogether wanted by an individual concern, but yet collectively wanted in the community.

(15) Announce function of "secretariat" and itinerary center for persons sojourning in the city, by performing, as it were, the services of private telephone operator.

(16) Social arranging—invitation addressing, shopping agency and such functions as the bureau could act as sponsors or medium for by securing, or having list of, persons available.

These two articles on "Sponsors for knowledge" are in themselves an invitation to express opinion as to the need for and practicability of the scheme suggested; and the writer will welcome comments, to be collected and collated for the next step that may wisely be taken.

The political party in this country that will first be practical with the people, and that will first get what it wants, will be the political party that first takes literature seriously. Our first great practical government is going to see how a great book, searching the heart of a nation, expressing and singing the men in it, govern a people.—GERALD STANLEY LEE, in "Crowds."

EVENING WORK WITH CHILDREN*

BY MARTHA E. POND, *Librarian, Manitowoc, Wisconsin*

WE as librarians are striving in our work from day to day, to give to the public the best possible service. We try to render that service in the most efficient way, giving to each patron, whether man, woman, or child, the help he needs. We must plan to give to each one the time and attention which he wishes, without favoritism to any. The time in every library is necessarily limited, and unless we are blessed with a large staff, a condition which does not often exist, we must conserve the time and be most careful in our disposal of it, that we may be able to satisfy all who may have claim upon it.

The adults and children constitute our public. We must render good service to both. How much of our time shall be given to each? The natural time for the children to come to the library is during the day, particularly after the schools are closed, from four to six o'clock. In most libraries they are expected at that time and special preparation is made to serve them at the children's desk and in the reference department. The natural time for the adult patron to visit the library is during the afternoon and evening, especially the evening, since men and women who are employed during the day are not free to come until that time.

A question which is being considered by many librarians at present is, "Can we do evening work with children?" or, "How does the presence of the children in the library in the evening affect the service rendered to the adults?"

Let us consider some of the problems which arise when both the adults and the children are in the library at night. There is the matter of desk service. Either it is necessary for two people to be in attendance at the desk, or else the service is crippled, the attention divided and people are made to wait. During the day an extra attendant can, usually be on duty to look after the children, but with a small staff it is hard to arrange for two at night. Or,

if the library is so small as to be able to have only one person in attendance at any time, should she be obliged to submit to the same strain at night that she has had during the day? Will an attendant, working alone in the evening, feel that she is giving the best service, if she is obliged to keep the busy man waiting while she is looking up something for the boy who came in twice before six o'clock, or can she successfully aid the high school boy in selecting material for his debate, if she has one eye on the group of boys in the children's room who are waiting for the moving picture show across the way to open? Granted that there are other children in the room who are quietly reading, nevertheless, the extra attendant is needed, the same supervision is necessary as during the day time and often the discipline problem is more in evidence than at any time during the day. Sometimes it is true, that only under such circumstances is there a discipline problem at all. There is a novelty to the child in being out at night, which results in a friskiness that is not always easy to curb, and the attendant must be constantly on the alert.

Conditions, of course, vary in different localities, but we found that service, supervision and discipline were the things most affected by having the children in the library in the evening. We formerly closed the children's department at seven-thirty. Close observation showed that the children who frequented the library most between six and seven-thirty were those who lived in the immediate neighborhood of the library and who were in the habit of coming in several times a day; those who used the library as a place to meet if they were going to the moving picture show, athletic practice or dancing school; and those boys who wandered in aimlessly from the streets for a few minutes, about whom there was sometimes the odor of cigarettes. We found it necessary for two people to be in attendance until seven-thirty for the sake of supervision, and that the service to adults should not be affected. When it was time to close the children's department, they were apt to

*Read at the Michigan-Wisconsin Library Association Joint Meeting, Menominee-Marquette, July 29-31, 1914.

become unruly and noisy as they left the building, thereby disturbing readers in the reading rooms. Sometimes, when they were not inclined to depart at the closing time and knew that they could make no disturbance within, they would be very noisy on the outside of the building. With the children's department closing at six o'clock, there is no break in the quiet of the evening, and one attendant can look after the needs of the adult patrons. Our work may be a little heavier from four to six, but we are prepared for it and the children are given good service and we are better satisfied with the conditions in the evening.

In correspondence with other librarians similar experiences were related. One librarian writes, "Our children's room is closed every day at 6:00 p. m. This ruling was made about two years ago. Previous to that time children had been allowed to come in the evening, but 'twas found that many made the library a mere pretext for getting away from home in the evening, and parents sometimes called for children who had not even been seen about the building. Also we observed that those who did come were the same ones who came during the day, and they were restless and not at all in the mood for quiet reading. None of the staff members could be spared for the entire evening in the children's room and the restlessness greatly disturbed the readers. Our rule now requires all school children below high school to use the library before six o'clock unless accompanied by parent or guardian. Exceptions are made upon receipt of statement from teacher, parent or guardian that the child is working after school and cannot come except in the evening." Another says, "This library does not have the children's room open after six o'clock and I think it works no hardships to anyone. There are a few boys who work and we let them get their books from the children's room at night. I think the place for children at night is at home. If the children came in we would be overrun with those in the neighborhood running in and out. It makes it much better for the adult patrons, too, as they are not bothered with children around the desk or by having to wait while the children are being given books or reference help."

Letters from librarians who allow the children to come for all or part of the evening are in part as follows: "We close the children's room at 7 p. m. and do not allow children below the eighth grade in school to come to the library in the evening. I am going to ask the Library Board to vote to close the children's room at six o'clock beginning with another school year. I think it is unwise for small children to have the library as an excuse for leaving home after supper, and we do so much reference work with high school pupils in the evening and our discipline problem is such a difficult one that it is impossible for us to keep the children's room open in the evening, even if it were desirable for small children to come at that time." One librarian writes, "I strongly disapprove of allowing children to come to the library in the evening, as they neither read nor allow other people to read. I have never tried to prohibit their coming, because, situated as our library is, I think it would be very hard to enforce; but, if we could begin over again, I should most certainly not allow children under sixteen to come to the library in the evening." Another "doubts the wisdom of allowing children to be on the streets at night, even to come to so good a place as the library." Others are in favor of keeping the room open all evening. One such says that the children's room is kept open until eight o'clock during the school year. This is done, "not so much to circulate books as to encourage children who would otherwise spend their evenings on the street." Some librarians state that so few children come in the evening that it has never been necessary to make any regulations regarding their coming; others that they give no trouble and that the adult patrons rather enjoy having them there, even though they are apt to cause disturbance. Such conditions are more apt to prevail in a small town where every one knows every one else and the town life is like that of a large family. A few librarians contend that it is better to let the children come at night no matter how greatly they interfere with the library routine, than to have them roaming the streets, or going to places which they should not frequent, since parents pay so little attention to their whereabouts at night. But is

it the function of the public library to assume the duty of parent or guardian in the care of the child? Every librarian that has the welfare of the children at heart is anxious to do whatever is in her power for the betterment of the children, but by keeping them at the library until nine at night, is she sure that nothing will happen to them after they leave the library? This introduces a new element into our problem, and it is a factor of the home problem rather than of the library problem. We should work with the home in trying to keep the children there in the evening and do nothing to draw them from their homes at night. Often the fact that the library is open offers an excuse to bring the children down town in the evening. Even though the library may do more for the child than the home, it is, at least, assumed that the greater responsibility lies there.

So, if we decide we can give better service to both classes of our patrons, by excluding the children from the library at night, we can establish an age limit, possibly twelve or fourteen years, below which children cannot come at night. Children accept changes readily, and if at first they are inclined to resent the loss of the privilege, they will see if carefully explained to them personally, that as they would dislike the intrusion of the adults into their room, even so do the adults like to have the library to themselves without the presence of the children for a short period of the day. In a short time they will have forgotten that conditions were ever different from the new ones.

THE PRAIRIE DU CHIEN IDEA*

A NEWSPAPER with a public-spirited editor can be a great force for good in a city of any size. The public library in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, has long needed more support and interest from the city. Mr. Howe, the editor of the *Prairie du Chien Courier*, is deeply interested in the needs of this library, and in January offered to let the library board publish one issue of the *Courier*, the board to furnish all news articles and advertisements except those

running for the year by contract, and to receive all the proceeds from advertising, sale of extra copies, and one-third on all new subscriptions. The board decided to publish a "Public Library Edition" on February 24, planning the edition as much as an appeal to the citizens for interest in the library, as a money-making project.

A 24-page paper in three parts, instead of the usual eight-page issue, was published, and the edition cleared for the library \$420. Many illustrations, special features, full pages of advertisements make the paper neat, attractive and valuable; and in addition to the money raised for the library, public sentiment has been aroused, and the citizens of Prairie du Chien are now anxious to build up a library worthy of the community.

The work of collecting material for the edition was divided among the members of the library board and the women of the Twentieth Century Club. Two men on the board solicited the advertisements; nearly every concern in the city is represented, and the proceeds from this material amount to over \$250.

The special feature of the edition is the Home Coming Department, edited by the secretary of the library board, and consisting of fifty letters from former residents of Prairie du Chien, written for the paper in response to circular letters of invitation sent out with printed return envelopes enclosed. These invitations were in the following form:

Prairie du Chien Public Library
Secretary's Office,
Prairie du Chien, Wis.,
January 27, 1914.

Dear Friend: The publisher of the "*Prairie du Chien Courier*" has very generously donated the issue of February 24th to the benefit of the Public Library, the Library Board to edit said issue and all income from advertising and sale of papers of that number to go into the library fund for the purchase of books.

It has been decided to print as a feature of that issue, letters from former citizens of Prairie du Chien, who now reside elsewhere, giving their reminiscences of life at Prairie du Chien or something of what has befallen them since leaving here, each letter to be limited to one hundred words. Copy for this feature must be in the hands of the printer not later than February 10, 1914.

*Reprinted from the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, April, 1914.

Will you favor us with such a letter? Trusting that we may have the pleasure of receiving something from you, we are

Very truly yours,

The letters received and published in the paper came from every part of the country and are full of personal interest. Copies of the paper were sent to all the letter-writers, and carried them news of their home town and the letters of their old friends. In addition to letters, gifts of money and books were received from these former residents.

Each of the schools and colleges of the city has a special write-up by some member of the faculty; illustrations from photographs make these articles doubly interesting and valuable. Histories of the churches and church societies were collected by two women of the Twentieth Century Club. There is an interesting article on the industries of *Prairie du Chien*.

Other features of the issue are a household page of about 50 signed recipes, collected by three of the club women, a funny column, club and society column, fashion department, "Beauty and health" and "Propriety" columns, with queries of citizens and answers, conducted by two other women. Some of the jokes in the paper are illustrated by cartoons adapted to apply to several *Prairie du Chien* residents.

A history of the local library, and statement of its meager resources of 528 books for 605 registered borrowers, in a city with a population of over 3,000, occupies the first page, with an editorial appealing to the people for interest and support and emphasizing the value of the public library in a community. Statistics in this editorial and in articles contributed by librarians and teachers of nearby towns the size of *Prairie du Chien*, convince the reader of the needs and possibilities of the local library.

The final work of printing so large an edition was successful, because of the energy of the editor, of his extra office help, and of all the members of the board. Circulars had been distributed throughout the city advertising this special issue of the paper, printed as follows:

Library Benefit Number

The *Prairie du Chien Courier* for Feb. 24th is to be published by the public library board assisted by other friends and well wishers of

the library, the entire proceeds of the edition to be used for the purchase of books.

This will be a 16 page edition, containing a home-coming department, (letters from former residents), a household department, write-ups of the library, schools, clubs, churches, and church societies and other special and interesting features.

The subscription price of the *Courier* is \$1.50 per year. For every subscription beginning with this edition or secured at this time 50c. will go to the library fund. Extra copies of the paper will be sold at 10c. each, or 3 for 25c. Send your order to the Secretary of Library Board, *Prairie du Chien*, Wis.

Copies of the paper went to regular subscribers, to contributors to the Public Library Edition; twenty of the high school children each took twenty copies for sale and canvassed the city; copies were also placed on sale in several stores.

As a business man said: "This is the biggest thing that has ever happened to *Prairie du Chien*." The library has received \$420 for books, and also the enthusiastic support of the citizens. New books have already been purchased, more adequate quarters will soon be secured, and *Prairie du Chien* will have a useful and usable library. The city has been advertised in this edition of the *Courier* as never before, and both library and merchants have profited.

The public library edition of a newspaper can be published in any city with an energetic and interested editor, and a library board willing to work. Material for copy not requiring attention at the last moment should be prepared two weeks or more before publication to allow time for careful proofreading and arrangement of all the material at the last. Copies of this February 24 edition of the *Prairie Du Chien Courier* may be secured for 10 cents from the secretary of the library board, Mrs. J. S. Earll.

MARION HUMBLE.

THE ENGINEERING SOCIETIES LIBRARY*

One of the largest collections of engineering literature in the world is housed in the Engineering Societies Building, at 29 West 39th Street, New York, the headquarters

*Reprinted from the *Journal of The American Society of Mechanical Engineers*, 29 West 39th St., New York.

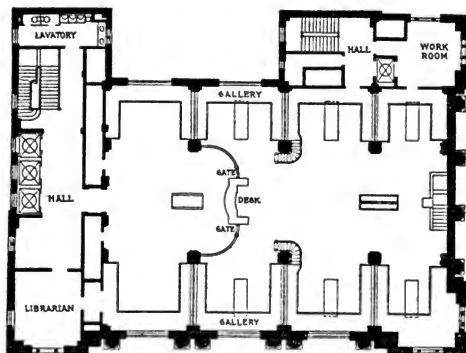
of The American Society of Mechanical Engineers. It is made up of the joint libraries of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and contains more than 60,000 volumes of great technical value, including, besides all the important works in these three fields of engineering, many books of reference, the bound sets of the proceedings of practically all the engineering societies of the world in these fields, and of many others allied with them. Some of these sets cannot be found in complete form in any other library in the country.

The library also receives every important engineering periodical of the world in

contents accessible to readers, and only a few of the greater rarities are in locked cases, all the other volumes being on open shelves. Those most frequently called for are in the main reading room on the top floor, while the stack room on the floor below contains the ones less seldom referred to.

The main reading room, a photograph of which is shown in this issue, is dignified in its simplicity. Three massive columns on each side separate the north and side sides into spacious alcoves, where wide tables and comfortable chairs have been placed for the convenience of the reader. The mezzanine gallery recently erected, has increased the shelf space, and adds to rather than detracts from the general appearance.

At the rear of the room, facing the visitor as he enters, is Frank Dana Marsh's fine mural painting depicting the operations of engineering. The central figure is that of the directing engineer, robust and keen-eyed, while on each side are brawny workmen handling machinery, drilling hard rock, running surveying lines, and erecting dynamos. In the background are railroads, bridges, blast furnaces,



PLAN OF LIBRARY

the mechanical, electrical and mining fields, as well as many others covering chemical technology and other allied industries, numbering in all more than 800 current magazines, printed in more than ten languages.

The location of the library at the top of a great building is almost ideal, insuring as it does splendid lighting and the absence of dust and street noises. Its arrangement was planned with a view to making its

steel works—a Pittsburgh in miniature. A fine view of New York and its massive skyline can be obtained from the wide windows of the reading room.

Through the generosity of the members of the three societies which jointly maintain the library, supplemented by the annual appropriations of the societies themselves, there has been accumulated this collection of technical literature of exceptional value. Among the volumes

available are the publications, in their original editions, of the two oldest learned societies of the world, the Royal Society of London and the Academy of Science of Paris, the former dating from the time of Charles II. of England. Electricity and magnetism are completely covered by the Latimer Clark Collection, presented in 1901 by Dr. Schuyler Skaats Wheeler, and through the kindness of Dr. Carnegie properly cataloged and housed. The great works of the mathematicians, physicists, and chemists which are the basis of all engineering, are well represented.

The early work of the engineer is represented by many valuable works dating back to the beginning of the printing of scientific books, and the many volumes in Latin and mediæval English form a nucleus of what, it is hoped, may in the future be a valuable source of information for the American engineer interested in the history of his profession.

But, however great may be the value of old books, the engineer of to-day wants the literature of to-day. The library is not a dry-as-dust museum. It has records of the past for reference when required, but it has in even greater profusion the literature of the immediate present. Every engineering periodical is accessible to readers as quickly as the mail can bring it to the library, and books are usually available before they reach the review columns of the engineering journals. Every work is cataloged and shelved as promptly as possible.

Through the gift of a lately deceased member of The American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the library has acquired one of the most complete collections in the world of books on machinery and appliances for handling and conveying materials of all kinds, and this collection is being expanded as rapidly as possible. In these days of large enterprises the literature of this subject is of enormous importance. An attempt is being made to cover every subject of contemporary interest in the same complete manner.

The 800 serial publications received from all parts of the world are for the most part preserved and bound. These are largely received in exchange for the publica-

tions of the founder societies. A list has been issued by the library showing the periodical sets which it contains, and a second list, in which will be shown the resources of seven libraries in New York and its vicinity, is being edited for publication. It is hoped that ultimately a list covering the libraries of the United States may be issued.

It is manifestly impossible for any engineer to collect, preserve and digest for himself the voluminous literature of his profession. He must depend on the work of others, reviewers, indexers, abstractors, and librarians. Until a very recent date a library considered its duty accomplished when it had acquired, preserved, cataloged, and indexed the literature of the subjects covered. A reader was forced to visit a library in order to get information. But the up-to-date library is adopting a new policy which makes complete service possible to students at a distance.

To be more specific, the library of the Engineering Societies is prepared to render the following service to any one who desires it:

- (a) It will verify references, furnish abstracts, copies, and translations of any article from citations sent by an engineer or student.
- (b) It will furnish partial or complete bibliographies of engineering subjects, and where the original sources are not available to the client, furnish either the original print, or such abstracts, copies, photographs and translations as are necessary.

During the period in which this service has been in operation, some 500 reference lists have been compiled, and copies have been retained and are available to any one. It is manifestly impossible to give here a complete list of the subjects; it can only be said that nearly the whole engineering field is covered. The library keeps a card index of the important articles in the current periodicals and society publications as it receives them, so that the inclusion of the literature of the minute is assured in the reference lists.

This special service is particularly commended to the attention of engineers in isolated places. Its international scope is

evidenced by the fact that during the past two years it has been of assistance to engineers in such far-off countries as Patagonia, Korea, Japan, South Africa, Germany, and Australia. References have also been sent to Alaska, British Columbia, Mexico, and the Canal Zone. In the improbable event that a reference is not found in the library, books are borrowed from other libraries, either in New York or other cities. When transcripts of articles are desired, photographic copies are preferable in most cases, as being cheaper than type-writing and a guarantee against mistakes.

The library is a general bureau of information for engineers. It will furnish addresses of engineers, names of publishers, of books and periodicals, addresses of manufacturers, and statistics of various kinds. It also has facilities for accurate technical translation. Requests by telephone, telegraph and cable will receive immediate attention. A nominal charge (net cost) is made for this service.

W. P. CUTTER, *Librarian*.

A. L. A. EXHIBIT AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

THE committee of the A. L. A. charged with the duty of preparing a suitable library exhibit for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, which opens in San Francisco on Feb. 20, 1915, has sent out the following circular letter of appeal to librarians:

November 18, 1914.

To the Librarian:

With such patience as it possesses the American Library Association Committee on The Panama-Pacific International Exposition has waited in the hope that the exhibit sent to Leipzig would be returned in time to form the basis for the San Francisco exhibit.

Thus far the efforts of the committee to ascertain when the exhibit would be returned have been futile owing to war conditions prevailing in Europe.

As a last resort the Library of Congress has made an appeal to the Secretary of State for the return of its contribution, and the American ambassador at Berlin has been instructed by cable to endeavor to arrange for the return of the exhibit.

Even if successful in this new direction the material is not likely to reach the United States before the first of the year. The committee, therefore, has decided to form another collection and have the same installed at San Francisco next year.

To make this exhibit a success there must be active interest and co-operation among the libraries of the United States.

This is not the year to ask for large contributions of money (although \$3,000 must be raised to carry through the project) but the committee does feel that libraries should respond promptly and generously to the appeal for material.

The time is so short that the committee has arranged with Mr. J. L. Gillis, state librarian, Sacramento, California, who has volunteered the services of his staff, to receive and arrange the exhibit under a plan outlined by the committee.

This circular asks you to contribute, for the exhibition, pictures, reports, leaflets, maps, diagrams, catalogs, book-lists, blanks, posters, etc., etc.

Your contributions, to receive attention and secure a place in the exposition must be forwarded soon, leaving your library, by express prepaid, as per shipping directions below, not later than December 15th.

Send all material flat and unmounted; though large posters, and large maps and floor plans can be folded if on thin paper.

Do NOT mount photographs, blanks or any other material in any way.

Number the photographs you send with a series of consecutive numbers written in ink on front, in the upper left corner. Clip to each photograph a slip bearing the number of the photograph and stating very clearly and fully what it pictures and from what library it comes.

It is much better to send one or two large, clear photographs, 5 x 8 or 8 x 10, than a dozen small or inferior ones.

Mark plainly everything, not already so marked, as coming from your library.

Arrange the material to take the least possible space and so pack it that it will travel safely, yet make the whole package as light as possible.

Address all packages to

J. L. GILLIS, State Librarian,
Sacramento, Cal.

(Put the name of your library on the outside.)

Mr. Gillis, in making up the exhibit, will follow the methods used in installing that for Leipzig. All large photographs and as much other material as seems proper for the purpose, will be mounted and matted, so far as possible, on mounts of one of these two sizes: $13 \times 17\frac{1}{2}$ and $17\frac{1}{2} \times 26$.

The best of the photographs and the best of other material will be shown on walls or screens, each mount being appropriately labeled. Blanks, leaflets, short lists, illustrations of methods, etc., etc., will, for the most part, be mounted on larger sheets and be shown in multiplex display frames.

Libraries will not be shown individually. The material sent will be used to help make exhibits of subjects—as Charging systems; Library buildings, exteriors and plans; Children's rooms; Periodicals; Pamphlets, method of handling; Binding; Story telling; etc., etc.

Mr. Gillis's task will be a very difficult one. He needs an abundance of the best material, and needs it at once.

A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON PANAMA-PACIFIC EXHIBIT.

FRANK P. HILL, Chairman.

MARY EILEEN AHERN,

JOHN C. DANA,

J. L. GILLIS,

GEORGE B. UTLEY.

RELIEF FUND FOR BELGIAN LIBRARIANS

There has been forwarded to his Excellency Emanuel Havenith, Belgian Minister at Washington, the subscription, amounting to \$340.70, raised by the library staff of the New York Public Library for the benefit of librarians in Belgium whose libraries have been destroyed or who have been deprived by the war of their occupation. There has also been received by the LIBRARY JOURNAL and forwarded through this office to His Excellency, \$61.65 from the staff of the Portland, Oregon, Public Library; \$20.00 from the LIBRARY JOURNAL, and \$2.00 from Miss Edith Rice. This money is sent for the relief of librarians in Belgium, because it is in that country that librarians have especially suffered.

HOW TO USE THE LIBRARY

The following outline for an hour's exercise on how to use the library was prepared by the Western Massachusetts Library Club, and was read and discussed at the October meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club at Stockbridge. The outline is intended for use with children in the highest grammar grade and has been used with good results in the schools of Westfield, Mass.:

THE LIBRARY

What is a library? Not merely a collection of books, but a storehouse of information, a place to find reading for amusement or instruction. Information chiefly taken up under this exercise.

What is the public library? Supported by the people and open to all the people it forms a part of the system of public education, and one which all can continue participating in through life.

How many of you are in the habit of using the library? Your father's taxes help support the library, and we would welcome you and urge you to regard it as your own for all legitimate purposes.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF BOOKS

How many of you have ever noticed whether the books seem to be in any special order? It is necessary to group books on similar subjects together as, *e. g.*, all American histories.

Can you think of some other kinds of books to be grouped together? Books on how to do things, bird books, travel books, cook books, etc.

Have you ever noticed numbers on the books? (Explain briefly the general grouping and the numbering used in the library. If the decimal classification is used, explain the grouping into ten main divisions and what these are. Explain terms not readily understood.)

(If book numbers are used show how it is necessary where there are many books on any subject to arrange them in some definite order so that any particular book can be quickly found, and that this order is usually alphabetical by author. In looking for a book by number find the classification number first and then the book number.)

How is biography arranged? Alphabetically by the individual about whom the book is written.

How is fiction arranged? Alphabetically by the authors.

(Have a practical exercise giving each pupil the number of a book to be looked up on the shelves; then interchange the books and have them put away, the pupil remaining by the book until the librarian has verified the work.)

THE CATALOG

Explain the necessity of having a key to the contents of the library when you are in search of some particular thing or book. What is such a key called? The catalog.

How many of you are in the habit of using the catalog?

What kinds of questions would you expect the catalog to answer? (a) Whether the library has a book of a certain title. (b) What books the library has by any particular author. (c) What books the library has on any particular topic.

How are the cards in the catalog arranged? Author, subject, and title, all in one alphabet, as in a dictionary.

Of course, you must know thoroughly the order of the letters of the alphabet, for this is absolutely essential in hundreds of ways in daily life.

What are reference cards? Cards directing you to look in another place for the items you are in search of, as, *e. g.*, Twain, Mark, *see* Clemens, S. L.

(Have a sample set of typical cards, author, title, and subject, and reference, and explain the significance of the different parts, the call number, the imprint, why the author's name is inverted, etc.)

(Give pupils different topics, authors, and titles to look up in the catalog, and then find the books from the call numbers.)

REFERENCE BOOKS

What are reference books? Books containing much information in small compass for use in the library only.

How many can name a reference book?

(a) *The dictionary*

What do you use the dictionary for? Primarily to find the spelling and meaning of words, but many other things can be found there as well.

How is it arranged? Alphabetically.

What are some of the other things that can be found? The pronunciation, part of speech, earlier and possibly obsolete meanings, derivation of the word, phrases illustrative of its use, idiomatic phrases or expressions into which it enters, pictures, synonyms and antonyms.

(Quote sample word from the dictionary, reading all that is found under it, and have the children tell the above items as they are read.)

What supplementary material can be found in the dictionary? Abbreviations, biographical, geographical, scriptural names, foreign phrases, names famous in literature, arbitrary signs, pictures, etc.

Where is this supplementary material found? At the foot of the page, and to some extent in the back, in the case of the New International; in the back of the Standard; in the text of the Century and in its Book of Names.

(b) *The encyclopedia*

How does the encyclopedia differ from the dictionary? Does not list all words, but gives extensive description of the topics included, treats of history and description of countries, lives of people, general subjects such as natural history, science, telegraphy, and the like.

How is it arranged? Usually alphabetically.

How do you use it? Notice the letters on the back to find the volume in which is the article which you desire. Heed the cross references. In the case of the Britannica use the index.

(c) *The World Almanac*

What is it? A remarkable compilation published annually, giving an immense variety of facts and figures on politics, statesmanship, happenings of the day, great men of the time, officers of states and nations, etc. "If you cannot find a thing anywhere else look in the World Almanac."

How do you use it? By means of the index in the front.

(The use of other reference books such as indexes to periodicals, books of quotations, atlases, etc., can be taken up at the discretion of the librarian.)

"When in doubt consult the librarian."

GERMANY STARTS ITS FIRST LIBRARY SCHOOL

THE first regularly organized library school in Germany was opened on the morning of October 12, 1914, in the *Hoch Schule für Frauen* in Leipzig.

The *Hoch Schule für Frauen*, the only institution of its kind to be found in Germany, is a technical school for training women for professional and public service. It occupies a very handsome building in *Königstrasse 18*, and is generously equipped with libraries and devices. Its chemical laboratory is especially large and complete.

During the summer of 1914 the *Zentralstelle für Volkstümliches Büchereiwesen* (Central Bureau for Public Library Interests) was established in Leipzig. This bureau is housed in the *Frauen Hochschule*. It is supported by funds contributed by the city of Leipzig, by individuals and libraries. Through its efforts the library school (*Fachschule für Bibliothekverwaltung und Technik*) was brought into being, and quarters for it were secured in the *Frauen Hochschule*.

Dr. Walter Hofmann, the director of the public library system of Leipzig, and Mrs. Hofmann, librarian of *Branch Library No. 2*, of Leipzig, were the prime movers in establishing both the *Zentralstelle* and the *Fachschule*.

There were twelve pupils present at the opening exercises. Dr. Boysen, of the University Library, made the introductory remarks and was followed by Dr. Hofmann, who reviewed the beginnings of the efforts which led to the realization of the school. Both speakers were happy in their references to American libraries and their methods.

The required time of instruction is a year and a half, beginning in October. A fee of 200 marks is exacted. Pupils must be at least 20 years of age, and must have absorbed certain educational requirements.

Among the applicants were several men. Thus there is here the singular event of men attending a technical woman's school in Germany, where opinion as to the progress of woman is supposed to be so conservative.

A. R. H.

SOUTH AMERICA AND OPPORTUNITY.

PUBLIC interest in the South American republics, gradually growing greater, has become suddenly intensified for two reasons. The first is the opening of the Panama Canal, and the second is the war now being carried on by six of the greatest commercial nations in the world. The United States has been slow to recognize and appreciate the possibilities of South America and the opportunity for building up a mutually profitable trade. A few years ago only a stray article on South America appeared in the magazines. Now in almost every newspaper and magazine are found glowing accounts of golden opportunities that await American business men. It is to be hoped that the result of all this publicity will not be a mad rush of men who expect to grab and exploit. South America does not need such men, but does need men who understand fundamental conditions, men who can help existing trade and lay a foundation for further extension.

This is the time for the public library to step forward. It can place in the hands of its patrons books, pamphlets, bulletins giving reliable information about South America, and telling to what authorities to go in search for more detailed information. By a display of attractive books and a judicious advertising of same, the library can inspire the earnest business man or the enterprising young man or woman. It can perhaps be the means of opening a career to some hitherto plodding clerk. It can help to open the door to a better understanding of conditions in South America, and of the reasons why a great many of our business men have become discouraged in dealing with South Americans and have given up trying.

Men from the United States have not taken the time or the trouble to understand Latin-Americans. Germans and Englishmen have done so, and have been more successful in the field. Few Americans have stopped to learn Spanish or Portuguese, or even French, which is a favorite language with the better-class South Americans. They have not stopped to learn the etiquette of the country. They have hustled in a

country which does not understand hustling. It is to be regretted that more business schools do not teach languages which would be of use in dealing with foreign countries. Someone has said: "It is a sweet little peculiarity of American schools and colleges that they treat living languages as dead."

In the Binghamton (N. Y.) Public Library, at the entrance to the reading-room, was placed a case containing books on South America, pamphlets, guide books, Spanish and Portuguese grammars and dictionaries. A sign on this case read: "South America and opportunity." As men passed by to read the morning paper or their favorite magazine, this sign caught their eyes. Some paused and read from the books. One young man, a hotel clerk, stopped longer than the others and selected one large book and a *Pan-American Bulletin*. He borrowed these; incidentally, he kept them much longer than his allotted time. Now he is taking a correspondence course, and learning the Spanish language by phonograph. We have hopes for that young man.

The best authorities on such American affairs are, of course, the Pan-American Union and the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Both of these are glad to give information and help. Both have pamphlets for sale and free, and the Pan-American Union will send, on request, a list of books which they have for sale, and will suggest the best text-books for the study of Spanish and Portuguese.

The Pan-American Union, formerly known as the Bureau of American Republics, is an international organization and office maintained by the twenty-one American republics and devoted to the development and maintenance of commerce, friendly intercourse, and good understanding among them. Its affairs are administered by a director and assistant director, elected by and responsible to a governing board comprised of the Secretary of State of the United States and the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the other American governments. The Pan-American Union issues a monthly bulletin or magazine called the *Bulletin of the Pan-American*

Union. These bulletins contain reliable information concerning the republics, such as commerce, exports, banks, railways, and each month special notes on each of the republics. The *Bulletin* is two dollars a year. Other pamphlets issued by the Union which have been of use are "Cotton," "Factors in Latin-American trade," "Latin-America, the land of opportunity," "Rubber and its relatives," "Tobacco," "United States and Latin-America," "Pan-American possibilities."

The Department of Commerce has published a "Trade directory of South America for the promotion of American export trade" (1914). This publication was prepared solely for the object of benefiting American export trade, and will materially assist American manufacturers and exporters. The directory is arranged according to countries, under country by city, under city by articles. The use of the volume is facilitated by a classified schedule giving the main heads under which the various articles are listed, and by a good index. The Department of Commerce has also recently issued a pamphlet called "Foreign publications for advertising American goods," which gives a general idea of the cost of advertising in some of the principal foreign publications, the lines of trade represented, circulation, and subscription price. Other interesting and useful pamphlets issued by this department are "Banking and credit in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Peru," "Foreign credits," "South America as an export field," and "Trade of the United States with the world."

The Alexander Hamilton Institute, Astor Place, New York, has prepared a war map of American trade opportunities, with statistics, comments, and predictions. The map has been carefully prepared and shows, not at a glance, for the map is large, the comparative importance of the leading industries of the United States and the probable effect of the war upon them.

The following books have been found useful in the Binghamton Public Library:

Bingham, Across South America.
Boyce, Illustrated South America.
Bryce, South America.
Calderon, Latin America.
Clemenceau, South America to-day.
Enock, Ecuador.
Hale, Practical guide to South America.
Hale, South Americans.

Ruhl, Other Americans.
Whelpley, Trade of the world.
Winter, Brazil and her people of to-day.

Portuguese Language

Branner, Portuguese grammar.
Vieyra, Dictionary.

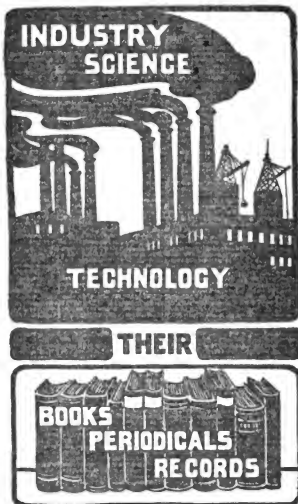
Spanish Language

Ahn, New practical and easy method of learning the Spanish language.
Loiseaux, Elementary Spanish reader.
Pitman's readings in commercial Spanish.
Toledano, Pitman's commercial Spanish grammar.
Vieyra, Dictionary.

HELEN STRATTON.

ADVERTISING A TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT

THE Pratt Institute Free Library has put out a folder advertising their applied science department, which is a striking departure from the usual library circular. The cover page, which we reproduce, is printed



in black-and-white, with a background of bright yellow, and the inside facing pages read as follows:

APPLIED SCIENCE ROOM

A RESORT FOR READING, REFERENCE
AND STUDY FOR THE FREE USE OF

Engineers who must keep in touch with the newest undertakings and most advanced principles of their profession.

Chemists who need to know what processes have already been developed, and what may be expected to result from their own experimentation.

Machinists and Expert Mechanics who appreciate the value of up-to-date information as to the new types of machinery and mechanisms and modern tendencies of their trade.

Builders and Architects who realize the importance of close acquaintance with the changing materials and principles of building construction.

Inventors with schemes taking shape who are interested to see whether their ideas have been anticipated.

Workers in the Trades who desire information regarding the latest trade developments and how far they may share them.

Students and Apprentices who must grasp every opportunity that shall lead to advancement in their line of work.

PRATT INSTITUTE FREE LIBRARY

PLACES AT THE DISPOSAL OF EVERY VISITOR UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF A SPECIALIST LIBRARIAN

A Working Library of more than 1200 picked books in every branch of engineering and technology in the latest editions available.

Current Technical Periodicals, numbering over 150, familiarly displayed on tables for convenient reading, with the back numbers at hand for consultation.

Bound Sets of periodicals and transactions of engineering societies, with comprehensive indexes for quick reference.

Patent Office Reports complete from the beginning, together with their indexes, specifications and drawings.

Trade Catalogs representative of the leading manufacturing concerns in America, carefully selected and constantly added to.

Lending Books from the Circulating Department, where selection for home reading may be made from an extensive library of technology.

Personal Direction in the search for material and the use of library equipment, by the man in charge of the room.

The fourth page gives general information about the library—its location and street-car routes by which to reach it, the location in the building of the applied science room, the hours of opening, and information on all departments free to the public.

REPORT ON PERIODICAL INDEXING

The committee on periodical indexing of the Keystone State Library Association made the following report at the annual meeting of the association in Wernersville, Oct. 15-17:

To the Keystone State Library Association:

The committee appointed at the 1913 meeting of the association to confer with the H. W. Wilson Company with a view to having them include in their indexes certain periodicals, begs leave to report:

That it has been in almost continuous correspondence with the Wilson Company since the date of its appointment, and, first of all, wishes to record its sense of the courteous manner in which its recommendations have been received.

That, in making its requests to the Wilson Company, it endeavored to emphasize two conditions that have obtained since the Poole indexes have been discontinued, and since libraries have become entirely dependent upon indexes issued by the Wilson Company, these conditions being:

First: That libraries, realizing the immense importance for reference and historical work, of material published in periodicals, had for years, despite the heavy cost involved, worked towards collecting complete sets of those indexed in Poole, and the sudden elimination of many of the important ones from all indexes procurable, rendered a great deal of their work nugatory and handicapped their ability to serve the public.

Second: That, owing to all periodicals at the present included in the index being either issued by American publishers or by houses which are in greater or lesser degree affiliated with American publishing interests, the index is to a certain extent provincial—a key to American thought rather than that of the civilized world.

The request finally made to the Wilson Company was that it include four typical English periodicals, namely *The Spectator*, *The Saturday Review*, *The Academy*, and *The Athenaeum*. The Wilson Company, during the time of correspondence with the committee, sent out questionnaires to a hundred or so libraries scattered all over the states, in an endeavor to find out which

periodicals the hundred or so libraries were most desirous of having included. The *Revue de Deux Mondes* received more votes than any other. A second questionnaire as to English reviews resulted in *The Spectator* receiving more votes than any other English periodical.

Ultimately on Sept. 23, your committee received a letter from the Wilson Company stating that they have definitely decided to index as soon as possible *The Spectator*, *English Review*, *Cornhill Magazine*, *Dublin Review*, *Geographical Journal*, *Revue de Deux Mondes*, *Burlington Magazine*, *London Quarterly Review*, *National Review*, and *The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. Of these periodicals they have already purchased the numbers of *The Spectator*, *English Review*, and *Dublin Review*.

With the ideal held constantly in view of making the index a key, not only to American ideas but to continental thought as well, your committee is firmly of the opinion that the association should go strongly on record as advocating that, the inclusion of *The Spectator* being assured, the next periodicals included should be the *Revue de Deux Mondes* and the *Deutsche Rundschau*, both of which received large votes in the recent referendums.

It is necessary, if library work at large is to advance in efficiency, that the libraries practice unselfishness. And though it is very possible that for a number of years some of the libraries which subscribe to periodicals such as the *Etude*, *Munsey* and *Cosmopolitan*, on the one hand, or such as the *Journal of the Franklin Institute*, *Journal of Educational Psychology*, and the various publications of American universities on the other hand, would get more use out of the index through the inclusion of these periodicals, than they would through the inclusion of the French and German publications mentioned, the committee believes that the widening of this bibliographical tool to include continental thought would, in a short time, prove of much greater and more lasting benefit.

The nuisance of having the index in two parts—"The Readers' Guide" and "Readers' Guide Supplement" is undoubtedly by no means a small one, but a minor one compared to the curtailment of its scope to

American periodicals. Only a large view of the matter, only the treatment by the libraries of the Wilson bibliographical undertakings in the spirit in which they treat bibliographical undertakings of the American Library Association or other non-commercial bodies, can yield worth-while results.

Your committee therefore awaits the further instructions of the association.

Respectfully submitted,

MYRA POLAND.

HENRY J. CARR.

O. R. HOWARD THOMSON.

(The Association voted to continue the committee for another year and instructed it to make an effort to have the *Revue de Deux Mondes* and the *Deutsche Rundschau* included before any other magazines.)

American Library Association

THE 1915 CONFERENCE

The annual conference of the American Library Association will be held next year in Berkeley, California, June 6-9.

MIDWINTER MEETINGS

The usual Chicago midwinter meetings will be held this year, Wednesday, December 30, to Friday, January 1. Headquarters will be at the Hotel La Salle, corner of La Salle and Madison streets, and meetings will be held there unless otherwise announced.

Rates at Hotel La Salle		
One Person		Per day
Room with detached bath.....		\$1.50 and up
Room with private bath.....		2.00 and up
Two Persons		
Room with detached bath.....		3.00
Two Connecting rooms with bath.....		
Two Persons		4.50 and up
Four Persons		7.00 and up

Make reservations direct with management of hotel, stating time of your expected arrival.

The Hotel La Salle will provide meeting rooms and committee rooms free of charge. Those having charge of meetings not here referred to should make arrangements for suitable meeting rooms direct with the hotel management or through the secretary of the A. L. A.

Besides the well-equipped dining rooms of the Hotel La Salle there are many restaurants with a wide range of service and price in close proximity to the hotel. All the leading theaters are within a few blocks of the La Salle.

The Executive Board will meet on Thursday evening, December 31.

The Council will hold sessions on Wednesday afternoon, December 30, and Thursday afternoon, December 31. Program will be mailed later to individual members. Members of the Council are requested to notify the secretary of the A. L. A. whether or not they expect to be in attendance.

The Publishing Board will meet on Thursday morning, December 31, at the A. L. A. executive office. Further notice will be sent to individual members.

The League of Library Commissions will meet Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings, December 30, 31, and January 1. There will be no papers presented; the meetings will be in the nature of a discussion or conference. A definite list of subjects will be discussed, one or two persons being asked to open the discussion of each subject.

The library school faculties will hold meetings on Friday morning and afternoon, January 1.

A meeting of the college librarians of the middle west will be held Friday morning and a round table for librarians of small colleges on Friday afternoon. Correspondence regarding this round table should be addressed to Miss Iva M. Butlin, Beloit College Library, Beloit, Wis.

The Chicago Library Club will entertain visiting librarians on Wednesday evening, December 30.

There will be a meeting of normal school and high school librarians some time during the week. Mr. W. H. Kerr, Kansas State Normal School Library, Emporia, will be glad to receive suggestions, topics for discussion, etc.

The annual meeting of the American Historical Association will be held in Chicago, December 29-31, with headquarters at the Auditorium Hotel, and members of the A. L. A. will doubtless be welcome at the meetings. Unfortunately it has not been possible to avoid a conflict of dates between these two associations.

GEO. B. UTLEY, Secretary.

Library Organizations

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Vermont Library Association together with the Vermont Library Commission was held at Proctor, Vermont, Oct. 20-22.

By invitation of the trustees of the Proctor Library, the librarians met at a "get-together supper" Tuesday evening. In this way the

librarians were on hand promptly for the meeting next day, when the reports of the county vice-presidents were read. These were very encouraging, showing good progress in all ways, especially with the schools. While wild flower tables are in many libraries, two reported garden flower exhibitions in August which had increased the interest in gardens and brought to the library people who were not in the habit of coming. Very few notable gifts were received during the year. The most pressing problems seem to be the same old ones—lack of money, lack of interest in anything but fiction, and in some cases boards of trustees who do not meet and have no interest in the library. One librarian who reported that she had “no problems” was the envied of all.

Wednesday morning after the regular business meeting a round table was held, the first subject being “What the U. S. Department of Agriculture can do for librarians.” As a medium between the department and the libraries the county agent can be of the greatest service, as he is the link between librarians and the department on one side, and librarians and farmers on the other. He knows the kind of books the farmer and his wife will use. Some of these agents are cleaning out the local libraries of books that are not helpful to the farmers and replacing with up-to-date material. Through them bulletins of books on agriculture and home economics that are in the local library may be sent to each farmer in its vicinity.

Other topics were “Some of the newer fiction,” “Books other than fiction,” and “Magazines on the ‘white list.’” General discussion followed each paper. It was found that most of the cheaper magazines had been taken from the reading-rooms, *McClure's* and *Harper's Weekly* especially having been dropped this last year. The last topic was “A simple charging system.” This has been worked out by Miss Rebecca Wright, secretary of the Vermont Library Commission, Montpelier, and is especially adapted to the smaller libraries.

At the afternoon session Miss Caroline M. Hewins of Hartford, Ct., gave a most amusing and instructive paper on “Work with children in schools, and vacation book-talks” and Mr. Arthur Stone of Springfield, Vt., told how to treat current events in the library by means of the bulletin boards, pictures, best reviews, lists of books, and current event talks.

An interesting visit was made to the Vermont Marble Company's works, where the entire process of marble cutting after quarrying was shown. Tuesday evening the Asso-

ciation was invited to see the Ben Greet Players in “As you like it.”

As during the entire meeting the Vermont Library Association was the guest of the Proctor Library trustees and the people of Proctor, a sincere vote of thanks to them and the librarian for their gracious hospitality was passed. An invitation to meet at Rutland next year was received.

Officers elected were: president, George Dana Smith, Montpelier; vice-president, Miss Fanny Fletcher, Proctorsville; secretary-treasurer, Miss Elizabeth C. Hills, Lyndonville. There are 91 members in the Association.

ELIZABETH C. HILLS, *Secretary*.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Connecticut Library Association held its autumn meeting in the Norwalk Public Library on Tuesday, Oct. 27. Dr. James G. Gregory, president of the board of directors of the library, welcomed the Association, after which the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The general topic of the morning was introduced by Miss Edith M. Peck, of the Rockville Public Library, with a paper entitled “How to interest and train children under grammar grades.” Miss Peck laid special emphasis on the importance of interesting the teacher as well as the child. Story-telling forms an important part of the work at Rockville.

Miss Frances H. Bickford next read a paper on “The library in relation to the grammar and high schools.” She told of the New Haven school branches and of the classroom libraries, also of the use made of bulletins and the picture collection. The concluding paper, on “Library children,” was read by Gertrude F. White, children's librarian in New Haven.

Miss Pinneo then told of the reflectoscope used by the Norwalk Library and of the interesting lectures which it had made possible during the past winter.

In the afternoon, Mr. William A. Borden, who for over two years was director of Baroda State libraries, gave an account of his organization of the library system there, closing with a plea for a central storehouse of books bought by state money—with the cities and villages able to borrow freely to supplement their own collections which would be of a more popular nature—leaving the important but less likely to be used books to be bought by the central library. Mrs. Borden followed with a delightful talk on life in India.

Before coming to the general topic of the afternoon, “Public school libraries,” Mr.

Thayer read a letter from Miss Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, urging the Connecticut Library Association to appoint a committee on high school libraries. This committee was later appointed by the president and consisted of Miss Hadley of Winsted, Miss H. M. Spangler of the Hartford High School, and Edwin A. Andrews of Greenwich.

Miss Elizabeth B. McKnight, associate librarian of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, then read a paper on "Library work with high school students" showing the importance not only of reference work with the pupils but also of influencing their choice of books. She gave many practical suggestions for such work. Discussion followed in which librarians from various schools took part.

After a vote of thanks to Miss Pinneo, and all others who had contributed to the success of the day, the meeting adjourned.

EDITH MCH. STEELE, *Secretary*.

KEYSTONE STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Keystone State Library Association was held at Galen Hall, Wernersville, Oct. 15-17.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Frank Grant Lewis, librarian of Bucknell Library, Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, and the first session on the evening of the 15th was devoted to business, the reports of the treasurer and of the committees on magazine indexing and library legislation. Mr. H. S. Ehrhart of Hanover, chairman of the committee on library legislation, reported that his committee was of the opinion that the present law on the subject of free public non-sectarian libraries is entirely inadequate and it recommended that Home Bill 689 as submitted to the session of 1913 of the Pennsylvania legislature be presented to the next legislature and its passage urged by the members of the association. Mr. O. R. Howard Thomson, chairman of the committee on magazine indexing, gave a satisfactory report on the work of his committee during the year. (This report will be found in full elsewhere in this issue.) After the appointment of committees, the informal social and "get acquainted" session followed, which is always a most enjoyable feature of the meetings.

The Friday morning session was devoted to the consideration of fiction for the public library, Miss Corinne Bacon, former director of the Drexel Institute Library School and now with the H. W. Wilson Co., presiding. "The characteristics of the French novel" was the first subject, which was handled in a most able and interesting manner by Mrs. Isaac H. Rhoads of Lansdowne. Mrs. Rhoads

made a plea for an open-minded consideration of the French novel, pointing out the difference in the French viewpoint from that of the American, and urging a wider reading of the best in that language. She was followed by Miss Bacon, who spoke in a most helpful way on "How to select fiction for public libraries," defining an immoral novel, touching on the problems of selection for the large and small libraries, and suggesting some of the principles to guide in the selection and some of the dependable aids.

The selection of fiction in a large public library was discussed by Miss Waller I. Bullock, chief of the loan department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, who told of the methods employed in that system, where every novel is read by some member of the staff, who reports on it at the regular staff meetings. "The problem of the medium sized public library" was discussed by Miss Alice R. Eaton, librarian of the Harrisburg Public Library, who said that they were such a new library that their choice had been determined by need rather than intention, that the books were read by the staff, and that they were mindful of the recreative effect of fiction and had bought many books of imagination and stimulation. Miss Anna A. MacDonald, consulting librarian of the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission, then told of the selection of fiction in the very small public libraries where there are just as many classes of readers as in a city, with little money for books. She suggested reading committees made up of members of the boards of trustees or of different classes of readers, and the sending of lists to the commission for checking. She was followed by Miss Clara E. Fanning of the H. W. Wilson Co., who spoke of the several fiction lists printed by the company for the purpose of drawing readers from the new fiction to the older, worth-while books, also of the Wilson experiment of the co-operative printing of fiction catalogs.

Miss Mary White Ovington of Brooklyn, New York, then discussed the subject of "Fiction—from the borrower's standpoint," speaking of the change in the library attitude during the years of its development from the time when the librarian congratulated himself at the end of the day that every book was in its place, to the present time when the aim of the library is to circulate every volume on the shelves. She made an appeal for the reading of the classics, modern drama, and poetry, and the better magazines; for a greater expenditure of the libraries' funds on the best children's books, freely duplicated; and for an open-minded attitude on the part of libra-

rians towards the selection of books for their shelves; and she closed by stating that, in her opinion, the card catalog was to a borrower the most unsatisfactory thing about a library.

Friday afternoon was left open for recreation and the delegates had this opportunity to enjoy for a few hours the wonderful mountain walks and scenery.

The first speaker of the evening was Miss Alice S. Tyler, director of the Western Reserve Library School, Cleveland, Ohio, whose subject was "The widening field and the open book." Miss Tyler spoke of the widening field of library endeavor, of the library commissions, and of the larger view of the functions of the individual libraries (the rural extension and county library systems); and suggested ways of "opening" the book, by story hours for adults, travel talks with pictures, hours with the poets, and the free use of the lecture room for all subjects.

Miss Tyler was followed by Dr. Samuel McChord Crothers, of Cambridge, Mass., on the subject of "The therapeutic value of books." Dr. Crothers, in his delightfully humorous manner, divided books into several classes according to their effect upon their readers—the stimulants, depressants, sedatives, and counter-irritants. He declared that librarians should treat the people who come to the library as patients who come with various kinds of maladies, mostly suffering from mal-nutrition, and that they should watch the effect of different books; that people need various kinds of books, not only those that stimulate, but the sedative books that bring a certain harmony with life, and what is one man's stimulant is another man's sedative.

Dr. Scott Nearing, of the University of Pennsylvania, was the principal speaker of the Saturday morning session, giving a most interesting address on the subject of "Some recent developments in social and economic literature." Dr. Nearing spoke of the revolution in the subject matter and the viewpoint of social science, and reminded librarians of the great responsibility that rests upon them as guardians of the storehouse of knowledge, saying in closing: "In so far as your library seeks to be a force in shaping the civic and social life of your community, see to it that the social and economic books on your shelves represent the modern viewpoint of social service; treat the possibilities of social amelioration in terms of living reality; and present the message, as it should and can be presented, in the language of the people."

Dr. Nearing was followed by Miss Caroline

Griest, reference librarian of the Erie Public Library, who gave a paper on "The relation of the library to social movements," emphasizing the duty of the library to create a sentiment in favor of any social movement for the betterment of mankind. Miss Alice S. Tyler spoke briefly of the Western Reserve Library School and of the three months' course, during February, March and April, to which librarians of training and experience who are in the work can come without examinations and without credit, to gain in enthusiasm and to broaden their outlook.

After the reports of several committees, among them being the report of the committee on normal training in the use of books by Miss Mabel F. McCarnes of the Slippery Rock State Normal School, the association confirmed the two recommendations made to it by the executive committee: first, that Dr. Horace E. Hayden, in recognition of the work done by him as secretary and librarian of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society of Wilkes-Barre, be made an honorary member of the association for life; and second, that a handbook of the Keystone State Library Association, including the history, constitution, and list of members, be printed during the coming year, the publication to be carried on under the direction of the executive committee of the coming year.

The nominating committee made the following report: for president, Mr. W. F. Stevens, librarian of the Carnegie Library, Homestead; vice-president, Mr. O. R. Howard Thomson, librarian of the James V. Brown Library, Williamsport; secretary, Mabel N. Champlin, librarian of the Public Library, Hanover; treasurer, Miss Anna A. MacDonald, consulting librarian of the Pennsylvania Free Library Commission.

MABEL N. CHAMPLIN, *Secretary*.

MICHIGAN STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION— LIBRARY SECTION

The importance of the library as a part of the educational machinery of the people was well recognized in the 62d annual meeting of the Michigan State Teachers Association, which was held at Kalamazoo, October 28, 29, 30. The session of the Library Section was held on Friday morning, and was attended by several hundred persons. Dr. Charles H. Eastman, the well-known Indian author, gave a most interesting address on the "Education of the Indian child," paying a wonderful tribute to the Indian mother, and showing the place of the story in such education. Miss Caroline Burnite, of the Cleveland Public Library, gave an address on "Children's read-

ing," which was followed by a general discussion in which many persons took part.

At one of the evening sessions devoted to rural education, Mr. Samuel H. Ranck, of Grand Rapids, gave an illustrated address on "City library service to the farmer." Most of the slides shown were from photographs taken by himself in his visits to libraries giving service to the rural population in different parts of the country.

The Library Section elected as its officers for the ensuing year: Miss Nina K. Preston, of Ionia, chairman; and Mr. David E. Heine-mann, a member of the State Board of Library Commissioners, of Detroit, secretary.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Illinois Library Association held its nineteenth annual meeting at Springfield, Oct. 21-23.

The opening session was called to order by the president, F. K. W. Drury, who in his address said that as the primary purpose of the organization of the association had been fulfilled in the establishment of the State Library Extension Commission, the association must exert itself along other needed lines and suggested four important steps to be taken in the immediate future: (1) To secure needed library legislation in Illinois; (2) To correlate library meetings so as to avoid duplication; (3) To endorse the work of the Library Extension Commission; (4) To work out still closer affiliation with the A. L. A.

The reports of the officers and committees were presented, including one on the revision of the constitution, and accepted.

At its general meetings there were speakers of prominence and these sessions were attended by many local people not directly connected with libraries, in this way spreading the knowledge of the usefulness of the library to the community.

The social service rendered by the library and its use in the social survey work were subjects touched upon by several of the speakers. Among them, Prof. Robert E. Hieronymus, community adviser, University of Illinois, spoke of "The community center"; Miss Florence R. Curtis of the University of Illinois Library School, of the "Library's part in the social survey"; Dr. Walter Dill Scott of Northwestern University of the "Psychology of the rising generation."

Of direct interest to the librarians present were the papers presented by Miss Nellie E. Parham of the Withers Public Library, Bloomington, giving a "White list of periodicals for a public library"; by Henry C. Re-

mann of the Lincoln Library at Springfield on "The libraries of Springfield"; and by Henry E. Legler of the Chicago Public Library on "Shall we urge county libraries on Illinois." Considerable discussion followed the last address, and a motion was passed commending the county library plan to the incoming legislature.

The legislative committee presented the following recommendations:

"1. An amendment increasing the tax rate so as to allow the levy of two mills generally and 1.2 mills for cities over 100,000.

"2. An amendment requiring the library board to certify the annual budget for the council.

"3. An amendment to the commission government act requiring a separate library board to be appointed by the commissioners similar to the library board under the regular library act.

"We recommend that these three amendments selected by your legislative committee out of many that might be endorsed, be referred to a new legislative committee to be appointed by the incoming president, and that they be pushed in the next legislature.

"In regard to the situation at Springfield, we also ask that the Association endorse the recommendation of the legislative committee as follows:

"We recommend, namely, that a library board be authorized to consist of seven members, five to be appointed by the governor for a term of five years, one to retire each year, together with two ex-officio members, the governor and the secretary of state; that this board receive no pay for its services; that it have charge of the various library interests of the state at Springfield, and also care for library interests throughout the state."

The round table for small libraries was conducted by Miss Anna May Price, secretary of the Library Extension Commission. "Children's books suggested for Christmas purchase" was discussed by Miss Eva Cloud of the Public Library, Kewanee, and a list presented. This list has been printed by the commission and is for distribution.

Miss Josie Houchens of the University of Illinois Library considered "Periodicals for a small library" and gave a list of 22 with their list price, the estimated discount, and cost of binding.

"Simplification of the accession book" was taken up by Miss Florence R. Curtis, who said that the only necessary items were author, title, publisher, and cost, and that the preferable style of book was the loose leaf one, which permitted the use of the typewriter.

Other subjects discussed were the "Defacement and mutilation of books," and "How many books should be issued on a reader's card."

The reference librarians' round table was conducted by Earl N. Manchester of the reader's department, University of Chicago Libraries.

The Trustees' Association held a special session and discussed thoroughly the legislation needed and the best way to get it. Their recommendation may be found in the report of the legislative committee. Officers of the Trustees' Association elected for the ensuing year are: president, J. L. O'Donnell, Joliet; secretary and treasurer, Miss Eugenia Allin, Decatur. The trustees' committee on legislation appointed were: John R. Jones, Carmi; John W. Downey, Joliet; Arthur R. Haley, Rockford; and Anna E. Felt, Galena.

At the general session on Thursday Miss Frances Simpson of the University of Illinois Library School gave a sincere and appreciative tribute to the late Katharine L. Sharp, whose whole professional service was given to the libraries of Illinois and who was ever active in the work of the I. L. A., in securing proper legislation, and in fact in anything that made for the betterment of library conditions. On Friday an exposition of the story hour was given by Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen to a large and interested audience.

Springfield's seven libraries proved interesting to the visitors, and the local committee attended well to the comfort and entertainment of the members of the association. The diversions included an informal reception at the State Library, a personally conducted automobile tour of the city's parks and places of historic interest, and a social hour at the Lincoln Library, where tea was served under the supervision of Miss Ida F. Wright with the aid of the Camp Fire Girls.

All sessions were held in the State House, but all the libraries were open for inspection at all times and greetings were received from Mrs. Eva May Fowler on behalf of the State Library, Dr. A. R. Crook for the State Natural History Museum, Miss Anna May Price for the Extension Commission, Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber for the State Historical Library, and Finley A. Bell for the State Legislative Reference Bureau.

The A. L. A. was represented by the secretary, George B. Utley, who made a short address on Thursday evening.

Election of officers resulted as follows: president, Miss Mary Eileen Ahern, Chicago; vice-president, Ida F. Wright, Springfield; secretary, Maud A. Parsons, Joliet; treasurer,

Mary J. Booth, Charleston; council (terms to expire 1917), Effie A. Lansden, Cairo, and Henry E. Legler, Chicago.

MAUD A. PARSONS, *Secretary*.

KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Kansas Library Association held its fourteenth annual meeting in Topeka, Oct. 28-30. In point of attendance this was the best meeting ever held, seventy librarians and members of library boards registering. The meetings were held with the Kansas State Historical Society in the Memorial building, and much interest was manifested by the association in the arrangement of this handsome structure.

The first session was called to order Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 2:30 o'clock, by the president, James L. King. His address was brief and was in the nature of a history of the Kansas Library Association, whose first president he was. He told the story of the organization of the association and gave something of the struggle of the pioneer workers. He spoke of the *esprit de corps* which held them, and has continued to hold them, until to-day the fruits are shown in the increased membership and attendance of the K. L. A.

There were at the meeting, besides Mr. King, two librarians who had been present at the organization of the K. L. A.—Miss Carrie M. Watson, Kansas University, and Miss Mary L. Barlow, Fort Scott. At the close of Mr. King's address Miss Watson added some delightful personal reminiscences of the first meetings of the K. L. A., and antedated its organization by an earlier one in 1891, when the Kansas Library Association, consisting of four members, all officers, and the city of Topeka, entertained the American Library Association on its return from the San Francisco meeting of that year. Miss Francis, State Historical Library, added that a copy of the welcoming pamphlet addressed to the A. L. A. was upstairs in the Historical Library and could be produced momentarily to prove the birth and heartiness of the Kansas library spirit.

After the reports of the secretary and treasurer had been read and approved, a symposium of wishes followed in response to roll call. Each librarian was asked to express one paramount wish for his or her library. This brought out a bewildering list of "library wants." "Increased income" and "more shelving" were the popular desires, the wishes generally showing that practically every building erected five years ago had been outgrown. One librarian wanted "more light, artificial and mental"; another wisely wished

"to give satisfaction," whereat a ripple of mirth ran over the hearers who knew the impossibility of such a thing. Mr. King's wish was so generous that it should go on record as his own, "that all the wishes expressed today may come true."

At the end of the afternoon session the members were asked to go across to the rooms of the Traveling Library, where Mrs. Green, assisted by the wives of the justices of the Supreme Court, was serving afternoon tea.

Wednesday evening was devoted to a social gathering and "visiting bee." There was a short program consisting of music, a "story hour" and "Young Lochinvar," a throbbing tragedy. To the relief of the Topeka libraries this last received honorable mention in the "thank-you resolutions."

Thursday morning a visit was made to the state printing plant, where, through the courtesy of the state printer, a demonstration was given of printing, binding, and book-making. At ten o'clock the meeting convened in Memorial building and listened to a delightful talk from Mr. Purd B. Wright, a member of the Kansas Library Association by adoption. "Some broad methods of interesting the public" was his topic. The question of advertising and reaching every class of citizen was thoroughly discussed. One of Mr. Wright's suggestions was that the best way to reach a business man was through his end of business—interesting the banker through books on banking, and the insurance man through books on insurance. After Mr. Wright's address the report of the work of the publicity committee was made through its chairman and unanimously approved. The association then adjourned for a motor trip to interesting places about Topeka. A short visit was made to the Washburn College Library and later the automobiles returned the guests to a luncheon at the Mills tea-room, a courtesy of the Topeka Public Library.

The afternoon session was called to order at three o'clock, when Mr. C. E. Rush gave an address on "Practical affairs in a public library." His talk was along lines to interest the librarians keenly, and much valuable discussion succeeded it, Mr. Rush submitting to a fire of questions which would have perplexed a man less sure of his subject. At the close of the afternoon session a tour of Memorial building was made, disclosing all the dark secrets of a hurried "moving-in." Apples and candy were found in the reading room of the library, for the Kansas library spirit takes into serious account the library stomach.

Thursday evening Dr. Walter Burr of the rural service department, Kansas State Agri-

cultural College, talked to the librarians on "The new rural community." He told them how they might help in this movement and what a few of them had already done. His commendation of the work of the Traveling Libraries Commission was hearty and sincere. Miss Linna Bresette followed Dr. Burr with a talk on "The wage earning woman and the factory." Miss Bresette asked for co-operation from the public libraries in her work, and explained how much there was to do for these girls who paid \$5 for a hat because they did not know how to get a cheaper one, and wanted pretty shoes because they could have only one pair, and so bought satin pumps. Miss Bradford, of Topeka, closed the evening with a delightful reading from William Allen White's "Court of Boyville."

The Friday morning session was a divided one, the first half being the demonstration, in the State Library, on the use of the library by the pupils of the public school, Miss Dinsmore using a class from the Topeka High School for the work. Afterwards coffee and cakes were served and the meeting adjourned to Memorial Hall, where Miss Grace M. Leaf, of the State Normal Library, Emporia, told how she organized the special library of the Wisconsin State Board of Control. This was followed by a business session, with the election of officers, reports of committees and selection of a meeting place for 1915.

The following were the officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. Belle Curry, Parsons; first vice-president, Mr. James L. King, Topeka; second vice-president, Miss Kathryn Cossitt, Wichita; third vice-president, Miss Mary C. Lee, Manhattan; secretary, Miss Adelaide Bolmar, Topeka; treasurer, Mr. I. R. Bundy, Leavenworth; member-at-large, Miss Hattie Osborne, Baldwin.

Wichita was selected as the next meeting place, and after the transaction of other business, including an arrangement to print a new handbook of Kansas libraries, the meeting adjourned.

CLARA FRANCIS, *Secretary*.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twentieth annual meeting of the Nebraska Library Association was held in Geneva, Oct. 19-21. The first session was opened by the president, Mrs. Elizabeth O'Linn Smith, on Monday at 3:30 p. m. After the business meeting, reports from the librarians present were given, showing increased activities since last year.

At the evening session, a report of the A. L. A. meeting was given; also an illustrated talk by Miss Charlotte Templeton on

"Public libraries in Nebraska." In this address, Miss Templeton showed the growth of the library movement in Nebraska by telling when the libraries were organized and when the present buildings were erected.

"Extension of library privileges to the rural communities" was discussed Tuesday morning. Mrs. F. A. Long, of Madison, Nebraska, discussed the "County library," using Kern county, California, as a basis for her talk. Kern county has thirty-two branch libraries, deposit and delivery stations. She urged that as good work could be done in the counties of Nebraska, and hoped that the librarians would use their influence for county libraries.

Miss Edith Tobitt, of Omaha, told of the work done at Dundee, Florence, Benson, and Ralston. These suburban towns pay an annual tax to the city of Omaha, and, in return, have full privileges of the Omaha Public Library. Messengers carry books to the deposit stations every other day, thus giving good service, although daily trips will be made as soon as possible. Other towns of Nebraska may do the same work for nearby villages.

Under the Nebraska library law a township may establish a township library or it may contract with an adjoining town for the free use of the library, by paying a township tax levy. "The value of the township library" was presented by Rev. Thomas Griffiths, of Edgar. The efficiency of the township library would be greater, because the librarian could come in closer touch with all patrons and the rural schools. Co-operation with the county superintendent and the rural teachers was given as the key to the founding of more township libraries. All counties in Nebraska do not have township organization, and in such counties, county libraries must be formed. Most libraries allow the rural population privileges of the library upon payment of a yearly fee. The library commission supplies such demands as come to it, but efficient work can best be given when rural communities have organization of their own. During the discussion which followed Mr. H. E. Legler, of Chicago, told of the work done in the suburban towns of Chicago. Each librarian was urged to use her influence to bring about some form of extension of privileges.

At the afternoon session, the girls' orchestra of the State Industrial School gave a very interesting musical program, which was followed by an address by Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer of the University Library, on "Librarians' interest in book illustration." In addition to a collection of mounted illustrations, lantern slides were used. The special address of the meeting was given by Mr. Henry E. Legler

of the Chicago Public Library on "The library and the melting pot." In his address, he emphasized the influence of libraries in making American citizens of the immigrant population.

At the business meeting Wednesday morning Mr. M. G. Wyer was elected alternate to attend the A. L. A. meeting, 1915. The following officers were elected: Miss Nellie Williams, Geneva, president; Mr. Malcolm G. Wyer, Lincoln, first vice-president; Miss Clara Howard, Columbus, second vice-president; Miss Josephine Lammers, Lincoln, secretary-treasurer.

The rest of the morning was given to a valuable round table conducted by Miss Edith Tobitt.

JOSEPHINE LAMMERS, *Secretary.*

SOUTHERN WORCESTER LIBRARY CLUB

The Southern Worcester Library Club held its eighteenth meeting in Framingham. Owing to repairs in process at the library building, the session was held in the rooms of the Sketch and Camera Club.

Records of the May meeting were read and approved. At roll call, sixteen libraries were represented in the audience of twenty-six.

Mr. Stebbins, chairman of the Framingham trustees, cordially welcomed the club. Miss Franklin, chairman of the nominating committee, presented the following list of officers for the ensuing year, and they were elected: President, Mrs. E. M. Arnold, Ashland; first vice-president, Miss Ethelwyn Blake, Milford; second vice-president, Miss Blanche E. Partridge, Holliston; secretary, Miss Lucy W. Biscoe, Grafton. Miss Sornborger, in her report of the Stockbridge meeting, said it was one of the best she ever attended, as it had the larger character of a national meeting.

Mrs. Whittemore, of Hudson, spoke on "Some advantages of the small library." She said she was keenly alive to the disadvantages of the small library, but she knew there were distinct advantages also. The selection of books for a small library is a greater problem than for a large one, as resources are generally limited, yet a small library may have a larger percentage of excellence. This is one way the large library can help the small one, by advising the best book on a subject to buy, and by loaning from its larger collection. In a small library, the librarian can know her people and her books, whereas the larger library is often handicapped by wealth of material and size of patronage. A large library has many rules that must be enforced, while a small library has a distinct

advantage in fewer rules and those as elastic as possible. In speaking of publicity, she said the best advertisement for a library is a satisfied patron. She spoke of the great assistance a small library might receive from the Free Public Library Commission, which is always ready to give expert advice.

Miss Moore, of the English department of the Framingham Normal School, spoke of her work in reading. She based her remarks on papers which her girls had written about their choice of books. No one reported a liking for history and not many for poetry. Preferences were expressed for biography, travel, current topics in newspapers and magazines, and fiction. Of standard fiction, Dickens and Scott were preferred to Thackeray. Historical novels received high praise because of their power to enliven history. Of recent fiction mention was made of "The rosary," "T. Tembarom," "Girl of the Limberlost," "Secret garden," "Pollyanna," and the books of Marion Crawford and Joseph Lincoln. Children's books were favorites with many of the girls, in fact, the juniors are urged to read plenty of children's books. They are also urged to read one standard author thoroughly that they may know a certain style.

Mrs. E. M. Arnold, of Ashland, gave an interesting report of her European trip this summer. She gave vivid pen pictures of the principal places visited, then described how her party ran from the Germans.

A rising vote of thanks was given the speakers and the librarian and trustees of the Framingham Library.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

THE second meeting of the year was held in the auditorium of the Merchants Association in the Woolworth building, Thursday, Nov. 12, at 2:45 p. m., President Jenkins in the chair and present also 310 members and guests. The minutes of the meeting of October 8 were approved, and nine new members elected.

President Jenkins then introduced the speaker of the afternoon, Dr. Frederick A. Cleveland, director of the Bureau of Municipal Research, who gave an interesting account of the beginning and development of the bureau. Though many committees, he said, had investigated and made reports on different portions of the administrative machinery no one knew how New York city was organized as a corporation, what it was doing, and what results it was getting. To get at these facts in a non-partisan way, in 1906 Dr. Cleveland drafted a prospectus for an agency to ascertain these facts. As an experiment R. Fulton Cutting gave \$1,000 a month to find

out what a citizen's agency equipped with a staff could do. The first investigation which was carried through proved the efficiency of the bureau, and it was later placed on a \$100,000 basis.

The method of the bureau is to get at the facts and then to lay them before the official involved, giving him an opportunity to correct conditions before publishing them. Frequently the official does not know the facts and could not make the changes without this information. The idea is that the bureau owes it to the officer to bring the facts to his attention first, so as to give him an opportunity to make needed changes and to give him intelligent citizen co-operation in improving conditions before giving the information to the newspapers for wide publicity.

Other communities have asked for the help of the bureau, Philadelphia being the first. The help was given and now Philadelphia has a bureau of its own which has been remarkably successful.

There are now twenty bureaus organized in the United States and Canada and recommendations have been made to about forty-three cities. Owing to the number of requests for trained workers from outside places the bureau now has a training school for public service.

ELEANOR H. FRICK, *Secretary*.

MISSOURI VALLEY LIBRARY CLUB

Fifty persons from Kansas City, Mo., Kansas City, Kan., and Independence, Mo., all of whom are connected in some manner with library work, met at the public library in Kansas City, Oct. 21, and took preliminary steps toward the formation of what is to be known as the Missouri Valley Library Club. Mrs. Rosa M. Hibbard, librarian of the Kansas City Medical Library Club, was named as chairman pro tem and Miss Irene Gentry of Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library, temporary secretary. Superintendent I. I. Cammack talked of the work of the public schools.

TORONTO LIBRARY INSTITUTE

The annual meeting of the City of Toronto Library Institute was held in the Public Reference Library on Friday afternoon and evening, Nov. 6. There were one hundred and twenty-five delegates present. The out-of-town guest on this occasion was Miss Mary Hall of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. She told of what was being done in the development of high school libraries and the possibilities of co-operation with public libraries. It was a splendid address and was discussed by Dr. James L. Hughes,

ex-superintendent of schools. Others who spoke were Mr. W. J. Sykes of the Ottawa Public Library on "What books are being read by boys and girls in high school," discussion being opened by Principal Gray of Oakwood School and Principal Gavin of Windsor. Professor Tracy of the University of Toronto and Mr. Crocker spoke on "Co-operation of the public library with the Sunday school libraries of the city." The president, Mr. George H. Locke, spoke on the social survey of Toronto which was in progress by the assistant librarians. The officers elected were: President, Professor A. E. Lang of Victoria College Library; vice-president, Principal Gray of Oakwood High School; secretary, Miss Eva Davis of the Public Library. The executive committee represents the libraries of Royal Canadian Institute, Normal School, Public School, Academy of Medicine, and Children's Department of Public Library, Sunday School Association.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The following names should be added to the list of seniors published in the November LIBRARY JOURNAL. The school enrollment is now 49: 22 seniors and 27 juniors.

Bay, Edna Elizabeth, Rochester, N. Y., B.S., University of Rochester, 1913.
 Byrne, Paul R., Chittenango, N. Y., Ph.B., Notre Dame University, 1913; cataloger, Notre Dame University Library, 1907-13; summer assistant, Buffalo Public Library, July-Sept., 1914.

The advanced course in library buildings which was suspended on Mr. Eastman's resignation in 1912, has been resumed under the direction of Mr. William R. Watson.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter entertained the faculty and students on the afternoon of Election day, Nov. 3.

A series of trips to near-by points of interest has been planned by the students; the first, a visit to the United States Arsenal at Watervliet, was made Saturday, Nov. 7. A student club, "The Library Round Table," has also been organized, chiefly for the discussion of current topics of interest to librarians. The first meeting was held Tuesday, Nov. 10. Miss Helen M. Claflin (1914) is president of the club and Miss Emily L. Gilfillan (1915) is secretary.

Junior class officers for the present school year are: president, Ralf P. Emerson; vice-president, Helen M. Laws; secretary-treasurer, Adelaide H. Grenside.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The annual reception given to the incoming class by the Graduates' Association was held on Thursday evening, Nov. 5, in the north class-room. There were more than 80 present, representing all of the classes from 1891 to 1915 with the exception of the classes of 1893, 1899, 1910, and 1912. Several of the graduates came from some distance, Madison, Englewood, Jersey City, Yonkers, and New Haven sending representatives. No formal entertainment was attempted but a display of the class photographs from 1896 down created no little interest and amusement.

Prof. A. S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, spoke to the students Nov. 10, on the library as a co-operative and inspirational factor in community life.

Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, addressed the class Nov. 12, on the history and work of the Association.

The class of 1915 effected an organization Oct. 16, electing as president Miss Mildred Maynard of Williamsport, Pa., and as secretary Miss Myra W. Buell of St. Paul, Minn.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Caroline L. Jones, 1913, who has been assistant in the library of the Young Women's Christian Association of Brooklyn, has been made head of the Hazelwood branch of the Pittsburgh Public Library.

Miss Ella B. Cook, 1914, who went to the Trenton Public Library as head of a branch, has been made reference librarian at the main library.

Miss Madalene F. Dow, 1914, who substituted at Columbia during the summer, has become a cataloger in the library of Columbia University.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Senior lectures since the first fortnight's report have been as follows:

School and college library course:

Mary E. Hall, on "Training in books in high schools"; "The high school situation"; "Administration of the high school library"; (evening lectures, one given at the Girl's High School, Brooklyn.)

Freeman F. Burr, on the "Literature of biology, and of chemistry."

Advance reference and cataloging course:

Freeman F. Burr, on the "Literature of biology, and of chemistry."

Catherine S. Tracey, "History of printing," (first two lectures of course).

Administration course:

Frederick W. Jenkins, on "Education and treatment of defectives, delinquents and incorrigibles," and on "Public health."

Annie C. Moore, on "Selection of books for children" (first two lectures of course).

Children's librarians course

Frederick W. Jenkins, on "Education and treatment of defectives, delinquents and incorrigibles."

Annie C. Moore, on "Selection of books for children."

Practice in selection of editions has been given the two latter classes, and tests have been given on Mr. Jenkins' lectures.

The juniors have had lectures from visiting lecturers as follows:

October 21, Dr. N. Krishna, "Modern education in India, and the modern literature of India."

October 30, Frederick W. Jenkins, "The library as a civic factor."

November 4, in the morning, Claude G. Leland, on "The public school system of New York City"; in the afternoon, a recital by Nicholas Vachel Lindsay, of some of his poems, including "The Congo," "The eagle that is forgotten," and "General William Booth enters into Heaven."

Dr. and Mme. Krishna met the school at an informal reception after his lecture, and Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins were guests of the school at a Hallowe'en party given by the Alumni Association to the entering class the evening of October 30.

The Alumni Association has inaugurated an "at home" evening, in room 73 of the school quarters, the 12th of each month during the school-year. The first meeting took the form of a reception to the recently married alumni, their wives and husbands.

At five o'clock, three days a week, the women of the junior class are having a sewing and knitting-bee under Miss Sutliff's direction, for the benefit of European refugees and non-combatants.

The Thanksgiving recess will begin at one o'clock November 25, sessions being resumed the following Monday.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Principal*.

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

In November the two outside lecturers were Prof. Root and Miss Sawyer. The latter spoke of the work for the blind in the Perkins Institution. The former, in "Some impressions of European libraries," made them far more real to those privileged to listen. Prof. Root spent November 5-6 examining the school on behalf of the A. L. A. committee on library training.

Visits were made during November to the Boston Book Company, the Perkins Institution for the Blind, and, in Worcester, to the libraries of Clark University, the Antiquarian Society, and the Worcester Public Library.

The "Better books of the year" exhibit has been an attraction to draw students and instructors to Paine's frequently.

POSITIONS

Martha Bailey, 1914, was appointed in June in the Library of the Bureau of Education, Washington.

Edith Brown, 1914, is an assistant in the Howard University Library, Washington, D. C.

Alice Day, C II, 1913-14, became an assistant in the Smith College Library, November 1.

Elva Greef, 1913-14, is substituting for the librarian of the Public Library, Manchester, Ia.

Mildred Page, 1914, is in the Utica (N. Y.) Public Library.

Marian Small, 1914, was with the Massachusetts Library Commission during September in reorganization work at Braintree, and in October was appointed in the reference catalog division of the New York Public Library.

Katharine Warren, 1914, is assisting in reorganization work on the West Springfield Public Library catalog.

Esther S. Chapin, 1913, has been appointed in the New York Public Library.

Elsie Wells, 1910, has been appointed to a position in the Somerville Public Library, which recently gave a civil service examination for assistants.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The following courses are scheduled for the autumn term:

Junior: Reference work, Miss Stewart; classification, Miss Mann; book selection, Miss Elva Smith, Miss Power, and Miss Whiteman; seminar for periodical review, Miss McGirr; story-telling, Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen and Miss Whiteman; library handwriting and printing, Miss Groft.

Senior: Book selection, Miss Elva Smith; cataloging, Miss Elva Smith.

A schedule of 15 hours of practice work each week in the various divisions of the children's department is required of the junior class. Two periods of three hours each during the term are taken from this schedule for practice work in the reference department.

The senior class is scheduled for 15 periods of three hours each for practice work in the catalog department. The junior class has matriculated at the University of Pittsburgh for a course in "Games and plays."

On October 28 the Training School was fortunate in having as its guests Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, who both addressed the school.

The junior class has organized and elected the following officers: Margaret Jean Clay, president; Harriet W. Leaf, vice-president; Lenore Townsend, secretary and treasurer.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Director*.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

NEWS NOTES

The reception given for the class of 1915 by the faculty of the Library School on the evening of Nov. 2, brought together a large number of the graduates residing in Cleveland and a few from nearby cities. The class has organized by the election of officers, appointment of committees, etc. The new practice of the class of the previous year sending a messenger with greetings and suggestions regarding organization, was much appreciated. Miss Coveney of the class of 1914 brought the greetings. The officers for 1915 are: president, Mildred McAfee; vice-president, Louise Bailey; secretary-treasurer, Helen Lewis.

Professor Emma Perkins of the College for Women gave a lecture on "Personal reminiscences of Alice Freeman Palmer."

Mrs. Julia S. Harron, the library editor of the Cleveland Public Library, had charge of the book evaluation course during October, during the absence of the Director, who was in attendance at the meetings of the Keystone State Library Association and of the Iowa Library Association.

The lecture by Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the A. L. A., Nov. 4, was greatly enjoyed by the students, the early history of the Association and its present activities being presented in a most interesting manner.

ALUMNI NOTES

Alice G. Gaylord, 1906, who was formerly children's librarian in the Public Library of Duluth, is now in charge of stations and extension work of that library.

Ethel M. Knapp, 1907, cataloger in the University of Indiana Library, has been appointed reference librarian in the Public Library of Davenport, Iowa.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Mabel Hines, 1909, to Mr. Norman Houser, of Cleveland.

Ellen G. Stocker, 1909, assistant librarian of

the P. M. Musser Public Library of Muscatine, Iowa, has been elected librarian.

Cornelia Plaister, 1913, has resigned her position as librarian of the Clarinda (Iowa) Public Library to become the supervisor of branches of Sioux City Public Library.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA—LIBRARY SCHOOL

The tenth annual session of the Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, opened Sept. 82 with the following enrollment of students:

Harvie Banks, Trenton, Ky.
Mrs. H. B. Chamberlin, Atlanta, Ga.
Myrtle Flagg, Louisiana, Mo.
Jennie Quinn Gresham, Prattville, Ala.
Nell Hendrick, Jackson, Ga.
Alma Jamison, Villa Rica, Ga.
Annie Mayson, Atlanta, Ga.
Louise Roberts, Birmingham, Ala.
Nellie Row, Greensboro, N. C.
Julia Schilling, Marietta, Ga.
Pauline Shelley, Albany, Ga.
Mary Yates, Greensboro, N. C.

Five of the students have had previous experience in library work.

During October, Mrs. Percival Sneed, director of the School, was appointed librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta. Mrs. Sneed will continue to be the active head of the school.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Mary Louise Browne, 1909, was married Aug. 6 to Edward Erwin of Morganton, N. C. Mr. and Mrs. Erwin will make their home at the University of Mississippi, where Mr. Erwin is associate professor of English.

Two of the graduates of the Library School planned to attend the meeting of the British Library Association at Oxford from Aug. 31 to Sept. 4. Miss Louie Smith, 1910, went early in June to Paris, where she expected to study art until the last of August, at which time she was to return to England for the Oxford meeting. At the declaration of war Miss Smith was forced to leave Paris, going immediately to England, where she spent several weeks. After a short visit to Scotland she returned to America early in October. Miss Smith gave the students in the Library School an interesting description of the Bodleian Library and also of the methods of the Chelsea Public Library, which she used while in London.

Miss Jessica Hopkins, 1906, librarian of the Public Library, Paducah, Ky., who had also planned to attend the Oxford meeting and had been granted a six weeks' leave of absence by her trustees for the journey, was fortunate enough to learn of the postponement of the meeting in time to cancel her sailing.

Miss Anna Laura Robinson, who was graduated in June from the Library School and served during the summer as cataloger in the Savannah (Ga.) Public Library, was married Oct. 2 to Russell Malcolm Dodson. Mr. and Mrs. Dodson will live in Atlanta.

The Graduates Association, which belongs to the Georgia State Federation of Women's Clubs, sent Miss Margaret Jemison, 1914, librarian of the Valdosta Public Library, as a delegate to the meeting held at Albany, Ga., Oct. 27-29. Miss Catharine Walker, 1913, president of the Graduates Association, was not able to attend the meeting and Miss Helen Brewer, 1913, librarian of the Cordele Public Library, was sent to the meeting as the president's appointee. The reading of the report of the Association was entrusted to Miss Jemison.

DELIA FOREACRE SNEED, *Director*.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL ALUMNI NOTES

May Angell, Anna Hurlbut, Anna Middlekauf, Margaret Sanborn, and Ida B. Swart, all of the class of 1914, are assistants in the Brooklyn Public Library.

Mildred Wood, 1914, takes the place of Edith E. Haith, resigned, as librarian of the State College of Forestry at Syracuse.

Agnes Mackin, 1914, is an assistant in the Public Library at Ames, Iowa.

E. E. SPERRY, *Director*.

PORTLAND, OREGON, TRAINING CLASS

The Library Association of Portland opened its yearly training class Nov. 2, with 10 members enrolled. The library has had a training class for several years, conducted by the heads of departments, but this year a training teacher, Miss Ethel R. Sawyer, has been engaged. Miss Sawyer is a graduate of Pratt Institute Library School and goes to Portland from the Seattle Public Library. This course has been extended to eight months, including two weeks preliminary practice, and it is probable that in the future courses will begin the first of October and continue for nine months.

The course of study includes the technical subjects of cataloging, classification, shelving, etc.; general problems of administration; use of reference books; public documents; book ordering and trade bibliography; book selection; work with children; current events; municipal reference work; work of the technical department; library extension; loan work; care of books; business forms and methods; periodicals; survey of literature; appraisal of fiction. Other subjects may be added to the course later.

ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY TRAINING CLASS

A training class of seventeen members, who had taken the year's course under Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, chief of the instruction department, was graduated on June 12, including one member of the class of 1912 and one of the class of 1913 who had been appointed to the staff before the completion of their course. Dr. George R. Dodson gave an address on "Librarianship as a profession," which was followed by an informal reception held in the class room.

In addition to regular lectures by members of the library staff, the following were given during the spring term: "Bibliography of American history," Dr. Roland G. Usher, of Washington University; "Bibliography of sociology," Dr. George B. Mangold, director of the School of Social Economy; "Moral education," Dr. John Withers, principal of Teachers' College; "Playground work," Hon. Dwight F. Davis, park commissioner; "The library and civic activity," Mr. Roger N. Baldwin, secretary of the Civic League; "Completing periodical sets," Mr. Frederick W. Faxon, Boston Book Co.; "Story telling," Miss Anna Tyler of the New York Public Library; "The work of the State Library Commission," Miss Elizabeth B. Wales, secretary of the Missouri Library Commission.

The present class of fifteen members, selected from the sixty-four applicants taking the entrance examinations, began the year's training on September 28, after two weeks of preliminary practice work in the branch libraries.

RIVERSIDE LIBRARY WINTER SCHOOL

The eight-week course now offered in the Riverside Library's winter school begins Jan. 18 and is planned for those who have some library experience. A certificate will be given for the courses completed.

The list of subjects will include: business methods (10 lecture periods); book selection (6 lecture periods); reference and book description (24 lecture periods and laboratory); classification (18 lecture periods and laboratory); cataloging (18 lecture periods and laboratory); documents (12 lecture periods and laboratory); young people and schools and library organization (6 lecture periods); library handicraft, to be given with binding and repair; story-telling, to be given with young people and schools; periodicals and serials (6 lecture periods); binding and repair (36 hours in the bindery); library law and county service (12 lecture periods).

The teachers already engaged for these courses, besides Joseph F. Daniels, the librarian

of the Riverside Public Library and the head of the school, are Alice M. Butterfield, Lillian L. Dickson, Helen Evans, W. Elmo Reavis, Lutie E. Stearns, and Sabra W. Vought. Several others will be announced later.

In answer to the question why the course has been lengthened from six weeks to eight, Mr. Daniels says in his circular of announcement, "There is no doubt that the usual summer school in library subjects omits too much and that some of the subjects offered are not given enough time. Several items in short courses, such, for example as binding, library law, documents, young people and schools, organizing, and business management are not well done or are not attempted at all. Cataloging, classification, reference and book selection are of first importance in any plan of library science and they require the full six weeks with but little to spare for the other subjects; if that remainder of time on the schedule be combined with the two additional weeks, we shall have a normal, balanced schedule requiring six days each week and about six hours each day for eight weeks.

"An eight-week program allows the student to pick and choose and in the time schedule which we present, a student who wishes to take only law and binding may do so in two weeks; reference, documents, periodicals, business management and book selection may be taken in four weeks; cataloging and classification have six solid weeks (alternate days), with only one other subject for a part of the time and a reasonable diversion of time for the whole program.

"Another feature emphasized at Riverside is the mechanical and business side of library service: how to do things in a library should receive more attention. Our students do not 'visit' the bindery, they use it twelve half days in the short course and as much more as they like. The same is true of school library work; we have two high school libraries and ten grammar school libraries in the city of Riverside under contract service. There are nearly forty other branches and stations in the county.

"Library law and the study of public documents are both neglected subjects and in California, with the most thorough-going library legislation ever enacted, the law is certainly important. For those taking county free library examinations it is imperative that they have the subject well presented."

None knows solitude who spends
Life with books when books are friends.

—J. WILLIAMS.

Reviews

BROWN, JAMES DUFF. Subject classification, with tables, indexes, etc., for the subdivision of subjects. Second edition, revised. London; Grafton & Co., 1914. 406 p. 8°.

In the LIBRARY JOURNAL for December, 1906, the writer reviewed at some length the first edition of the late Mr. Brown's "Subject classification." There seems but little to add to the judgment then set forth. The second edition differs but slightly from the first. Minor changes and corrections have been made, and the classification of all things pertaining to libraries (by Mr. L. S. Jast) has been omitted. This has reduced the book by some seventeen pages.

Mr. Brown's classification offers but three distinctive features: *first*, it groups the various arts and applied sciences with those portions of pure science from which the author believes them to be derived, *e. g.*, Music follows acoustics, and precedes Astronomy, and Architecture comes between Civil Engineering and Railways; *second*, certain "categorical" tables takes the place of extensive subdivision under most topics; *third*, the index is very comprehensive and useful, containing over 17,000 entries. The notation is complicated and in a large library would be very clumsy.

With the merits of Mr. Brown's general scheme we have little to do. It is hard to imagine an American library adopting it, or American librarians agreeing to his main thesis in the grouping of classes. There appears (as in most classifications) an over-elaboration of certain parts (particularly in the natural sciences), and a too summary treatment of others, especially the historical sciences. The scheme of fixed "categorical tables" is an excellent contribution to classification theory, but the tables as printed stand in sore need both of compression and of revision. The index is the best part of the book. It makes the scheme workable, and insures a practical uniformity of treatment which is invaluable to a library using the system.

The preface tells us that over a score of libraries have adopted the Subject Classification. It would be interesting to know their character and size. The smaller public libraries would doubtless find certain merits in these schedules. It seems hardly likely, however, that libraries designed for research would discover much profit in them. The fate of a classification scheme must rest ultimately on its adaptability to diverse and

changing conditions. Classification is not an end in itself, and no scheme has any sure prospect of permanence. We do well in passing judgment on classifications to be of the school of Gamaliel.

WM. W. BISHOP.

KAISER, JOHN B. Law, legislative, and municipal reference libraries. The Boston Book Co. 476 p. \$4.00 sp. n. No discount to libraries. Delivery free.

Mr. Kaiser's book is presented as "an introductory manual and bibliographical guide to the materials and methods of three types of related special libraries." Its 476 pages are crammed with facts—it is not a treatise of opinion. It gives but little space to any general consideration of these types of libraries, although perhaps giving all that its plan would require. This is even true of the treatment of the origin and development of the newer forms of libraries, their present success and tendencies, and their future possibilities. The author's judgment in this is probably correct, for this phase of the field has already been covered in much detail and the bibliographic references in the appendix make this matter available. The big element in the book is that part relating to "materials." In fact 187 of the 343 pages of text are given to this one subject (in three parts). Here is where the most valuable and really constructive work has been done. This work had hitherto been left for each one interested to do for himself. Nowhere else in published form had there been massed the facts outlining the part of the great "world of print" which must be used most intensively in work of this character. The copious footnotes guide in expanding the knowledge of each particular type of information source. And there are in addition other sections of the text which should be classed here as, for instance, the six pages devoted to "legal works in a general library," the references on the specific subject "Minimum wage" found in the section on reference work in chapter 2, and the valuable lists of publications compiled in the appendix.

A number of tests seem to prove beyond question that this work has been most thoroughly and accurately done. In this connection it is significant of the author's methods that much more space is given to the present development and agencies in municipal reference work than in the state legislative field. For the former material is not elsewhere available, though the latter has been written upon by others whose articles are referred to in the appendix and in footnotes.

With the discussion of materials so evidently the greatest and most useful single ele-

ment in the book, it is obvious that the consideration of methods must occupy a lesser place. The main topic under this subject of methods is "Handling of materials" and to this 54 pages are given, likewise of course in three parts. In chapter 2 there are 23 pages devoted to "Preparing for a legislative session," including reference work and bill drafting and legislative procedure. In chapter 3 there are two pages in the section on "Handling of materials" given up to some general hints on drafting ordinances. The author does not pretend to give any detailed study of the technique of drafting, as beyond the scope of his plan which is intended to emphasize the "library side" of the topics treated. (See p. 209-210.) He recognizes that this subject "demands separate treatment as a special field of endeavor" and refers his readers to extended citations of authorities on bill drafting and statutory construction, as listed in the appendix.

The title of the book uses the term "libraries," but at times the institutions doing legislative and municipal reference work seem to be referred to rather indiscriminately as bureaus, libraries, or departments. Compare, for instance, the table of contents for the appendix on page 345. But this is true of all writing on the subject, and apparently when speaking of an individual institution the author has endeavored to refer to it by the word officially used, although not always successful in this endeavor. For instance, the New York library is referred to as a "bureau" on page 191 and as a "section" of the State Library (its official name) on page 225. Similarly the Wisconsin library is referred to as "library" on page 173, along with others as a "bureau" on page 232, and as a "department" on page 330. This diversity of name is worth noting as in itself implying the very complexity of function of these institutions—not by any means devoting themselves to strictly library work alone—and as lending point to the contentions of Mr. Lapp and others as to the use of these terms.

It would have been helpful if the running heads on the pages gave notice as to which of the three main divisions of the subject, at least, was being considered. It would also greatly aid the reader if the topical outlines, at least in main divisions, referred to the inclusive pages within which the subject is treated. The index, excellent as it is, does not make up for this lack and the table of contents is quite inadequate from this point of view.

A table of the contents of the appendix is given on page 345. It is divided into three

main sections corresponding to the sections of the text. Each division of these sections is numbered in the table. It might be wished that there were a page reference which would eliminate the necessity for recourse to the index. Unfortunately also the actual matter in the appendix is not always numbered in divisions to correspond to the table. For instance, the divisions referred to as 3 and 5 of section II, and 2 and 3 of section III, are not numbered at all, and division 4 of each of these two sections is wrongly marked as 5 in each case, when found in the appendix.

A slight misprint in the main table of contents indicates that the index begins on page 445, instead of 435 as is the case.

Here and there are minor inconsistencies in terminology or in tabulating. For instance, in the topical outline of chapter 1, there is a heading "Kinds of material: general." For chapter 2 this becomes "The materials," and for chapter 3 the article is dropped and we have a section on "Materials." Of course, all refer to the same division of subject matter. Other instances have been referred to. But when one contemplates the really remarkable amount of material collected and organized, these minor flaws disappear in admiration of the energy and application evident in the search for this matter in many and diverse sources.

The section on law libraries covers 65 pages, that on legislative reference libraries 168 pages, and that on municipal reference libraries 110 pages. The appendix occupies 89 pages, and the index with its explanatory note 33 pages. This of course does not imply any quantitative expression of the treatment of the three types of libraries, since much that is said about one in detail is incorporated into the consideration of another by reference.

That part of the book referring to law libraries is probably more useful to law students and to other users of the library not practicing lawyers than it is to the law librarian himself, although the latter will find some useful information collected here. Its sections on legislative and municipal reference work, however, will form the most enduring part of the book and here it brings together a large amount of hitherto scattered data as to what these libraries do to aid in the solution of the "problem of intelligent legislation" and how they do it. It refers to the earliest specialized reference work in the New York State Library and the later combination of reference and drafting work originated in Wisconsin and adopted successfully in a number of other states. In addition, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island are especially referred to as il-

lustrations of types of present development in the states and Baltimore (the first) and Kansas City among the cities.

The appendix contains reading lists or bibliographies on law library work, legislative reference libraries and municipal reference libraries, compilations of laws and ordinances relating to legislative and municipal reference libraries, laws relating to other official state bill drafting agencies, lists of publications of legislative reference and municipal reference libraries and of municipal research bureaus, a bibliography of bill drafting, and suggested class problems. The tabular statement of legislative reference work, by the way, is quite worthy of its own place in the appendix material, instead of being included in a "list of publications."

Other selected matter worth noting and not already spoken of would include the following:

- Legal bibliography (p. 37)
- Comparative constitution sources (p. 81)
- Bibliographic aids (p. 162)
- Comparative legislation sources (p. 147)
- The list of municipal reference libraries and research bureaus (p. 251)
- Comparative ordinance collections (p. 276)
- Bibliographic aids for municipal documents (p. 281)
- Bibliographies of municipal affairs (p. 309)

The book is expanded and revised from lectures delivered by the author at the University of Illinois Library School. Presumably its organization follows the plan of development of the three topics as outlined there and quite naturally the emphasis in text is given to that part which has not been adequately written upon by others. The abundant footnotes and the bibliographic lists and other matter collected in the appendix refer to the writings of others more for additional information than for supporting authority. The index is excellent.

The book should be of much value to library workers in the field of public affairs and to students of library activities in this field. It contains data of use to those advocating the development of libraries of this type. Its strength is in the selecting and bringing together from widespread and diverse sources of definite information as to the most useful "material" for these libraries. Its treatment of "methods" is thorough as it relates to what is actually being done, but does not raise the questions which might be asked as to whether some of these methods, largely adapted from the public library field, should not be radically changed. In its self-imposed limitation to a

discussion of the "library side" of this work it perhaps too briefly refers to those elements of trained research and direct assistance which are of the very essence of the functions of these institutions. The reader should not fail to remember that these libraries are not merely collections of specialized materials, carefully selected and efficiently used as reference sources, but beyond that as the chief justification for their existence they are essential factors in the development of a statute law which shall be the expression of an advancing democracy.

C. B. L.

CHIPMAN, CHARLES PHILLIPS. Books and libraries, their makers and use; an outline course for the use of students. Waterville, Me.: Colby Alumnus Press. 140 p. D. \$1.

This little book is based on talks given by the author to the students of Colby College. It is divided into three parts of which the first, The making of books, is not only the longest but of the most general interest. In brief but readable chapters it traces the history of the alphabet, the Assyrian records, papyrus and parchment manuscripts, the origin and development of printing to the modern book, including sketches of ancient, medieval and modern libraries.

The second part, The use of books, treats of such technical matters as the catalog, classification, reference books, note-taking, etc. According to the preface these chapters "have purposely been made very brief, since they serve simply as a starting-point for the student's study at first hand of the arrangement and use of the library." The third section, The student's library, contains some helpful hints on the reading habit and the choice of books. The volume should prove suggestive to librarians whose duties include the giving of talks on the topics covered.

M. L. S.

Librarians

BALDWIN, Rachel, Pratt 1908, has accepted a position in the Newark Public Library.

BRISCOE, Mrs. Ruth, has been appointed librarian of the medical department of the University of Maryland.

BUCHER, Mrs. Paul, B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, 1910, has resigned her position as first assistant in the order section of the New York State Library, to accept a position in the reference department of The California University Library, Berkeley.

BURNHAM, Adele, N. Y. State Library School, 1912-13, has resigned her position as assistant in the Superior (Wis.) Public Library to become connected with the University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor.

CLATWORTHY, Linda M., who was in charge of the Dayton (O.) Public Library at the time of the flood, and who has been taking a year's rest since that time, has been secured by the Dallas (Tex.) Public Library as reference assistant for the winter.

DIXON, Vera M., Pratt 1912, librarian of the Engineering Schools at Columbia, has accepted the position of head of the new technical department of the Multnomah County Library, Portland, Oregon.

DUREN, Fanny, who had been librarian in charge of the Waterloo (Iowa) Public Library for eight years, resigned Nov. 15, to take charge of one of the branches of the Minneapolis Public Library.

GROFF, Edward L., who was for eight years assistant librarian in the Pennsylvania Senate Library, died from cancer in a Philadelphia hospital Nov. 10.

HAFKIN-HAMBURGER, Mme., who sailed from San Francisco Sept. 26 on her way home to Russia, writes that she has changed her route and is going through Korea instead of via Vladivostok. While in Japan she visited four libraries in Tokyo, two in Kyoto, and the libraries of Osaka and Kobe. She found Japan delightful and her libraries very interesting, though not to be compared with those of Europe or America. Japan now has 670 libraries scattered through the islands.

HASSE, Adelaide R., who had charge of the A. L. A. exhibit in Leipzig during the last three months of its existence, landed in New York Nov. 11.

HAZELTINE, Alice I., was succeeds Miss Effie L. Power as supervisor of children's work in the St. Louis Public Library Dec. 1, graduated from Syracuse University with the Ph.B. degree in 1901 and studied in the New York State Library School at Albany in 1901-02. She was chief children's librarian in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, taking a special course at the same time in the Training School for Children's Librarians, in 1906-09, librarian of the Hazelwood branch until 1911 and the first assistant in the children's department until 1913, when she became supervisor of branches in the Buffalo Public Library. Miss Power, who has held the St. Louis position since 1911, has resigned to take charge of the work with schools in the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

KUDALKAR, J. S., the editor of the *Library Miscellany* and the successor of Mr. W. A. Borden as director of state libraries in Baroda, India, arrived in Bombay Sept. 4, after a year spent in visiting the libraries of Europe and America and in studying their methods.

LAWRENCE, Hannah M., vice-librarian of the Washington County Free Library, has tendered her resignation, to take effect Dec. 1. She has accepted a position as supervisor of branches in the Public Library of Buffalo, N. Y.

LEDYARD, Winifred E., for the last year librarian of the Palmer School branch, of the Grand Rapids Public Library, has resigned. She expects to spend some time in California. Miss Ledyard went to Grand Rapids in September, 1910, a graduate of the Library School at Syracuse University.

LOWRY, Elizabeth, N. Y. State Library School, 1912-13, has been appointed instructor of classification and cataloging in the California State Library School, Sacramento.

MOORE, Caroline, who has been librarian of the Westbrook (Ct.) Free Public Library since 1896, has resigned.

PARKER, Mary C., Pratt 1898, who has been librarian of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company of New York for two years, now has charge of the new Federal Reserve Bank Library. The position includes charge of the files as well as of the library, and promises to include a certain amount of statistical work.

SAWYER, R. Alger, Jr., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, 1914, has joined the staff of the New York Public Library.

SNEED, Mrs. Percival, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta to succeed Miss Katharine Wootten. Mrs. Sneed has been principal of the Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, for several years. In assuming the librarianship she will retain the active direction of the school and serve in the double capacity of director and librarian.

TAGGART, Anne V., has been appointed superintendent of branch libraries in Grand Rapids. Miss Taggart took the examination for the apprentice class work in Grand Rapids in 1908. After this she spent a year at the Pratt Institute Library School, at Brooklyn, N. Y., from which she graduated. In 1910-11 she was librarian of the Public Library at Lock Haven, Pa., and in January, 1912, she returned to Grand Rapids. During the absence of the head of the catalog department she was act-

ing head of that department for a year, and last winter was librarian of the West Side branch.

TAYLOR, W. Agutter, for over thirty years librarian for the Law Society of Winnipeg, Manitoba, died suddenly Oct. 23.

THOMPSON, Laura E., superintendent of branch libraries in Grand Rapids, has resigned her position on account of ill health. Miss Thompson took the examination for apprentices in the Grand Rapids Library in the fall of 1904. In June of the following year she was appointed to a position in the regular classified service. On the opening of Bissell House branch in 1905, the first of the branch libraries, she was one of the assistants detailed to take charge of this branch. Since that time her work has been chiefly with the branch libraries, and she has worked at nearly all of them for longer or shorter periods. She has seen this work develop from nothing to a recorded use in all departments of over 400,000 a year. Since April 1, 1912, she has been superintendent of the branch libraries.

TURNER, Isabel McC., who has been a cataloger for the Free Library Commission at Harrisburg, Pa., has accepted an appointment as librarian of the Allentown (Pa.) Free Public Library. Miss Turner graduated from the Drexel Library school in 1908, and has taught in the summer school conducted each year by the Library Commission at State College.

VOUGHT, Sabra W., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, 1901, is assisting temporarily in the Utica (N. Y.) Public Library. In February she will go to California to teach in the winter course of the Riverside Public Library Service School.

WOOTEN, Katharine, who has been librarian of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta for the past three years, has resigned, her resignation taking effect Nov. 14. Miss Wootten's withdrawal from the library is due to the refusal of the city council to grant her the increase in salary of \$25 a month, which had been repeatedly recommended by the library board. The present salary of the librarian was fixed nine years ago—three years after the library was opened. At that time there was one library, and no branches, fourteen employees, 13,000 members, an appropriation of \$12,000, and a circulation of 106,000 volumes. To-day there are four libraries, ten deposits of books in schools, clubs, etc., thirty-one employees, over 54,000 members from Atlanta's citizenship, and in 1913 a circulation of more than 330,000 volumes, with a maintenance appropriation of \$31,000.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Bow. The Baker Free Library, the gift to the town of the late Hon. Henry M. Baker, was dedicated Oct. 29. The library is of brick, with limestone trimmings, and is one story in height. In it are a main reception and reading room, 50 by 20, an office for the librarian, and a stack room with steel shelving for 8000 volumes. Now on the shelves are some 6000 books, the private library of Mr. Baker. This library is to be cataloged by D. Waldo White, and during the progress of the work he will be in charge as librarian.

Manchester. The Public Library opened its third deposit station, at Goff's Falls school-house, early in November.

Manchester City L. F. Mabel Winchell, lbn. (60th annual rpt.—yr. ending, Dec. 31, 1913.) Accessions 3126; total 71,771. Circulation 129,933. New registration 1251; total 9278. Receipts \$40,907.03; expenditures \$40,028.56.

Sugar Hill. The Charles Francis Richardson Memorial Library, a gift to the town from Mrs. Richardson, was dedicated Nov. 7.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston. The trustees of the Public Library have received a check for \$35,000, in part payment of a bequest made some time ago by Francis Skinner. The total bequest will amount to about \$53,000, and is given entirely without restriction.

Cambridge. The original manuscript of "America" ("My country, 'tis of thee"), written by the Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, D.D., has been presented to the Harvard College Library by his children. Dr. Smith was a member of the Harvard class of 1829. His son, the Rev. Dr. Daniel A. W. Smith, president of the Karen Theological Seminary, at Insein, Burma, who tendered the gift, was graduated from Harvard in 1859.

Northampton. The Forbes Library has four victrolas which it lends to the public schools of the city. They are used to provide music for the folk dancing taught in the schools, as well as in connection with the classes in music.

Oxford F. P. L. Clara A. Fuller, lbn. (Annual rpt.—yr. ending Feb. 1, 1914.) Circulation 14,225. Receipts \$1300.46; expendi-

tures \$1301.87, including \$341.88 for salaries, \$114.22 for books and \$166.97 for binding and periodicals.

Somerville. In the September JOURNAL the circulation figures for the Public Library are given as 407,617. This, it seems, represents only the circulation from the four library buildings, and does not include a circulation of 148,317 from over 250 deposit stations, which, if added to the other figures would give a grand total of 555,934.

Springfield City L. Hiller C. Wellman, lbn. (57th annual rpt.—yr. ending Apr. 30, 1914.) Accessions 17,479; total 186,778. Circulation 655,903. Receipts \$73,872.40; expenditures \$73,720.19, including \$26,221.87 for salaries, \$2,730.22 for binding, \$9,634.11 for books, and \$1,101.37 for periodicals.

This year marks the completion of the Memorial Square branch and the establishment of 29 new deposit stations. The total number of distributing agencies of the library has been increased from 334 last year to 363 at present, including 11 fire engine houses and 322 school-rooms. As a result of the great emphasis placed on work with foreigners, the foreign circulation increased more than any other class, or 27 per cent., and it now constitutes one-tenth of the adult books circulated, excluding fiction. The library received as a gift the famous George Walter Vincent Smith art collections, which heretofore were deposited in the Art Museum.

Waltham. Ground has been broken for the Francis Buttrick Memorial Library, which is to be erected on the Old Central House site on Main street. The new library will be 122 by 114 feet. There will be room for 28,500 volumes on open shelves, while space for 96,000 more will be provided in the metal stacks.

Woburn P. L. George Hill Evans, lbn. (35th annual rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1913.) Accessions 1019; total 51,882. Circulation 65,047. New registration 1841; total 3296. Receipts \$5814.27; expenditures \$5804.87.

Worcester. The Free Library has recently opened an industrial room, in which about 1500 books on the useful arts have been gathered. Only medicine, agriculture, and domestic science have been omitted from lack of shelf room. The room was partitioned off from the southeast end of the newspaper reading room.

RHODE ISLAND

Centredale. The Library reopened Nov. 10 after being closed for six months. The Union Library Association will continue to look after the library affairs. Clarence Brown, who has worked in the Providence and Olneyville libraries, has been appointed librarian. Frank C. Angell, who has been librarian for the past 40 years will assist, but will take no active part in the management.

CONNECTICUT

Bethel F. P. L. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 518; total 3334. Registration 1315. Circulation 14,339. Receipts \$1467.07; expenditures \$621.56.

The outstanding event of the year was the gift to the town of Bethel of the L. Clark Seelye homestead and adjoining property for library purposes. With the gift of the property, Dr. Seelye, who is the president emeritus of Smith College, presented to the library directors \$1000 to be expended in remodelling the building and improving the grounds. Extensive alterations are now under way, and it is hoped that in the near future the library will be moved to its new and comfortable quarters.

Bristol P. L. Charles L. Wooding, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Jl. 31, 1914.) Accessions 3280; total 26,796. Circulation 95,985. New registration 230; total 3997. Receipts \$9,408.64; expenditures \$9,403.98.

New Haven F. P. L. Willis K. Stetson, lbn. (Annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions 10,589; total 111,000. Circulation 400,479. Receipts \$41,721.30; expenditures \$38,696.30, including \$22,130.64 for salaries, \$2,371.43 for binding, \$8,051.19 for books and \$355.45 for periodicals.

The offer by the Carnegie Corporation of \$60,000 for the erection of three branch library buildings has been accepted.

Norwich. Otis L. Imogene A. Cash, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Aug. 31, 1914.) Accessions 2074; total 39,523. Circulation 116,854. New registration 1237; total 26,604. Receipts 08,879.57; expenditures \$7702.92, including \$3,634.51 for salaries, \$243.75 for binding, \$1763.79 for books, and \$177.91 for periodicals.

Southport. The library board at the Pequot Library have made arrangements whereby entertainments and theatricals may be held in the building.

Stratford. The sum of \$5000 was bequeathed to the Public Library by the late Stiles Judson.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Belfast. The corner-stone for the new library was laid on Oct. 22.

Brooklyn. When the library which is now being built in Red Hook section is completed, Brooklyn will have twenty Carnegie buildings, the number originally intended for the borough. So well has the Carnegie building committee managed the \$1,600,000 given for the purpose that they will have enough money left for two more buildings.

New Rochelle. As a result of effort on the part of the Parents' and Teachers' Association, the first branch of the New Rochelle Public Library has been opened in Stephenson school. It is in a corner room on the second story, in charge of an assistant from the main Library, and is to be open two afternoons every week. In the branch there are 350 books for adults and 100 new books for children and a few magazines.

New York City. The private library of the Hudson family of Stratford, Ct., has become a part of the library of Columbia University. The Hudson library includes among other rare works, hundreds of books, letters, and papers belonging to the famous Dr. Samuel Johnson, first president of King's College (Columbia University), who in his lifetime lived in Stratford and from whom the Hudson family is descended.

New York City. The Municipal Reference branch of the New York Public Library started, Oct. 28, the publication of a leaflet called *Municipal Reference Library Notes*, intended for circulation among officials and employees of the city. It is intended in future issues to publish lists of references to material in the library on important local problems, as well as lists of the latest publications received. Each volume will be indexed, so that a complete file will furnish a guide to the resources of the branch.

Northport. Ground is being broken for the foundation of the Carnegie Library on Main street. The sum of \$10,000 was granted the village for the library.

Perry. The Perry Public Library, made possible by the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, was formally opened to the public on Oct. 13.

Portville. Two extensive additions are being built to the library. They will provide 800 square feet of additional space.

Sayville. Sayville now has a reading room on the second floor of the Brush building, open to the residents of Sayville, West Sayville, and Bayport.

Warren. Funds for the erection of a Memorial Library to cost \$100,000, have been offered by J. P. Jefferson and Edward Wetmore of this city.

NEW JERSEY

Hawthorne. At a meeting of the Public Library Committee Oct. 26, it was decided to arrange for the rental of a house next door to the new postoffice as a public library.

Newark P. L. John Cotton Dana, lbn. (25th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions 17,277; total 205,217. Circulation 1,098,398. New registration 18,849; total 55,766. Receipts \$132,964.15; expenditures \$132,463.48, including salaries \$54,809.91, books \$15,304.62, binding \$5621.45, periodicals \$1829.16.

The salaries of assistants have been increased and the hours per week have been reduced to forty-two. Work with schools has included the giving of many special lessons to visiting classes, instruction of normal school pupils, and the preparation and distribution of 439 libraries to teachers. The report also gives an account of the regular work of the library for the past twelve years, comparing it with similar work of other libraries in cities of the same size. It also describes with some detail the scope of the various additional activities whose successful maintenance have made the Newark Public Library unique among libraries.

Newark. The Newark Museum Association is assembling an exhibition of the clay industries of New Jersey, to open for six weeks in February. Manufacturers of brick, hollow tile, drain pipe, sanitary and electrical wares, as well as the makers of architectural terra cotta, fine and common china, tiles, and decorative pottery have signified their interest in the exhibit, and their willingness to help to make it a success. The co-operation of the women's clubs of the state has been secured to assist in bringing together an historical section of the exhibition, to include pottery and porcelain made in New Jersey before 1876. It is believed that other cities in the state will want to borrow and display the exhibit before it is dispersed.

Newark. A petition bearing 1200 signatures and protesting against the abandonment of deposit stations and the giving up of the traveling libraries of the Free Public Library, was presented to Mayor Haussling Oct. 26. The li-

brary was forced to this action by the decrease in the library appropriations. These appropriations are mandatory and are fixed at one-third of a mill for each dollar of the city tax ratables of the previous year. Since the state courts decided in 1913 that the \$30,000,000 deferred dividend funds of the Prudential Insurance Company were not taxable, \$10,000 was at once cut off from the expected appropriation for library purposes. As a result much work had to be left undone, and it was decided that plans must be cut down for the coming year.

Perth Amboy. The Carnegie Corporation has authorized a grant of \$30,000 to provide an extension to the Public Library.

Trenton. The library has transferred its books from the old stack on Academy street to the new one in the Cadwalader extension. The new stack holds from 75,000 to 80,000 volumes. When the Cadwalader extension is completed there will be an additional open shelf room, making the total capacity of the library about 100,000 volumes.

Washington. The Public Library is now in its new location in the Jeffrey building with Mrs. Susan Beavers as librarian.

PENNSYLVANIA

Bradford. An annex, costing \$14,100, has just been completed on the Carnegie Public Library. It connects with the main library building on the northwest side, is of brick, two stories in height, and 24 x 50 feet in dimensions. The new part is of fireproof construction as far up as the attic. The additional shelving provided will make the capacity of the library about 44,000 volumes.

Wilkes-Barre. Osterhout F. L. Myra Poland, lbn. (25th annual rpt.—yr. 1913). Accessions 2784; total 45,157. Circulation 140,308. Total registration 16,081.

MARYLAND

Goucher. The new library at Goucher College was opened for the use of the students Oct. 12 in Altheim Hall. The college has not yet secured its regular library building.

Baltimore. The Enoch Pratt Free Library has published the second edition of its "Facts for the public." It includes a short account of the history of the library and its work, with statements of the work of the reference department, work with schools and the work with the blind. A directory of the central library and the branches is also given.

The South

VIRGINIA

Hampton. The Hampton Institute offers traveling libraries, consisting of nineteen books each, to any teacher or superintendent in Virginia for a school year (Oct. 1 to June 1), for the nominal fee of fifty cents and the payment of transportation charges. The library includes books on agriculture, gardening, cooking, furniture making, trees, flowers, birds, hygiene, sewing, and the Boy Scout movement, besides bound volumes of the *Hampton Leaflets*.

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte. An addition, costing \$15,000, is being made to the Carnegie library building.

GEORGIA

Atlanta. The Carnegie Corporation has offered \$25,000 towards a library for negroes in Atlanta.

Fitzgerald. Work was begun late in October on the new Carnegie Library, and it is expected to have the building completed in about three months.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville. A branch of the Public Library, to be open three days a week, was opened in East Jacksonville, Nov. 5.

Tampa. Work has been started on the Carnegie Library, which will probably be finished in the spring or early summer. The library is to be built of reinforced concrete, with a tile roof. It will cost approximately \$50,000.

KENTUCKY

Louisville. It is announced that further effort to secure \$50,000 from the Carnegie Corporation for another branch library here, will be postponed until after the war.

TENNESSEE

Greenville. A Carnegie library is now being constructed here. It is claimed that the building will be ready to occupy by the first of next year.

Nashville. The branch library in South Nashville was opened the last of October, with Mrs. Nannie Eagan in charge.

Central West

MICHIGAN

Detroit. Work has been going on actively the past month clearing the site for the new central building of the Public Library.

Detroit P. L. Adam Strohm, lbn. (49th annual rpt.—fiscal yr. 1913-14.) Accessions 42,994; total 325,487. Circulation 1,321,552. New registration 34,466; total 81,969. Receipts \$766,263.35. Expenditures \$456,043.38, including \$85,327.17 for salaries, \$8,882.14 for binding, and \$36,499.37 for books.

In February, 1914, Mr. Clarence M. Burton deeded his valuable private library of material on Detroit and Michigan, together with the property in which it is housed, to the Library Commission. Three new Carnegie branches, the Henry M. Utley, Edwin F. Conely and Magnus Butzel, were completed and opened to the public during the year. There are now eleven branches in operation—all but two in permanent buildings of their own. The reference department of the main library was reorganized and all books which were not strictly for research and study were transferred to the circulation department. The children's department of the main library has been modified and now contains no books for children under fourteen. The training class was made up of 20 apprentices—the largest number ever enrolled. The age limit regulating admission to the class has been advanced to 20 years, resulting in an increased mental maturity of apprentices. Realizing the value of professional training, the library commission allows any member of the staff leave of absence to attend a training school of good standing, and will grant advanced standing in the service to such members on their return. A staff lecture course, comprising eight lectures by librarians and library workers of note, was conducted during the year.

Grand Rapids. The series of free public lectures under the auspices of the Public Library, given in the library building and at various school branches, was opened Nov. 13. About 90 lectures are included in the series.

Hancock. The library in the Central High School building has been opened to the public. Mrs. Elsie Martin has been put in charge, the first trained librarian the library has ever had. The library will be open in the morning to students in the public schools, and in the afternoon and evening to the general public.

OHIO

Cincinnati. The library fines of Cincinnati amount to between \$6000 and \$7000 yearly. The library officials estimate that the library is able to buy about 10,000 books each year out of the fine fund.

Zanesfield. New Year's day is announced for the formal opening of the new Public Li-

brary given the village by Dr. Earl S. Sloan of Boston, Mass. Miss Emmeline Grubbs will be in charge of the library.

INDIANA

The women's clubs of Indiana are working hard for the State Memorial Library and Museum which has been proposed as a permanent monument to mark Indiana's hundredth birthday in 1916. The State Library in its present crowded condition is unsatisfactory, and a new library building such as is proposed for the centennial, would put Indiana in line with such states as New York, Wisconsin, Missouri, Virginia, and Kansas.

Aurora. The dedication of the Aurora Library bequeathed to the city of Aurora by the late Georgiana Sutton was held Tuesday, October 13.

Boonville. Funds have been furnished by Andrew Carnegie for a library at Boonville. The building will cost about \$12,500.

Richmond. The circulation of music rolls at the Morrison-Reeves Library now averages 900 a month. In the last year 122 rolls were added to the collection, making a total of nearly 1800.

Sullivan. The private library of the late Dr. James R. Minkle of this city has been presented to the Carlisle and Haddon Township Public Library by his sister.

Veedersburg. The Woman's Civic League, in establishing a public library, gave a book shower, at which more than five hundred books were contributed.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. The Chicago Public Library opened two new collections on Nov. 2. The music room opened with a collection of standard and classical music for home circulation, and the foreign room with some 20,000 volumes of works in the various European languages arranged on open shelves for home circulation.

Chicago. Mayor Harrison is receiving, at frequent intervals, large bundles of German daily newspapers which are forwarded by the mayor of Berlin with the request that they be made accessible to the general public. These papers have therefore been placed on file in the reading room of the Public Library. The library is also receiving numerous pamphlets, broadsides, and other publications from officials and organizations in the several countries now at war, embodying statements and argu-

ments regarding their respective contentions and their views of the issues involved, an interesting indication of the importance placed by the nations upon the current of American public opinion.

Delavan. The Ayers Public Library has moved into its new building on North Locust street.

Galesburg F. P. L. Anna F. Hoover, lbn. (40th annual rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1914.) Accessions 1796; total 44,670. Circulation, 159,722. New registration 1512; total 6361. Receipts \$9049.37; expenditures \$7742.69, including \$3323.99 for salaries, \$266.33 for binding, \$1372.57 for books and \$408.85 for periodicals.

Rockford P. L. Jane P. Hubbell, lbn. (42d annual rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1914.) Accessions 3478; total 60,643. Circulation 177,753. New registration 4081; total 11,138. Receipts \$20,721.21; expenditures \$20,657.75, including \$9,103.25 for salaries, \$797.50 for binding, \$3,437.48 for books, and \$580.12 for periodicals.

Springfield. Two branches of the Lincoln library have been opened, one at Harvard Park school and the other at Enos school. Both have been equipped with books for children and adults.

The North West

WISCONSIN

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission, by making use of the new parcel post privileges, has opened the large libraries of the state to all the citizens of Wisconsin. The libraries from which are drawn the books for circulation by parcel post are those of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, 45,000 volumes; the State Historical Library, 183,000 volumes; the University Library, 210,000 volumes; the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, 5,000 volumes, making a total of 443,000 volumes, exclusive of pamphlets. The plan of distribution will be practically the same as that adopted by the city libraries, except that books will be sent by mail. Those who get books in this way must have the endorsement of some one of prominent position in his community, but will have no other expense except the postage.

Black River Falls. The contract for the new Carnegie Library has been let. The building will cost \$15,000.

Madison F. L. Mary A. Smith, lbn. (39th annual rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1914.) Accessions 4061; total 32,790. Circulation 165,307.

New registration 2686; total 17,557. Receipts \$21,314.37; expenditures \$15,352.07, including \$6,306.72 for salaries, \$655.50 for binding, \$2,064.43 for books, and \$506.12 for periodicals.

MINNESOTA

Chatfield. Work has been commenced here on the Carnegie library.

Minneapolis. The Lyndale branch of the public library, formerly located upstairs at 612 West Lake street, has been moved into the new building of the Calhoun Commercial club. The new location is much more roomy, and is on the ground floor.

Thief River Falls. The new Carnegie library building is expected to be ready for occupancy by Dec. 1.

IOWA

One hundred and fifty dolls are ready to travel through Iowa. The collection has been prepared by the state Library Commission and is to be loaned through the traveling library for exhibition purposes to the libraries of Iowa. Foreign, character, home-made, and curious dolls are included in the collection, which has been designed to be interesting and instructive to adults as well as children.

Davenport. The library trustees plan to open stations in the Washington and Grant schools. Both of these schools receive grade libraries which are circulated to the children by the teachers, but no provision is made for those out of school or the parents in these districts. If stations are opened they will be for the members of the community above school age.

MONTANA

Butte. The juvenile branch of the Public Library in the courthouse, which had been closed since the arrival of the military on Sept. 1, reopened Nov. 4. At the same time the juvenile library in the library building was closed permanently.

NEBRASKA

Broken Bow. Plans are being made for a new Carnegie library building to be erected here.

Lincoln City L. Lulu Horne, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending May 31, 1914.) Accessions 3,177; total 36,603. Circulation 109,091. New registration 2884; total 11,335. Receipts \$11,740.04; expenditures \$12,429.24, including \$5,936.50 for salaries, \$515.58 for binding, \$3,649.62 for books, and \$412.21 for periodicals.

Omaha. Public library stations established in seven Omaha public schools this fall have been so successful that stations in the future will be placed in any school in the city upon application of the principals.

The South West

MISSOURI

With 1912, the Missouri Library Commission completed its fifth year of actual work. During that time twelve new libraries were organized in the state, five of which have separate buildings. The issue of traveling libraries increased from less than fifty in 1907 to 280 in 1912. Twenty-four active stations were on the list in 1907; in December, 1912, active stations to the number of 163 had traveling libraries in circulation. In 1912, eleven of the twenty-five largest cities of Missouri (over 5000 population) had no public library. There were, besides these, 84 other cities of over 2000 population without library facilities. The year 1913 showed an awakening impulse toward better public libraries in the state. Mexico completed a new building and five other cities accepted offers of Carnegie buildings: Aurora, \$9000; Bolivar, \$8000; Excelsior Springs, \$10,000; Fayette, \$10,000; Webb City, \$25,000. The traveling libraries sent out 46 more groups and 1566 more volumes from the office than in 1912, circulating 13,391 volumes from 326 different stations. The commission detailed one assistant to take charge of the legislative reference collection, and besides the regular work of this department, a cumulative bill index was printed weekly, each number showing a complete record. In the last number a list of bills passed in each house was added. The commission also had charge of the distribution of printed bills to all public libraries in the state willing to pay the expense.

Liberty. William Jewell College L. Ward H. Edwards, lbn. (Annual rpt.—yr. ending May 29, 1914.) Accessions 1396; total 25,825. Circulation 6777, double that of last year.

A small bindery has been installed. This makes possible the saving of from one-third to one-half on binding. With an experienced binder as the head of this department, the rest of the work is carried on by students, who are paid 15 and 17½ cents an hour for their work.

Sedalia P. L. Frances Fordice, lbn. (19th annual rpt.—yr. 1914.) Accessions 754; total 16,376. Circulation 62,728. New registration 1312; total 6881. Receipts \$5344.90; expenditures \$6742.43, including \$2600.00 for salaries, \$443.10 for binding, \$597.03 for books, and \$245.20 for periodicals.

KANSAS

Emporia. Eight students took the full course in library science at the Emporia State Normal School last year, and eight are taking the work this year. The courses are offered by Miss Gertrude Buck, professor of library science, who is a graduate of the University of Illinois Library School. The library work offered at Emporia is designed especially for the instruction of teachers in the use and care of school libraries, but many public librarians of Kansas have taken training in this way at the Emporia School.

Eureka. The Boy Scouts helped the Public Library move from its old quarters to the new Carnegie building, which was formally opened on September 25.

Hutchinson. The high school has more than 3000 volumes in its library. The books are classified and cataloged, and beginning this year, the librarian, Miss Mabel Parks, is relieved of teaching duties.

Osborne. The Osborne Library was established and maintained for twenty years by Osborne ladies. In 1913 a public tax was voted and a \$6000 Carnegie building opened. Of Osborne's 1500 citizens, 560 have library cards in use, and last year 10,580 books were issued, fiction making 72 per cent. of the total, juvenile books 22 per cent., and non-fiction 6 per cent. The library has 2400 volumes, and Miss Allis Babcock is librarian.

Russell. The Sunday school library of the Methodist church, after lying dormant and unused for fifteen years, has been placed in the city library, to be loaned out as other books are, on condition that title remains in the Sunday school and the books are to be kept together with a label of ownership.

Topeka. At the annual meeting of the Kansas Historical Society, Oct. 21, the event of the afternoon session was the unveiling of a tablet to the memory of Miss Zu Adams, librarian of the Historical Society for many years. The tablet was placed in the reading-room of the library by the Topeka Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Miss Adams had been a charter member. The reading-room also contains a portrait of Miss Adams, placed there by the society in recognition of her services as its first librarian.

Wichita. The Public Library and the Friends' University Library have arranged for the interloan of books which are in one institution and not in the other.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma City. As a part of the extension work of the University of Oklahoma, a class in library science will be held at the City Public Library by Miss Edith Phelps this winter for a course of about four months. The classes will be open to all who desire to attend them, and only a nominal fee will be charged. They will be held every Tuesday and Thursday, and will cover instruction in the methods of conducting a library as designated by the rules of the American Library Association. University credits will be given for satisfactory completion of the course.

TEXAS

Fort Worth Carnegie P. L. Mrs. Charles Scheuber, lbn. (Annual rpt.—yr. ending Mr. 1, 1914.) Accessions 4860; total 28,304. Circulation 76,175. New registration 3967; total 16,064. Receipts \$12,544.57; expenditures \$12,445.03, including \$4515.04 for salaries, \$1552.88 for binding, \$1404.14 for books and \$588.85 for periodicals.

Gainesville. The new \$15,000 Carnegie library building of Gainesville was opened Oct. 10.

Palestine. Palestine's new \$20,000 library building was formally dedicated Oct. 21. The dedicatory address was delivered by Dr. S. P. Brooks, president of Baylor University. The building was tendered the city by President A. G. Greenwood, of the library building board. The building is built of brick, and is located in a commanding position in the central part of the city.

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge. The United Daughters of the Confederacy, which maintains the only public library in the city, has appointed a committee to confer with the mayor and council on the possibility of securing a Carnegie Library for the city. It is estimated that \$20,000 would provide a satisfactory building.

Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON

Seattle. A movement has been organized by the Woman's Century Club to purchase for the Public Library by public subscription the collection of engravings and etchings owned by Albert de Chivalat and recently exhibited here. In the collection are 352 engravings and etchings, covering every period of the development of the art from 1498 to date. Mr. de Chivalat

places an approximate value of \$5000 on his collection, but he has agreed to dispose of it to the Public Library for \$1500.

Spokane P. L. George W. Fuller, lbn. (19th annual rpt.—1913.) Accessions 7933; total 61,878. Circulation 366,906. New registration 10,578; total 28,436. Receipts \$44,514.32; expenditures \$43,172.33, including \$22,199.95 for salaries, \$1520.75 for binding, \$8815.01 for books, and \$1280.75 for periodicals.

Besides the usual record of work of the different departments, the report includes a short historical sketch of the library and a table of comparative statistics from twelve libraries similar to Spokane in size. The table gives population, book circulation, accessions, number of employees, appropriations, and per capita cost of circulation.

Tacoma. Asking that Whitworth College be either compelled to turn over the 1120 books missing from the Mason Library and several articles of furniture belonging to the library, including a piano, chairs and other articles, or pay a judgment of \$2500 in lieu of the missing property, the city of Tacoma has started a suit in the superior court against the college. The city asks also that the deed given the college for the building and the library be canceled, as the school has failed to live up to the agreement to keep it open as a public library.

CALIFORNIA

Alameda F. L. Marcella H. Krauth, lbn. (35th annual rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1914.) Accessions 3188; total 43,350. Circulation 123,723. New registration 1020; total 11,697. Receipts \$16,345.70; expenditures \$12,235.49, including \$4767.78 for salaries, \$249.18 for binding, \$4129.44 for books and \$519.14 for periodicals.

Alhambra. The new city library building will probably be occupied about the first of the year.

Coalinga. The new Carnegie Library was opened Oct. 29.

Los Angeles. The Southwest Museum has moved into its new building, and its Munk library of Arizoniana, containing over 7000 books, pamphlets, and manuscripts, is now open to the public as a free reference library every afternoon in the year. A catalog of the collection, compiled by Hector Alliot, the curator of the museum, has just been published in a limited edition, under the title, "Bibliography of Arizona."

Los Angeles P. L. Everett R. Perry, lbn. (26th annual rpt.—yr. ending July, 1914.) Accessions 20,442; total 227,894. Circulation 1,559,359. New registration 36,685; total 85,369. Receipts \$172,316.00; expenditures \$172,251.57, including \$84,041.21 for salaries, \$9,058.05 for binding, \$19,328.45 for books, and \$3903.37 for periodicals.

The most important step taken during the year was the removal of the main library to its new quarters in the Metropolitan Building (described in the November issue of the *JOURNAL*). Two new departments were organized June 1: the industrial department, which includes all reference and circulating titles pertaining to the sciences and the useful arts, with the exception of the books classified in domestic economy; and the sociology department, including foreign, federal, state, and city documents and all municipal reference and sociological books. The past year has shown much additional use of the library, which is probably due to the publicity work in charge of the assistant librarian. The registration for the past year shows a 20 per cent. increase. There was also a large increase in the circulation, especially foreign circulation. The appreciation of books in their own language has been shown by the Russian population of the city, who contributed \$25 for the purchase of books. They are the only readers of foreign literature who have contributed to the library. The work of the children's department for the past year has shown progress in many directions. With fewer books than in the previous year, the main children's room shows an increase in juvenile circulation of 2166. The circulation of the playground libraries has likewise grown. The total circulation here for the past year was 64,768, and this in spite of the fact that the playground libraries have not been able to increase the number of open hours, so often requested by the public. The deposit station work has steadily increased, the total number of stations last year being 43, and this year 61. During the year every step not absolutely essential in the cataloging processes has been eliminated; revision being reduced to a minimum and analytics almost entirely omitted, with the result that the books reach the shelves quickly. With the renewal of books by telephone allowed in the last half year, 1500 people availed themselves of this convenience. The pay duplicate collection which was tried for the first time this year in the branch libraries has had sufficient success to justify its continuance. The Library School curriculum has been extended and an extra month added to the school year, giving eight months of instruction instead of seven. It is

hoped in time to establish a Library School in connection with the Los Angeles Public Library. A tuition fee of \$25.00 is required of those who enter the training class from out of the city, and who do not intend to take a position in the Los Angeles Public Library. A minimum salary of \$50.00 a month is paid after appointment to a regular position. Fifteen young women were given certificates in the class of 1913-14.

Pasadena P. L. Nellie M. Russ, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1914.) Net accessions 4200; total 44,025. Circulation 280,418. New registration 3171; total 12,776. Receipts \$27,000; expenditures \$26,979.52, including salaries \$13,990.22, books, magazines and music \$6,492.05, pictures and maps \$100.90, subscriptions to periodicals \$874.92, binding \$840.75.

Sacramento. The state library in the Capitol closed Oct. 6 for an indefinite period, pending the completion of extensive and needed repairs and alterations. One of the principal improvements will be the installation of a large passenger elevator, connecting all four floors of the library, which take up in actual floor space one-fourth of the state house. Additional book racks and cases will also be installed.

San Francisco. Although the construction of the new Public Library building cannot be undertaken until the unsold bonds are disposed of, it has been decided that the excavations shall be done immediately and the foundations for the edifice laid.

San Francisco P. L. Robert Rea, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1914.) Accessions 21,861; total 144,360. Circulation 934,002. New registration 22,604; total 44,376. Receipts \$136,682.24; expenditures \$96,513.14, including \$48,293.75 for salaries, \$8101.82 for binding, \$23,694.74 for books, and \$1880.93 for periodicals.

Nearly 35 per cent. of the total expenditures was spent in the purchase of books, periodicals and binding, the increased expenditure going far to build up the sections of fine arts, periodicals, and technology. All records have been entirely restored, the branches now have an improved system of cataloging, making them uniform with the library, and both membership and circulation of the library have increased 10 per cent. over the record for the library at the time of its practical destruction in the great fire.

Vacaville. The Carnegie Corporation has allowed the city \$12,500 for the building of a library.

IDAHO

Harrison. Due to the efforts of the members of the Fortnightly Club, Harrison, a mountain saw-mill town of 1000 people, now has a public library of 533 volumes and a membership of one hundred and seventy. The members of the Fortnightly Club take turns serving as librarian.

UTAH

Salt Lake City. The new branch of the Free Public Library at Sugar House was formally opened Nov. 1. The branch will be known as the Sprague Library, so named in honor of Miss Joanna Sprague, librarian of the Packard Public Library. Circulation of books began Nov. 2. Mrs. Robert Forrester will have direct charge of the Sprague branch, which has at present about 2300 books.

Canada

MANITOBA

Winnipeg L. J. P. Robertson, lbn. (Annual rpt.—yr. ending Nov. 30, 1913.) Accessions 1508; total 45,000. The appropriations for salaries was \$4060, and for other purposes \$4600. Expenditures for binding were \$952, for books \$1814.45, and for periodicals \$914.71.

ONTARIO

Collingwood. The board of trustees of the Public Library has decided to extend the privileges of the library free to the people of the townships contiguous to Collingwood, and these people are invited to use market day to take home to their farms literature for recreation and for instruction. The library has a Carnegie building, well planned and well administered, which also houses the Huron Institute, a historical collection of the early days of the Georgian Bay district.

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

Warrington, P. L. Charles Madeley, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1914.) Accessions 2147; totals \$8,318. Circulation 91,030. Total registration 4956.

BELGIUM

Louvain. A dispatch from Bordeaux to the *New York Sun*, Nov. 8, stated that Henri Bergson, presiding at a meeting of the Academy of Moral and Political Science in that city, had announced the gift of the private library of Arthur Raffalovitch to the library

of the University of Louvain. M. Raffalovitch, who is a Russian privy councillor and attaché of the Russian embassy in Paris and a correspondent of the academy, has been collecting his library for thirty years. M. Bergson added that a committee is being formed to reconstitute the library's funds. It is said that the Germans removed the most precious manuscripts before burning the library, so it is hoped that the treasures eventually will be restored to Louvain.

Louvain. The September issue of *The Library World* contained a short article (p. 67-69) by Frank Hamal on "The libraries of Louvain," inspired by the suggestion made by certain English scholars that an expedition be sent to Louvain to search for early printed books and manuscripts which may still be buried, unharmed, beneath the ruins of the libraries. Louvain had three main libraries, all possessing a considerable number of volumes. The most important was the University Library, with its 230,000 printed books, of which between three and four hundred were incunabula, about 350 manuscripts and more than 500 newspapers. The second large library was that belonging to the College of the Jesuits, which included 120,000 volumes (250 incunabula). Besides these two institutions, the town library contained over 15,000 volumes and pamphlets, and there were also some interesting archives at Parc Abbey, some little distance from the town. No printed catalog of the University Library existed in recent years, but a manuscript catalog was to be found at the library. A short sketch of the early history of the University Library, from the agitation which led to its establishment in 1627 down to the early part of the last century, is given in the articles, with a brief description of some few of the priceless manuscripts for which search might be made.

INDIA

A meeting of the librarians of the traveling libraries of the Social Service League was

held in Girgaum last February. It was reported that in the preceding quarter the number of libraries had increased from 85 to 98, and the number of books from 5000 to 6127. During the quarter 900 books were received as gifts. While the record of work accomplished is satisfactory to the league, the members fear that when the novelty has worn off, interest will wane. To stimulate a taste for reading among the masses it is suggested that readings from interesting books be given on Sundays and holidays. The establishment of additional library centers was considered, and also the sending of libraries to remote rural regions. A change in transportation arrangements was made, and henceforth the librarians of the stations must secure the money for transportation charges from their readers instead of from the league funds.

Baroda. The report of the minister of education on public instruction in the state of Baroda for 1912-13 gives the following statistics for the work of the libraries in the state: "Thanks are due to the four District Panchayats, the members of which fully appreciated the practical good the libraries do the people, and contributed the magnificent sum of Rs. 24,500 for district libraries, Baroda giving Rs. 12,000, Kadi Rs. 5000, Navsari Rs. 5000 and Amreli Rs. 2500. The total expenditure incurred on account of the Central Library Department amounted to Rs. 102,000, the principal items being salaries Rs. 23,606, contingencies Rs. 5412, books Rs. 17,081, periodicals Rs. 1497, deadstock Rs. 9018, aid to town and village libraries Rs. 37,107, traveling libraries Rs. 2270, visual instruction branch, Rs. 5285, scholarships Rs. 724. It will be apparent from the above that the state spent a large sum, considering it its duty not merely to teach the people to read in childhood at school but even through adult life. The Library Department has proved very useful and its success is due to Mr. Borden and the library staff who assisted him to make the Library Department a success."

THE LIBRARIAN'S MOTHER GOOSE

XII. CHARGING DESK

*One, two,—nothing to do.
Three, four,—open the door.
Five, six,—a book she picks.
Seven, eight,—stamp it straight.
Nine, ten,—come again.*

—Renée B. Stern.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

Library in Relation to Schools

INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF THE LIBRARY

During last year talks were given by the New Haven Public Library to 800 children in groups of varying sizes on various requested subjects concerning the library and its books. Some of these talks were given in school assembly halls at special exercises, some were given in classrooms and others at the library. During May and June talks on the subject, "The value of the library after school days are over," were given in several schools to those pupils of the eighth grade who were obliged to go to work, and also talks to those who intended to attend high school, on the use which they might make of the library. One hundred pupils from the junior class of the Normal School received instruction in the use of the card catalog and the value of the library to the teacher. Talks were given to each division of the class on the teacher's opportunity to use the best in literature in the classroom. Aside from these classes, 85 pupils from the freshman class of the high school and from the eighth grades of two other schools received instruction in the use of the catalog and the resources of the library.

Library Extension Work

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT

The George Smith Public Library at Junction City, Kan., has in its reading room a table of industrial exhibits which are being used extensively by the school children. There is a wheat and flour exhibit, presented by the Hogan Milling Company, and designed by Mr. A. D. Nothstein; also a cotton exhibit from the Coates Company, silk from Belding, all the Standard Oil products, Lowney's chocolate, asbestos, needles, and an International Harvester exhibit.

BETTER BABIES EXHIBIT

At a Better Babies Exhibit, held at Ozone Park, Long Island, in July, the Queens Borough Public Library was prominently represented. Several telling bulletins were hung, a bookcase was set up filled with books on the care of babies and mothers, and on general hygiene. Twelve lists of books on baby care, children's physical culture, education, ethics

for children, eugenics, games and story telling, home hygiene, eyes, ears, nose and teeth; infant diseases, insects as disease carriers, milk, and young mothers, were available for distribution, and application forms for joining the library were given to all interested persons.

A large proportion of the mothers present knew little or nothing of what the library was doing for the children, so a "scrapbook of the children's work"—lettered and pasted for the exhibit by Miss Doherty, of Flushing, under the direction of the chief of the department—was more or less a revelation. It contains many photographs illustrating the work, with brief descriptive texts for those which require explanation. The contents of the large folio scrapbook is as follows:

1. Location of branches and stations, with dates of opening and diagram.
2. Some Carnegie branches.
3. Some rented quarters.
4. Every-day glimpses of the children in branch libraries.
5. Story telling in the library: (a) regular, (b) special.
6. May day—wild flower day and "doll story hours."
7. Clubs and reading circles.
8. Art exhibits.
9. Regular exhibits.
10. Work with schools.
11. Typical library stations.
12. Library story hours in playgrounds.

The branch librarians from two nearby libraries were in attendance, one or the other being constantly at the exhibit. They made the acquaintance of many persons living in the neighborhood, and interested them in the library. More than two hundred babies were enrolled, and the mother of every baby received such of the lists as aroused her interest.

A short list was printed on postals and one of them was mailed to every mother. These were very successful in winning a response, such as a visit to the library or enrollment as a library member.

After the close of the Better Babies Exhibit, the head nurse asked for the bulletins, which were given her and carried down to the milk station, a permanent institution, together with some lists for distribution therefrom.

The lists of births are received from the board of health, and one of the postals is mailed to each mother.

Founding, Developing, and Maintaining Interest

ADVERTISING SLIDES

In Council Bluffs, Iowa, slides like the following have been shown in moving-picture theatres to advertise the public library:

If you want a Good
Book go to the
Public Library.
Open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
You will be welcome.

Do You know that
It is the Business
Of the Public Library
To lend Books and
Answer Questions?
Free—Yes—Free.

If You Wish to Read
The New Magazines
Go to the
Public Library.

If You Wish to Know
The Meaning of a Word
The Spelling of a Word
The Pronunciation of a Word
Telephone to the
Public Library.

ADVERTISING BOOKMARKS

The Greensboro (N. C.) Public Library has issued some attractive bookmarks. They are printed on light weight card board, and at the top of each is a small half-tone of some object in the library museum. For instance, one picture shows two dolls. One, an old-time dandy, with grizzled hair, is seated in his wooden armchair, his banjo in his lap, while beside him stands a little boy. Beneath is the text to explain the picture:

Uncle Jack, of Bruce's Cross Roads, Guilford County, was a real hero of Revolutionary War times, beloved and trusted by all his master's family, and this little boy was the oldest child of that family, Charles Bruce, Jr.

When the British soldiers came near their plantation, faithful Uncle Jack took his mistress and all the children seven miles north to Hogan's Creek for safety. He risked his own life to come back alone that night for news, and next morning he was able to tell his mistress that her home had not been burned by the enemy.

GREENSBORO PUBLIC
LIBRARY
CARNEGIE BUILDING

EXHIBITS AT STATE FAIRS

Much interest was evinced in an exhibit at the Kentucky State Fair, Sept. 14-19, which was prepared by the Kentucky Library Commission. This exhibit consisted of model school libraries from the \$10.00 and \$15.00 lists prepared for the rural schools of the state, with samples of the regular agricultural and school libraries sent out by the commission, and a library map of the state. The commission's secretary was on hand to explain the work and to distribute printed material on the various activities of the commission. Results already show the usefulness of the exhibit.

The Little Rock (Ark.) Public Library offered an exhibit of much value to farmers during the Pulaski county fair the first week in November. Books dealing with agricultural subjects were on display, and attachés of the library were on hand to explain the method of lending the books to the public.

LIBRARY POST CARDS

In the *Dial* of Oct. 16 comment is made on the postcards issued by the British Museum to call attention to its resources, including its library. Says the *Dial*, "Necessarily it is but a few of that library's three and one-half million volumes that can thus be advertised, but these chosen few are well worth the trouble and expense involved. For example, the famous Gutenberg Bible is pictured for a penny to many an interested person who will be glad to take the hint and get sight of the volume itself; a page from an early Caxton is reproduced in facsimile; the Greek fragment known as 'The sayings of Jesus' is similarly photo-engraved, and Nelson's last letter to Lady Hamilton, and the earliest map of New York, known as 'The Duke's Plan,' showing the topography of the town in 1661; also the title-page to the Shakespeare First Folio, and the first known map of the British Isles, from Ptolemy's 'Cosmographia.' The Oxford University Press, expert in this species of art printing, manufactures some, if not all, of these picture cards, which are described as collotypes of an excellent quality. Numerous other objects of interest besides books and manuscripts are made to contribute to the variety and beauty and instructiveness of this set of post cards." The last report of the British Museum records the fact that about 155,000 of these postcards were sold during the year.

PUBLICITY

The Los Angeles Public Library has used the following methods whereby wide publicity

has been secured with little expenditure. They are described in the last annual report as follows:

"First, the use of newspaper lists and news notes concerning new books and the work of the library. Second, slides shown by thirty-six motion-picture theaters in the center of the city and also in the vicinity of the branches, explaining the library service and giving location, these slides run free by theater managers. Third, book exhibits in store windows in various parts of the city. Some of these were prepared by the branch librarians in their neighborhoods. Eighteen were shown in the business section. During the first week of September, a series of eight exhibits were shown in the large stores on Broadway. Through the co-operation of the merchants, these were very attractively made, and drew the attention of thousands of people to the library's books. Ten thousand circulars, briefly explaining the library's use, were distributed from these eight stores. These exhibits have been a most successful venture. Fourth, short talks by library representatives at shop noon hours, and at labor union meetings. These have also been highly successful in attracting men to read books, whether on their own occupations or good fiction and works of general information. At many of these meetings, library cards were issued and books given out to new patrons."

CO-OPERATION FROM PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The school board of Des Moines, Iowa, supplied the shelving and the library board the books, and as a result of the united efforts of these two public institutions, a valuable collection of books on vocational guidance, books on business, trade catalogs, house organs, etc., has been placed in the rotunda of the Public Library. There are several hundred books on vocational training. Two thousand five hundred trade catalogs from all over the country and covering all lines of business are a feature of the collection.

CO-OPERATION WITH CLUBS

The week of Nov. 9-14 was a busy one for the library of Binghamton, N. Y. The New York State Federation of Women's Clubs held its annual meeting in the city, and the Farm Improvement Association of Broome County its annual display and meeting.

Several months before the local chairman of arrangements for the state federation meeting requested Librarian William F. Seward to make an exhibit at the library during federation week. The official federation pro-

gram contained the following notice: "The librarian of the Public Library invites all visiting club women to view a special exhibit of pink lustre and Bavarian ware, and Sheraton and other choice colonial furniture in the art gallery of the library each afternoon and evening." Material for the exhibition was loaned by local collectors and owners. It opened with an attendance of more than 200. The newspapers carried notices of the exhibit along with federation news, and also gave it good special notices.

On Wednesday of that week, Mrs. Henry Altman, a visiting delegate from Buffalo, gave a talk at the library on "Our schools as social centers," under the auspices of the Civic Club.

Friday was the busiest day. The Farm Improvement Association held an all-day session, also making an exhibit of prize apples and potatoes. In the afternoon a feature of the meeting was a public lecture on "Cooperation in buying and selling for farmers," by C. C. Mitchell. Logically following this was the lecture in the evening by Mrs. Julian Heath on "Market systems and the housewife," under the auspices of the Civic Club.

Library Support. Funds

LIBRARY TAXES

How an increased library rate might affect library administration. Wilfrid Robertshaw. *Lib. World*, S., 1914. p. 81-87.

An increased library rate would mean almost of necessity increased efficiency in library administration. The writer proves this statement by taking for example a typical stagnant library; increases the rate 50 per cent, and shows just what an increased library rate would mean not only for the financial aspect of the library's work, but also for increasing the efficiency of administration. He discusses in turn and in detail the increases that would be possible for salaries and staff, for book purchases, for improved equipment and care of buildings, and for additional printing and stationery.

The increased staff would make it possible to keep the catalog adequate and up to date, and there would be a better opportunity for assistants to get experience in the various departments. More money for books would enable many a library to provide reading for the blind in its community, now too often neglected altogether. Library story-telling might receive more attention, and educational societies and organizations be formed. A reference library for business men could be formed and an information bureau established. The final

improvement suggested would be the drawing up of a definite code of rules for the guidance of the staff and the preservation of uniformity in the work.

RAISING FUNDS

The Ideal Club in Waukesha, Wis., has compiled a cookbook called "The ideal way to a man's heart," to be sold for the benefit of the children's room of the Public Library.

Government and Service

Staff

CO-OPERATIVE LUNCHEONS

The employees of the Public Library in Washington, D. C., have organized a co-operative luncheon club that solves satisfactorily the high cost of eating. Miss Ruth H. Todd, a member of the staff, manages the club, and there are about 60 members, or two-thirds of the library staff. Six luncheons to each person are served, one on each working day of the week, in two shifts, one at noon and another to the night force after 6 o'clock. The cost is 35 cents per week for each person.

These lunches are served in a neat, home-like dining room. This is part of the library equipment. It seats about thirty at a time. The kitchen is equipped with a gas stove, sink with running water, refrigerator, and a well-filled china closet. Gas for cooking is supplied by the library and one charwoman is assigned to wash the dishes.

The services of the cook are paid for, \$5 a week, out of the weekly assessment of 35 cents on which the club has thus far been conducted.

Miss Todd gives the following account of the organization and management of the club:

"By far the most difficult problem which presented itself was the selection of the week's menu with an eye both to economy and efficiency—that is, having the food selected in such combinations as to be a well balanced meal. We serve no tea, coffee or milk; such drinks are, however, provided by individuals who desire them. We do, however in addition to the listed menu, serve bread and butter.

"A committee from the library went to the commission merchants on Louisiana avenue to get prices on staple articles, such as potatoes, butter, olive oil, etc. We found by patronizing these people and buying in wholesale quantities that we could cut corners considerably. For instance, we buy butter in ten-pound lots, thereby saving from 3 to 4 cents on the retail price; so with potatoes. Perishable things, such as lettuce, celery and fresh tomatoes, we purchase as needed at the Center market.

"Friday of each week the menu for the following week is prepared, an inventory of supplies is taken and food for the entire week is estimated on and purchased as far as possible so as to relieve the purchaser of the daily care of kitchen affairs. One menu is posted in the kitchen for the guidance of the cook; another is posted where it may be consulted by all members of the staff, so that at any time if the bill of fare is not personally pleasing any member may supplement as he sees fit.

"The following menus, covering two weeks, show exactly of what the luncheons consist:

"October 19-24—Monday: Baked macaroni with tomatoes, stewed apples, bread and butter (with every luncheon). Tuesday: Irish stew, prunes. Wednesday: Creamed potatoes, baked stuffed tomatoes. Thursday: Hash brown potatoes, lettuce and tomato salad. Friday: Creamed tuna fish, baked potatoes. Saturday: Baked rice and tomatoes, apples sliced and stewed.

"October 26-31—Monday: Baked salmon, creamed potatoes. Tuesday: Baked beans, stewed apples. Wednesday: Macaroni and tomatoes, stewed peaches. Thursday: Tomato bisque, rice and tomatoes. Friday: Corn pudding, stewed peaches. Saturday: Beef loaf and tomato sauce, baked apples.

"In no one article of food have we secured better prices in buying wholesale than on meat. We buy directly from a slaughter house and the meat is the best of its kind. Needless to say we cannot have meat every day, but, thanks to such articles of food as beans, rice and potatoes, we do not need it every day. Our aim is to serve these simple articles of food in such quantities as to be sufficient, so that no extra food need be brought by anybody.

"We buy the bread in large loaves, at 8 cents, a saving of 2 cents on the retail price.

"This plan is essentially co-operative. Every member has a chance to voice his opinions and preferences. All suggestions are gladly received and, if at all feasible, are put into operation.

"Each member is required to pay cash in advance. On Friday of each week each member places an envelope inscribed with his name and containing 35 cents in a box provided for the purpose. Should any one omit to make payment it is regarded as a sign that he does not care to participate for the following week."

Administration

Treatment of Special Material

LANTERN SLIDES

The indexing of lantern slides; some brief notes. A. W. Champkins. *Lib. World*, S., 1914. p. 79-81.

In this article the writer recommends the use of regular cabinets for the storage of lantern slides, and gives the following brief notes descriptive of methods used in libraries for their preparation and arrangement.

1. While it is impossible for all libraries to make their own lantern slides, there are usually some parts of the work assistants can do. Where there are portions of a slide which it is not desirable to show on a screen, the library assistant can easily perform the operation of concealing these parts, termed "masking." This consists of sticking specially prepared gummed paper on to the plate.

2. Every slide should be "spotted," that is, the top should be marked in some way, in order that the picture may be projected on the screen in the correct position.

3. The title of the slide should be placed below the picture, the class mark on the left-hand side—for each slide should be classified as if it were a book—and a folio number on the right-hand side.

4. The slide should be bound in strips of white binding, and the class marks carried on to the binding at the upper left-hand corner, white side of mask facing reader.

The index should be made on cards and may be arranged in any definite order, either under the place name, or classified according to subject.

Specimen forms are given of both the slide and the index card.

INDEXING LOCAL NEWSPAPERS

The librarian as local historian. *The Librarian*, J1, 1914. p. 419-422.

It is conceded that every public library should collect material for the history of its locality. The greatest mine of information is in the local paper, and properly indexed, it would form a history of the district for the future. In considering this, two points must be borne in mind: (1) how the work can be done best; and (2) who should bear the cost.

A cumulative index on cards is considered the best form, with alphabetical arrangement. The most satisfactory way of handling the task would be the formation of a small special department of the town's work, and every locality should have a special grant from the local council to carry on the work. A national index also might be compiled by the British Museum, in compiling which all local papers should be included.

It is estimated that the average total cost of the index would be from three to four shillings weekly for each local paper.

MAPS, STORAGE OF

The library of the American Society of Civil Engineers in New York City uses the following method of filing the two thousand or more topographic atlas sheets published by the United States Geological Survey. The maps are arranged by states, mounted on heavy manila paper and tied together, ten sheets to a section, in the order in which they are received. By folding the manila paper for a depth of three-quarters of an inch at the back of each sheet and reinforcing it in three places by pieces of muslin, a hinge is provided where holes are punched and the sheets are tied with soft untwisted cable cord.

In section number one, for each state, is the key map on which every sheet in that state is indexed by putting its section number in the upper left corner of the quadrangle representing that sheet on the key map.

The unique part of this system of filing, however, is the map case, the invention of Dr. Charles Warren Hunt, secretary of the society. It stands two sections high, four feet two and a half inches from the floor, with vertical divisions allowing the maps to stand upright, and with openings on both sides of the case dovetailed into each other. Fifty maps or five sections are allowed to each space. Because the spaces are made to fit the maps as mounted, they are $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the front and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide at the back, so that the thin edge of each section is held firmly in the narrow portion, and the space saved on this part forms the wide portion on the other side of the case.

The advantages are: (1) Economy of space. A case $28 \times 25 \times 20\frac{1}{2}$ inches will hold four hundred and fifty maps. (2) Accessibility. The maps stand upright, arranged by states alphabetically with the name of the state marked plainly over each section. (3) Preservation. No crumpling of the maps by catching in the edge of drawers.

Accession

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

Public documents in a small library. *Ione Armstrong. Iowa Lib. Quar.*, J1-S., 1914. p. 103-106.

Public documents for a non-depository library should be chosen with a view to the needs of that special library. Some of the single documents which are recommended to even the smallest libraries are: "Dictionary of altitudes," published by the U. S. Geological Survey; "Handbook of American Indians," published by the Bureau of American Ethnology; the "Special report on the diseases of cattle and cattle feeding," and "Special report

on the diseases of the horse," both published by the Bureau of Animal Industry; "Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, William McKinley," a collection of memorial addresses delivered in Congress and published by Congress; also the "Statistics of public, society, and school libraries having 5,000 volumes and over in 1908."

The best and quickest way to secure documents is through your congressman or senator. When unnecessary bound volumes have accumulated in the library they should be returned to the superintendent of documents. This can be done free by sending to the local post office or to the superintendent of documents for mail sacks and mailing franks.

Public documents should be classified, cataloged, and arranged on the shelves like any other books, putting the smaller ones in pamphlet boxes, and the more important ones in pamphlet binders.

"U. S. government documents in small libraries," by J. I. Wyer, Jr., published by the A. L. A. Publishing Board, is perhaps the best aid in selecting documents for the small library. The A. L. A. Catalog, 1904, and the *Booklist* also have helpful annotated lists of public documents.

LOAN BOOK COLLECTIONS

The Danielson (Ct.) Public Library has reserved a shelf for books lent to the library by private individuals. These books will be loaned in the same manner as are other volumes. In many homes there are books that have been read by the family and may not be soon, if ever, read again. The owners do not care to give them away, but are willing the public library should have the use of them for a limited time.

Classification

DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION (DEWEY'S)

Some thoughts on Dewey. J. E. Walker. *Lib. World*, J1, 1914. p. 23-26.

The Dewey classification, as practically the first in the field, has now an international recognition of its symbols. Nevertheless, the writer criticizes the class Religion, in which there is no place for a general work on Christianity. The Literature classes are also criticized and some changes suggested. Throughout the scheme many subjects are insufficiently divided for English purposes, and expansion of certain sections is necessary before it can be satisfactorily applied.

Loan Department

PARCEL POST BOOK DELIVERY

The Queens Borough Public Library has put into effect in three of its branches a system of parcel post delivery. The idea was

derived from the *Bulletin* of the Washington Public Library, under the librarianship of Mr. George F. Bowerman, and his methods adopted *in toto*. The borrowers make a deposit of \$1.00 and all postage paid by the library and fines due are punched off on his card. Members return books at their own expense, sending a list of preferred books with their card for punching in a separate envelope by letter postage. The library retains a duplicate of the member's card so that the account is always the same. The member can have the unexpended balance returned at any time on request.

WITHDRAWN BOOKS

At the Rockford (Ill.) Public Library, whenever books are withdrawn and not replaced, the cards are removed from the catalog and the author cards are filed in the catalog room with the reason why the book is not replaced stamped or written on the card. This list was begun soon after the library moved into its present building, and has grown to considerable proportions now. It does not contain the titles of books discarded when the library was reclassified, but they may be found in the old printed catalog, which thus in a way supplements the card list. The list is often consulted when questions arise about books which have formerly been in the library, and it has settled many a controversy.

General Libraries

For Special Classes

NEGROES, WORK WITH

Good reading for negroes. I. The Louisville Free Library. George T. Settle. *Southern Workman*, O., 1914. p. 536-540.

A description of the work and resources of the Eastern and Western colored branches of the Louisville Free Public Library. The Western branch was the first of its kind in existence.

Good reading for negroes. II. A Memphis library. Cecelia K. Yerby. *Southern Workman*, O., 1914. p. 541-543.

A sketch of the colored school department of the Cossitt Library, established in September, 1913. The plan of work has been to visit the schools and find what class of literature each pupil is interested in. If he has no preference, an effort is made to select for him a book or magazine that will both interest and benefit him and tend to create an interest in other books. Weekly story hours have been held in one branch, with occasional use of the stereopticon. A branch has been opened in

rooms of the Howe Collegiate Institute, an institution owned and controlled by the negro Baptists of Tennessee.

For Special Classes—Children

STORY-HOUR

Suggestions for the beginning of a story-hour in the small library. *Grace Shellenberger. Iowa Lib. Quar.*, JI.-S., 1914. p. 100-102.

If the story-hour is a new adventure, one of the first requisites is a good announcing. A bulletin in a conspicuous place will catch the eyes of most of the children who frequent the library, but an announcement by the teachers in the schools will interest more. Still better results will follow if the librarian makes the announcement herself in each room. The place for holding the story must be such as to contribute to a cozy intimate atmosphere. When it is necessary to use the assembly room, use only a part of it, one corner, perhaps. Some very successful story-hours have been conducted with children sitting on the floor. The time, which is an individual problem, when once decided, should be an established rule. The story need not be an hour in length. A half hour is long enough as a regular thing. The preparation of the story requires a good deal of time. If the librarian is so busy that she cannot do it wisely, it is often possible to find someone who will gladly share the work. It is not fair to the children to let some person who has no knowledge of what the children like and need in the matter of stories, take this opportunity to secure the practice she desires. The purpose of the story-hour is not only to give the child keen delight, but to arouse interest in books which have heretofore been sealed to him.

ENCOURAGING GOOD READING

The librarian at Pottsville, Pa., has published a list of books on different countries, in the shape of a folded bookmark, for children. The list is entitled "Travels via the rocking-chair," and every continent is included. A roll of honor is being kept, and on it is placed the name of every child that reads one book on each country listed. If all the books (45 titles) are read, a star is put against the child's name on the honor roll.

School Libraries

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN A HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY

In a letter to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* Miss Lucile F. Fargo, librarian of the North Central High School in Spokane, Wash., describes the system of student government in operation there. She says:

"The plan of student self-government which is in operation in the North Central High School Library is very simple. A 'library board' composed of eleven students elected from the three upper classes for a term of one year is the backbone of the system. The board elects a president, a secretary, and a reporter for the school paper from its own number, and makes all rules governing conduct in the library. It appoints two monitors, a girl and a boy, for each period of the school day. It is the duty of these monitors to keep order and to check attendance, and it is their privilege to suspend from the library any student who infringes upon the rules of the board. A student thus suspended is required to appear before the board at its next regular meeting together with the monitor who suspended him. Each states his case, after which both are sent from the room and the board passes judgment and inflicts such penalties as it sees fit. The secretary of the board keeps a card record of all cases and sends out all necessary notices to session-room teachers. Members of the board take charge of the library during the noon hour in the absence of the librarian, and also maintain order before and after school.

"The policy of the principal of the school and of the librarian and teachers concerning action taken by the board is distinctly 'Hands off.' Unwise rulings have been extremely rare.

"The arguments for such a plan are the ones usually advanced in favor of student government elsewhere—the value of student responsibility, training in the ways of good citizenship, the development of a spirit of co-operation and helpfulness. But student government in the library has further advantages. It leaves the librarian free to do real library work—to visit classes and to hold them; to give herself wholly to the student who needs her. In the North Central High School a small room adjoining the library is used as a stack-room. With the knowledge that the order in the library will not be affected by her absence, the librarian is able to make of this stack-room a consulting room where debaters, teachers, or pupils in need of special help may be met and talked with freely.

"The business of a school librarian takes her into every part of the school—even to the janitor's quarters. Her helpfulness depends very largely on her freedom. Any plan which provides such freedom is useful. Student government has gone a long way towards doing this in the North Central High School. It is a success."

Reading and Aids

Courses of Reading

READING CIRCLES

The organization and conduct of reading circles; adult and junior. William J. Harris. *Lib. World*, S., 1914. p. 69-73.

The success of a circle depends very considerably upon its leader. The leader selected should be well read and broad-minded, and have infinite tact and courtesy. The choice of the subject is of great importance; subjects of little depth or authors of small reputation are to be avoided.

The method of conducting the adult reading circle of the Bromley Public Library is described and specimen programs given. A short biographical essay always opens the meeting, followed by selected readings from the author chosen, and the evening closes with a 10-minute critical essay and a general discussion. Junior circles are also conducted. Five scholars each from six schools are selected by the head teachers, scholars who would most benefit by the training in reading which the circle affords. The children meet once a week. The procedure differs somewhat from that of the adult circle in that the leader generally does all the reading. The attendances average 28 out of a possible 30 members.

Aids to Readers

BOOK SELECTION HELPS FOR READERS

Various suggestive lists of books, some of them compiled in the New Haven Public Library, and some taken from the bulletins of other libraries, were placed in a scrap-book belonging to the library last spring. This book is kept in the open shelf room and has proved useful both to the public and the library attendants. Another plan to aid the general reader in the choice of books was carried out during the fall by pasting a descriptive and critical annotation in the front of each book in the permanent collection of "Some of the best novels." Annotations were also placed in the current additions of new books in all classes, so far as the material for such annotation was obtainable from the *Book Review Digest*. The reference department has done the work connected with the annotation of new books.

Character of Reading in Libraries

FICTION.

The place of fiction to-day in libraries. W. C. Berwick Sayers. *Lib. Assn. Record*, Jc., 1914. p. 273-280.

(1) The novel in intrinsic importance occupies as high a place as any form of unimaginative literature, and its proper representation in libraries is a just public requirement; (2) a decline in the reading of fiction is possibly a reflection of a decline in other valuable social qualities, and is not necessarily to be applauded; (3) a constant sifting process is necessary in which the law of demand shall be allowed to operate naturally, so that all novels for which public demand is sufficient to encourage publishers to issue them has ceased, shall disappear; (4) in selection, the new shall not be superseded by the old simply to maintain the completeness of catalogs; (5) a new terminology for non-fiction and a classification of fiction itself are desirable.

Bibliographical Notes

Mr. William Beer, librarian of the Howard Memorial Library of New Orleans, has had reprinted from the *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* a list of material for Louisiana genealogy which he had compiled, and which he will be glad to distribute to genealogists, on request.

"Good stories for great holidays" is the title of a new book by Miss Frances Olcott, which the Houghton Mifflin Company are bringing out this autumn. The book contains 120 stories, gathered from various sources, suitable to be read or told to children in celebration of seventeen of our most important holidays.

Mr. John Cotton Dana has recently had published by the Elm Tree Press of Woodstock, Vt., a little book called "American art: how it can be made to flourish." Only 200 copies were printed, and the type distributed. Mr. Dana calls it No. 1 of the Hill of Corn series, and plans to print other small books in similar style, at \$1 each.

The Wisconsin Free Library Commission has been sending out to librarians in the state a mimeographed list of children's books suitable for Christmas purchase, supplementary to the list printed in the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* in October, 1913. Both lists were prepared by Miss Marion Humble, instructor in children's literature in the Library School of the University of Wisconsin, and include both inexpensive and finely illustrated editions.

A new edition of Gilbert O. Ward's "Practical use of books and libraries" has been brought out by the Boston Book Co. The chapter on Reference books has been con-

siderably enlarged and that on Magazines has also been revised to bring it down to date. Many minor changes have been made and a list of abbreviations commonly found in books or in library catalogs has been added, increasing the usefulness of the book to one inexperienced in the use of library tools.

The free public library of Jersey City recently published three pamphlets describing the government of the city, county, and state in which the library is located. The publications have been prepared primarily for the use of the schools and are brief and elementary, but more advanced students will find them useful. Although dealing only with local conditions, they have considerable interest owing to the fact that one of the pamphlets describes the operation of commission government in the largest city in which it has been introduced, and the other explains the government of a typical New Jersey county. The titles of these latest monographs published by the library are "Brief outline of the government of New Jersey," "Brief outline of the government of Hudson county," and "Brief outline of the government of Jersey City."

The *Library Miscellany* for February-May, just come to hand, devotes a large part of its English section to affairs bibliothecal in America. There is a long descriptive article on the Library of Congress, with exterior and interior views; a biographical sketch of Andrew Carnegie, with portrait, and a summary statement of the various funds he has established; a description of the unusual collection of Biblical manuscripts contained in the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary, in New York city, and also of the library itself; short articles on the instruction given in American schools and colleges on the use of libraries, on the traveling libraries of the New York Public Library, and on the training of American school children in the art of reading. There is in addition a "Survey of Marathi literature," concerning which very little has been written in English; a report of the first Andra Desa library conference; a description of the Mackenzie collection of Oriental manuscripts in Madras; and an account of the unveiling of an equestrian statue to the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, the patron of libraries in India.

"The literature of the war," which was first printed in the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* for August, was reprinted with additions, in November. It is a running comment on about a hundred and forty of the books, old and new, which have a direct bearing on the present struggle in Europe.

RECENT BOOKS ON LIBRARY ECONOMY

INDEXES

Manchester, Mrs. Earl N., ed. A. L. A. index to general literature; supplement, 1900-1910; a cumulation of the Index to general literature sections of the Annual Literary (Library) Index, 1900 to 1910 inclusive, to which has been added analytical entries to 125 books heretofore unanalyzed in print. A. L. A. Pub. Board. 223 p.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

BUSINESS MEN

Detroit (Mich.) Public Library. Books for business men. 22 p.

CHILDREN

Louisville Free Public Library. Children's books; reprinted from "Some books in the . . . library of interest to Catholic readers. 4 p.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AMERICAN

A selected list of important books on American affairs, public questions, colonial problems, imperial and foreign relations, life, conditions, ideals, etc. Lauriat. 16 p.

ARIZONA

Alliot, Hector. Bibliography of Arizona; being the record of literature collected by Joseph Amasa Munk, M.D., and donated by him to the Southwest Museum of Los Angeles, California. Los Angeles: The Museum. 431 p. \$3.50.

BERNADOTTE, JEAN BAPTISTE JULES

Barton, Dunbar Plincket. Bernadotte; the first phase, 1763-1799. Scribner. 104 p. bibl. \$3 n.

BIBLE

Jewish Theological Seminary of America. Biblical manuscripts and books in the library (mostly from the Sulzberger collection); exhibited at the annual meeting of the Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis. . . . Dec. 29-30, 1913. 15 p.

Jewish Theological Seminary of America. Biblical manuscripts and rare prints (mostly from the Sulzberger collection); exhibited at . . . the celebration of the completion of the Bible revision, Feb. 10, 1914. 15 p.

Wood, Rev. Irving Francis, and Grant, Rev. Elihu. The Bible as literature: an introduction. New York: Abingdon Press. 5 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

BIOGRAPHY

Slosson, Edwin Emery. Major prophets of today. Little, Brown. bibl. \$1.50 n.

BIOLOGY

Brode, Howard S. Books on biology for boys and girls. Walla Walla, Wash.: Whitman College. 18 p. (Whitman College Quarterly. Vol. 17, no. 2.)

BJÖRNSSON, BJÖRNSTEFAN

Henderson, Prof. Archibald, comp. Björnsterne Björnsson (1832-1910); a bibliography; translations, bibliographies, and criticism in English. (In *Bull. Bibl.*, Jl., 1914. p. 69-71.)

BOY SCOUTS

Boy Scouts of America, Handbook for scout masters, Boy Scouts of America. New York: Nat. Council of Boy Scouts of Amer. 13 p. bibl. 50 c.

BUSINESS

Lyon, Theodore Bird. How to sell bonds. New York: The author, 55 Wall St. 3 p. bibl. \$1.

Page, Edward Day. Trade morals, their origin, growth, and province. New Haven, Ct.: Yale Univ. 75 p. bibl. \$1.50.

Rogers, Edward Sidney. Good will, trade-marks and unfair trading. Chicago: A. W. Shaw Co. 3 p. bibl. \$2.50.

CHRISTIANITY

Coleman, Christopher Bush. Constantine the Great and Christianity; three phases: the historical, the legendary, and the spurious. Longmans. 114 p. bibl. \$2.00. (Columbia University studies in history, economics, and public law.)

CHURCH HISTORY

Bevan, Wilson Lloyd. Church history, medieval and modern. Sewanee, Tenn.: Univ. of the South, 15 p. bibl. \$1.50. (Sewanee theological library.)

CIBBER, COLLEY

Croissant, De Witt Clinton. Studies in the work of Colley Cibber. Lawrence, Kan.: Univ. of Kansas, 1912. 5 p. bibl. 50 c. (Humanistic studies.)

CICERO

Sihler, Ernest Gottlieb. Cicero of Arpinum; a political and literary biography; being a contribution to the history of ancient civilization and a guide to the study of Cicero's writings. New Haven, Ct.: Yale Univ. 8 p. bibl. \$2.50 n.

CLARK, GEORGE ROGERS

Clark, George Rogers. George Rogers Clark papers, 1771-1781; edited with introduction and notes by James Alton James. Springfield, Ill.: Illinois State Historical Library. bibl. (Collections; Virginia ser.)

CRIME

Henderson, Charles Richmond. The cause and cure of crime. McClurg. 4 p. bibl. 50 c. n. (National social science ser.)

CRUNDEN, FREDERICK MORGAN

Bostwick, Arthur E., ed. Frederick Morgan Crunden; a memorial bibliography. St. Louis Public Library. 67 p.

DENTISTRY

Talbot, Eugene Solomon. Interstitial gingivitis and pyorrhea alveolaris. Toledo, O.: Ransom & Randolph, 1913. 4 p. bibl. \$4.00 n.

DETECTIVE STORIES

Louisville Free Public Library. Detective stories and tales of mystery new and old in the . . . library. 4 p.

ECONOMICS

Seligman, Edwin Robert Anderson. Principles of economics; with special reference to American conditions. Longmans. 35 p. bibl. \$2.50. (American citizen ser.)

ETHICS

Robinson, Clarence C. Christian teaching on social and economic questions confronting older boys and young men. New York: Association Press. 4 p. bibl. 50 c.

EUGENICS

Eugenics; an outline . . . and bibliography for reference and class work. . . . Menomonic, Wis.: The Stout Institute, 1913. 15 p.

EUROPEAN WAR

Books on the European war. (In *Publ. Weekly*, O. 31. p. 1386-1399.)

Europe and the war. (In *Bull. of the Salem P. L.*, O., 1914. p. 139-140.)

The European war. (In *Brocton P. L. Quar. Bull.*, Jl.-S., 1914. p. 22-24.)

Reading list on the war in Europe; the countries involved, and modern warfare in general. (In *New Haven F. P. L. Bull.*, O., 1914. p. 19-20.)

EUTHENICS

Euthenics; an outline . . . and bibliography for reference and class work. . . . Menomonic, Wis.: The Stout Institute, 1913. 15 p.

EYE

Malone, Edward Fall. The nuclei tuberis laterales and the so-called ganglion opticum basale. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 7 p. bibl. \$1 n. (Johns Hopkins hospital reports.)

HOUSES AND HOUSING

The evolution of the house and home; an outline . . . and bibliography for reference and class work. . . . Menomonic, Wis.: The Stout Institute, 1913. 8 p.

HYGIENE

List of titles in the Philippine Library on health and hygiene. (In *Bull. of the Philippine L.*, Ag., 1914. p. 241-243.)

IMMIGRATION

Tupper, George William. Foreign-born neighbors. Boston: Taylor Press. 11 p. bibl. \$1 n.

IOWA AUTHORS

Marple, Alice. Iowa authors and their works; a contribution toward a bibliography. Tentative ed. Des Moines: Historical Dept. of Iowa. 151 p.

JEWELRY

Gundelach, Edith A. List of books and articles on hand-wrought jewelry. (In *St. Louis. P. L. Bull.*, O., 1914. p. 289-290.)

LABOR

Freeman, Arnold. Boy life and labour; the manufacture of inefficiency; preface by M. E. Sadler. New York: Survey Associates. 16 p. bibl. \$1.

LIBRARIES, BIBLICAL

Richardson, Ernest Cushing. Biblical libraries; a sketch of library history from 3400 B. C. to A. D. 150. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton Univ. Press. 694 p. bibl. \$1.25 n.

MARRIAGE

The evolution of marriage and of the family; an outline and bibliography for reference and class work. . . . Menomonic, Wis.: The Stout Institute, 1913. 9 p.

MARYLAND

Morris, Margaret Shove. Colonial trade of Maryland, 1689-1715. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press. 344 p. bull. \$1.25. (Johns Hopkins Univ. studies in historical and political science.)

MEREDITH, GEORGE

Esdaile, Arundell, comp. A chronological list of George Meredith's publications, 1849-1911. Scribner. 65 p. \$2.40 n.

MOVING PICTURES

List of references on motion pictures. (In *Spec. Libr.*, S., 1914. p. 107-113.)

NEW ENGLAND—HISTORY

Walker, Prof. Williston, comp. The religious history of New England prior to the nineteenth century. Special reading list, no. 19. (In *Bull. of the General Theological Library*, O., 1914. p. 10-14.)

PEHU

Todd, Millicent. Peru, a land of contrasts. Little, Brown. 6 p. bibl. \$2.00 n.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Tarr, Ralph Stockman. College physiography; published under the editorial direction of Lawrence Martin. Macmillan. bibl. \$3.50 n.

PRINTING, HISTORY OF

The history of printing, shown in examples from many presses. (In *The New Yorker*, Jl., 1914. p. 551-552.)

A list selected from books in the Newark Public Library.

PROSTITUTION

Roe, Clifford Griffith. The girl who disappeared. Chicago: Saul Bros. 5 p. bibl. \$1.

PSYCHOLOGY

Watson, John Broadus. Behavior; an introduction to comparative psychology. Holt. bibl. \$1.75.

RECREATION

Forbush, William Byron. Manual of play. Jacobs. 1754 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.

Weir, Lebert Howard, and Durham, Stella Walker. A practical recreation manual for schools. Salem, Ore.: State Printing Dept. bibl.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS

Murphy, David Saville. The spiritual Franciscans. Washington, D. C.: Amer. Historical Assn. 19 p. bibl. \$1.50. (Prize essays.)

RENAISSANCE

Sichel, Edith. The Renaissance. Holt. 344 p. bibl. 50 c. n. (Home university library of modern knowledge.)

RHODE ISLAND

Chapin, Howard Millar. Bibliography of Rhode Island bibliography. Providence, R. I.: Rhode Island Historical Society. 11 p. 50 c.

ROBBIA, LUCA DELLA

Marquant, Allan. Lucca della Robbia. Princeton, N. J.: Princeton Univ. Press. bibl. \$7.50 n. (Princeton monographs in art and archaeology.)

- SECESSION**
Howe, Daniel Wait. Political history of secession; to the beginning of the American Civil War. Putnam. 4 p. bibl. \$3.50 n.
- SEX**
Sex instruction; an outline . . . and bibliography for reference and class work. . . . Menomonic, Wis.: The Stout Institute. 18 p.
- SOCIAL HYGIENE**
List of titles to books and magazine articles on one mother problem. (In *Bull. of the Philippine L.*, Ag., 1914. p. 244-245.)
- SOCIAL SERVICE**
Ward, Harry Frank, comp. and ed. A year book of the church and social service in the United States. . . . Revell. 21 p. bibl. 50 c. n.
Woman in social service; an outline . . . and bibliography for reference and class work. . . . Menomonic, Wis.: The Stout Institute. 29 p.
- SOCIOLOGY, RURAL**
What the city owes to the country, and why. (In *The New Yorker*, Jl., 1914. p. 554-555.)
- TECHNOLOGY**
Anderton, Basil, ed. Catalogue of books on the useful arts in the Central Libraries [Newcastle-upon-Tyne], 1903-1914; a supplement to the original catalogue of 1903. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Eng.: Pub. Libs. Committee. 209 p.
Detroit Public Library. Industrial arts; selected list. 64 p.
- THEOLOGY**
Vedder, Henry Clay. The gospel of Jesus and the problems of democracy. Macmillan. 11½ p. bibl. \$1.50 n.
- TROUBADOURS**
Aubry, Pierre. Trouvères and troubadours; a popular treatise; translated from the second French edition by Claude Aveling. New York: G. Schirmer. 4 p. bibl. \$1.50 n.
- VOYAGES AND TRAVELS**
Titles of books and collections in the Filipiniana division [of the Philippine Library] relating to voyages and travels. Part II. (In *Bull. of the Philippine L.*, Ag., 1914. p. 243-244.)
- WATER RIGHTS**
Hermann, H. B. Meyer, comp. List of references on water rights and the control of waters. Library of Congress. 11 p. 15 c.
- YALE**
Stokes, Rev. Anson Phelps, Jr. Memorials of eminent Yale men; a biographical study of student life and university influence during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. 2 v. New Haven, Ct.: Yale Univ. libls. \$10 n.

Communications

THE PROPOSED CODE FOR CLASSIFIERS

Editor Library Journal:

The A. L. A. Committee on Code for Classifiers has sent out to some fifty librarians and classifiers mimeographed copies of the data collected by its chairman, for the purpose of eliciting comment and criticism.

The undersigned, as an active classifier and a member of the Committee, submits the following comments on the review which was printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for November:

It seems to me necessary, and quite in keeping with the purpose of the A.L.A., to attempt an organization of the general practice governing our work, irrespective of the system used and of the demands of libraries serving

a special purpose. We are trying to ascertain the average practice of libraries in shelving typical forms of literature, books dealing with combinations of subjects, books serving diversified purposes, books revealing definite influences, or disclosing tangible factors, in such a way that the result represents a logical and purposeful organization. In order to do this, we librarians have made a study of the various schemes proposed for the philosophical organization of human thought and effort, and our study has been applied to the arrangement of libraries in a number of ways. Dr. Dewey, Mr. Cutter, Dr. Hartwig, Mr. Martel, and several others, have each proposed definite schemes for a fixed localization of books. But an arrangement of subjects in logical order is one thing, its application is another. No system of classification devised and in actual use gives more than an indication of what may be done in the placing of books in a library. The committee now at work attempts to define what actually is done, and presumably should be done, by way of actual practice.

I quite agree with the reviewer that it is highly necessary to correlate the three classification systems now more or less generally used (the Decimal, the Expansive, and the L. C.). But all of them are still in a state of real or projected development and amplification. It is much more necessary for us to record what is done in adjusting the classification scheme, whatever it be, to the books as we meet them in our work, day by day. For classification certainly means more than locating books according to their obvious topics and intended use. It means a mastery of subjects and their forms in literature, a general knowledge of their relations, an intelligent view of the whole field of literature, and a capability of effecting a historical continuity in the application of the library's practice to these ever-changing conditions. Thus human anatomy in the past was oftentimes termed anthropology (not in the sense of ethnology), and efficiency and scientific management were known under other names previous to their present development. Should material on the smoke problem be shelved with municipal government, public hygiene, or sanitary engineering? Should books on the building and sailing of ships be shelved prevailingly with one or the other topic? Should the documents from adjutants general and treasurers of state be placed with state documents or respectively with military science and public finance? Should military science or should history prevail for description of battles? Should doctors' dissertations be shelved col-

lectively or individually? Should periodical publications on special subjects issued by universities be treated as periodicals or as university publications? Should commercial geography be considered prevalently commerce, or geography? Should Christian science be shelved in philosophy, religion, or medicine? Should biographies of medical men be shelved in general medicine or with the possible specialties (e.g., surgery, ophthalmology)? Is military aeronautics to be shelved with military science or with aeronautics? What geographic subdivision should collect material designated as oriental?

In the John Crerar Library, we find it useful to hold meetings known as council meetings, its members being the chiefs of staff and its leader and moderator the librarian, which body debates and decides all important problems of procedure of the kind exemplified above; the decisions are recorded and kept on file. Decisions of this kind are absolutely necessary. It is necessary to decide what is best, on general principles, to do with the subject of general biology including, as it does, the principles of animal and vegetable forms and expressions of life, in some cases human physiology in addition. It seems best, for general purposes, to let zoology prevail for animal and vegetable physiology, and to let human physiology prevail for books containing human and animal and vegetable physiology.

A library certainly must define its practice in regard to combinations of subjects. Thus, the D. C. allows for the classification of diseases of eye, of ear, of nose, of throat. What is to be done, however, with combinations of two or more of these subjects? This procedure, based upon experience in the purpose for which the books in question are used, must be recorded, and can be, and should be, recorded, irrespective of the system of classification. If this is done, and done well, the result will tend to eliminate from the practice the will or preference of individual classifiers.

It is true that sometimes the decision means a choice between two or more equally logical, or practical, possibilities, and that one decision may be as good as the other. But the decision, whatever it be, should be recorded so as to be readily applied when a repetition occurs.

Classification implies adjustment for a purpose. While we are not concerned with teaching to the public the philosophic principles of book arrangement, we certainly owe to the public to be consistent in what we do. I know of some two hundred publications on the influence of Danish upon the English form of speech; if these were dribbled into a library,

we must be certain of our procedure,—whether to shelve with Danish or with English philology. I can conceive of a library coming into possession of about four hundred publications on the movements of irritability in the Mimosa. As a classifier, I must know whether the practice of the library is to shelve such matter in vegetable physiology or in systematic botany. And since my successor in office may face such questions by hundreds, it is necessary to formulate what is actual practice.

I quite agree that it is imperative to express in the catalog, rather than on the shelves, the library's resources on a given subject. I reserve the opinion, however, that definite forms, or relations, or combinations, should receive a treatment that is recorded for the librarian's information. I believe that unless this is done, Pilot charts are apt to land one day in the map collection, another day in navigation, and if mounted and bound in book form, perhaps the third day along with local travel and description. Examples might be multiplied. I hope the ones quoted will help to show that the committee's work deserves support and, if continued on the lines indicated by Mr. Merrill, must lead to increased efficiency of service.

Very respectfully,

J. CHRISTIAN BAY,

*Medical reference librarian and
supervising classifier.*

The John Crerar Library, Chicago.

WHAT IS TO BE THE REPRESENTATIVE
LARGE LIBRARY OF THE FUTURE?

Editor Library Journal:

In the beginning of his valuable article on the "Future development of college and university libraries," published in the November number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, Prof. A. S. Root states that it is necessary "to establish a 'base line' from which we can measure the possibilities of the future." From the 1876 and 1908 reports of the Bureau of Education Prof. Root gathers statistics of the increase in the number of scholarly libraries from which he draws the conclusion that "This remarkable development makes it evident that in the future this type of library (devoted to the interests of scholarly study) is to be the representative large library." The facts cited by Prof. Root as supporting this contention are these: of the 18 libraries in the United States that had more than 50,000 volumes in 1876, two only were college

libraries. In 1908 there were 54 college and university libraries that exceeded 50,000 volumes, and if, says Prof. Root, to these are added the libraries of professional schools and societies the total aggregates 84, or about 40 per cent of the 210 libraries having over 50,000 in 1908. Again adding to these the large reference libraries would bring the number of libraries devoted to scholarly research up to about 50 per cent. of the total number of large libraries in the country. That is, indeed, a remarkable development, but will the facts support Prof. Root's contention that the library devoted to scholarly research is to be the dominant type of large library in the future. Let us examine the situation a little more carefully.

There were, it is true, only two college libraries included among the 18 large libraries in 1876, or about 11 per cent. of the whole number, and that number has increased to 54 out of 210, or an increase of nearly one-fourth or nearly 25 per cent., making a net increase over 1876 of 14 per cent.; but, on the other hand, there were only three public libraries among the 18 large libraries in 1876, or 16 2-3 per cent. of the whole, which number had increased to 69 in 1908, or nearly 33 per cent. of the whole,—a net gain of 17 per cent. as against a net gain of 14 per cent. of college libraries. But Prof. Root adds the libraries of professional schools and societies and the large reference libraries to the number of college libraries in 1908, thereby bringing the total increase of this class of libraries up to 50 per cent. Adding this class of libraries to the two college libraries which form the basis of comparison in 1876, we find there were six libraries in this class of scholarly libraries in 1876, or a percentage of 33 per cent of the large libraries of that period. The net gain of this class of library from 1876 to 1908 is therefore 17 per cent. and not 50 per cent., or exactly the same as the net gain of the percentage of public libraries to the whole number of large libraries from 1876 to 1908. It would seem, therefore, that honors are even as between the development of the large scholarly library and the large public library. State and federal libraries and subscription libraries, which might from some points of view very properly be classified with public libraries, have been omitted from consideration. The growth of all groups has been phenomenal, and that the figures presented afford no basis for a prediction as to future predominance in nowise detracts from the value of Prof. Root's exposition of the future needs and problems of college and reference libraries, but in the interest of the history of

library development, it has seemed worth while to set forth these facts.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE.

THE GERMAN BOOKTRADE AND THE AMERICAN BOOKBUYER

Editor of The Library Journal:

Dear Sir:—I am told that in the *New York Herald* an English bookdealer offers his services as European agent, "as it is possible that, owing to the present war, many libraries of public bodies who hitherto have been supplied by German agencies, have found their supplies cut off." I herewith beg to state that there is no interruption whatever of the relations between the German booktrade and the American bookbuyers, although, of course, an occasional short delay cannot be avoided. The regular mail service between both countries is kept up through the medium of neutral ports and all orders received can be filled as usual. Books and periodicals are sent either by mail or by parcel-post or by freight at the choice of the American customers.

As I think it to be important for most American libraries to know this fact, I would be obliged to you for bringing it to the knowledge of your readers.

Very truly yours,

OTTO HARRASSOWITZ

Leipzig, Oct. 21, 1914.

LOST AND STOLEN BOOKS

Editor The Library Journal:

I wonder if you or any of your readers could give me an idea of what may be considered a reasonable proportion of wastage in the way of lost and stolen books in a well organized open access library. This is a point which is of great importance to every library and the ideas of fellow librarians on the matter would, I think, be of interest to the profession.

Yours faithfully,

NEWTON M. DUTT,

State librarian, and reader to His

Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad

Central Library Dept., Baroda,

Oct. 9, 1914.

Library Calendar

Dec. 31-Jan. 1. American Library Association. Midwinter meetings, Chicago.

Jan. 11. Pennsylvania Library Club.

June 3-9. American Library Association. Annual conference, Berkeley, Cal.

INDEX

LIBRARY JOURNAL, v. 39, JAN.-DEC., 1914

Business libraries and other libraries specially well-known, are entered under their own names, as are national, state, university, college, and U. S. departmental libraries. Other libraries are entered under name of city or town in which they are located.

A

- A. K. Smiley P. L. *See* Redlands, Cal.
- Abbott, Mabel L., 618, 776.
- Abbott, Miss M. R., 377.
- Abbott, Rev. Thomas Kingsmill, death of, 459.
- Aberdeen (Scotland) Univ. L., cataloging rules, 659; hist. sketch, 718.
- Aberdeen (Wash.) P. L., plans for addition, 477.
- Ablene (Kan.) L., 641.
- Abingdon, Ill. plans for p. L., 640.
- Accession (dept.), 80, 168, 452, 650, 794, 875, 910; loose-leaf book (diagr.), 727.
- Ackley, Miss L. J., 315.
- Adams, Elsie, 850.
- Adelaide (Australia) P. L., rpt., 868.
- Adkins, Venice, 866.
- Administration (Dept.), 80-83, 167-179, 251, 332-333, 408-411, 490, 650-651, 726-729, 794, 874, 935-937; p. L. (Rae), 467; of high school la. as branches of p. la. (Wood), 650-653; of small libraries, 85. *See also* A. L. A. committee on.
- Adrian Mem. L. *See* Poughkeepsie.
- Advertising, 72, 249; A. L. A., 841; electric sign, 155, 208; floats, 487; newspaper, 154, 156, 165, 248, 487; signs, 4051; slides, 931; window, 59, 165, 644, 645; Brumbach L., Van Wert, 922; Des Moines, 425; Pratt Inst. F. L., 902. *See also* Bookmarks; Exhibits; Postals.
- Afternoon tea, for public, Allendale, N. J., 339; for staff, Pratt Inst., 611. St. Louis, 242.
- Affiliation, new A. L. A. by-law recommended, 531; non-regional socs., 531, 532.
- Agg, Rachel, 379.
- Agricultural college, influence of, on farmer's use of books (Hepburn), 435-438.
- Agricultural colleges and grant, scope and cost of (Powers), 545.
- Agricultural is. section A. L. A., 545-547.
- Ahern, Mary E., motion for changes in A. L. A. Council, 526; A. L. A. delegate to Oxford, 530; on A. L. A. com. on exhibit at San Francisco, 530; on A. L. A. com. on amendment of constitution, 530; pres. Ill. L. Assn., 909.
- Aids to readers, 653.
- Akin, Sally M., 612.
- Akron, Ind., 1. site secured, 153.
- Akron (O.) P. L., children's room opened, 60.
- Akron, O. *See also* Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.; Goodrich, B. F. Co.
- Alabama S. S. Assn. L., Montgomery, opened, 711.
- Alameda (Cal.) F. L., rpt., 929.
- Alameda Co. (Cal.) L., rpt., 402.
- Albany (Cal.) P. L., opened, 157.
- Albany (Ore.) P. L., collection on Oregon in, 325.
- Albers, Martha, 616.
- Albion (N. Y.) P. L., rpt., 233.
- Alden, Ia., Carnegie L. promised, 155.
- Alden, N. Y., Ewell F. L. completed, 186.
- Aledo, Ill., plans for p. L., 640; site chosen, 713.
- Alexander, Gertrude, 379.
- Alexander, Ruth, 310.
- Alexandria (Pa.) F. Mem. L., bequest to, 236.
- Alhambra, Cal., new L., 829.
- Allegan (Mich.) P. L., rpt., 712.
- Alleman, Helen G., 617, 848.
- Allen, Dr. E. W., Agricultural college la., 446.
- Allen, Harriet, 653.
- Allen, Mary W., 816.
- Allentown, Pa., Lehigh Co. Bar Assn., bequest to, 391.
- Allin, Eugenia, 779.
- Allison, Gladys, 565, 611.
- Amagansett, N. Y., movement for p. L., 186.
- Amateur theatricals, 85.
- Amen, Dr. Harlan F., bequest to Phillips Exeter Academy L., 58.
- American Antiquarian Soc., Worcester, Mass., 1913 accessions, 614.
- American Assn. of Law Lib., ann. mtg. announcement, 296; program for Washington mtg., 362; Washington mtg., 557.
- American Bankers' Assn. L., N. Y., 484; description of (Glenn), 719.
- American Brass Co. L., Waterbury, Ct., 282.
- American Federation of Arts, work of, in relation to public libraries (Mecblin), 19-21, 527.
- American Inst. of Soc. Service L., N. Y., 282.
- American libns. in Europe at outbreak of war, 657.
- American Library Association (dept.), 118-130, 218, 365-368, 422-461, 597-603, 699, 904.
- A. L. A. affiliation policy criticized, 247.
- A. L. A. binding recommendations, 31.
- A. L. A. Booklist, 120, 124, 125-127, 533, 542, 877.
- A. L. A. circular letter to newspapers, 206.
- A. L. A. com. appointments, 699.
- A. L. A. com. on code for classifiers, Code for classifiers; coll. of data, compiled . . . by W. S. Merrill (Hitchler), 855; reply to review (Bay), 942.
- A. L. A. European tours, travel arrangements, 116-118, 291; party in southern Europe (Hitchler), 755-760; libns. in northern Europe (Morrow), 829-832.
- A. L. A. exhibit for Leipzig Exposition, 80; floor space [with plan], 258-260; branch 1 model [illus.], 356; rpt. of opening (Koch) [illus.], 591-596. *See also* Leipzig.
- A. L. A. exhibit, Panama-Pacific Exposition, 807.
- A. L. A. "Index to general literature," 120.
- A. L. A. Manual of L. economy, chapters v, vi, x, xiv, xxi, xxvii, xxix, xxxii, (review), 625-626.
- A. L. A., 1913-14 midwinter mtg., 110-130; Publishing Board, 119-120; Executive Board, 120-121; treasurer's rpt., 1913, 121; finance com. rpt., 1913, 121; Council, 123-130.
- A. L. A., 1914-15 midwinter mtg., prelim. announcement, 904.
- A. L. A. 1915 conference, Berkeley, 881, 904.
- A. L. A., 1914 conference in Washington, preliminary announcements, 89, 118-119, 291, 296, 363-368; editorial comment on, 497-498, 527-528; rpt. 522-561, 597-603; election of officers, 524; gift from A. H. Grant, 525; secretary's rpt., 528; photos of ex-presidents, 529; membership, 529; necrol. 529; Executive Board, 530; com. on L. exhibit at Panama-Pacific Exp., 532; com. on code for classifiers, 530; Council, 531; Booklist, 531; com. on L. training, 535; com. on pub. doc., 532; com. on L. administration, 537; com. on bookbinding, 537; com. on co-operation with the N. E. A., 537; com. on cost and method of cataloging, 538-539; treasurer's rpt., 540; com. on cost and method of cataloging, 538; trustees of Carnegie and Endowment funds, rpt., 540; com. on resolutions, 540; Publishing Board, 540-542; Manual of L. economy, 541; professional training section, 542-545; agricultural la. section, 545-547; cataloging section, 547; children's libns. section, 548-549; college and reference section, 549; trustees section, 550-552; adv. doc., round table, 597-598; com. on work with the blind, 599-603.
- American Library Institute. midwinter mtg., 48.
- American Mathematical Assn., records bound, 861.
- American Seaman's Friend Soc., la. for, 669.

- American Society of Civil Engineers L. (Raymond), 285-286; map storage, 916.
- American Tel. & Tel. Accounting L., N. Y., 284.
- American Yearbook, 212.
- Amesbury (Mass.) P. L., rpt., 707.
- Amherst College L., Amherst, Mass., faculty com. on new L. bldg., 331; preliminary plans, 558; rpt., 513.
- Amherst. See also Massachusetts Agricultural College.
- Amsterdam, Holland, L. assn. in Naarden-Bussum, 245.
- Analyticals. See Periodical cards.
- Anderson, Edwin H., I: Tax on idens, 499-501.
- Anderson, F. J., [Aberdeen] University L., past and present, 718.
- Andover, Mass., Mem. Hall L., rpt., 861.
- Andrews, C. W., on A. L. A. finance com., 699; on A. L. A. publishing board, 699; on A. L. A. com. on internal relations, 699.
- Andrews, Gladys M., 622.
- Angell, Laura F., 226.
- Angell, May, 916.
- Ann Arbor. See Michigan, Univ. of.
- Anna, III, Robert Burns Stinson Mem. L. dedicated, 785.
- Ansonia (Ct.) P. L., rpt., 60, 185.
- Antrim, Ernest Irving, L. development beyond the Mississippi, 812-814. See also Antrim, Saida Brumback.
- Antrim, Saida Brumback and Antrim, Ernest Irving, County L. (Eastman), 628-630; correction (Greene), 716.
- Appleton, W. W., trustee A. L. A. Endowment fund, 523.
- Appliances, 85, 171, 310, 413, 494, 732.
- Appointment and tenure of librs., 642.
- Apprentices, 128, 485. See also Assistants.
- Appropriations cut on account of war, 801.
- Architecture, of the future, 504; plans, 528, 529.
- Architecture, catalog, Boston P. L., 822.
- Archives bldg., nat., need of (Jameson) 524; A. L. A. resolution on, 511.
- Ardmore (Pa.) P. L., plans for L., 150; 15th anniversary, 391.
- Arents F. L. See Richmond, Va.
- Argenteau family mass. in Library of Congress, 423.
- Argentina, 75, 721.
- Argentine Social Museum, Buenos Aires, plans American L., 76.
- Argentine sociology, I. on. gift to Theodore Roosevelt, 570.
- Arkansas, commission, 3.
- Arkansas City (Kan.) P. L., rpt., 409, 721.
- Arkansas L. Assn., notes, 223; ann. mtg., 371.
- Armada (Mich.) P. L., site purchased, 210.
- Armour, S. D., new L., 476.
- Armstrong, Ione, Public docs. in a small L., 916.
- Art collections, lent by American Federation of Arts, 19-21.
- Art and Progress, 21.
- Ashbury Park, N. J., to have Carnegie bldg., 148.
- Aschman, Dorothy Bell, 852.
- Asheben, Constance, 619.
- Asheville, N. C., mtg. of L. assn., 152.
- Ashfield, Mass., Belding Mem. L., new bldg., 145; dedicated, 782.
- Ashland (Ky.) P. L. organized, 862.
- Askew, Sarah B., on publication com., League of L. Comms., 151; Library increases, 725.
- Assistants, juniors, 821; student, in college la., 874. See also "Subordinates" vs. "Assistants."
- Astoria (Ore.) P. L., new administration of, 158.
- Atchison, Western Theol. S., new L. planned, 715.
- Athens, Ga. See Georgia Univ.
- Athens, Tenn., plans for P. L., 394.
- Atlanta (Ga.) P. L., rpt., 152; proposal to add 5 women to L. board, 393; charter amendment vetoed, 571; extra appropriation asked for county use, 754; advertising exhibit, 721.
- Atlanta (Ga.) L. School, notes, 139, 312, 377, 521, 915.
- Atlanta (Ga.) P. L., 640.
- Atlantic City conference, 1913, rpt., 300-304.
- Atlantic City (N. J.) P. L., rpt., 709.
- Attleboro (Mass.) P. L., request to, 181; rpt., 707.
- Auburn (Cal.) P. L., bldg. damaged, 213, 324.
- Auburn, Ind., plans for P. L., 640.
- Auburn, Ind., Eckhart P. L., endowment, 861.
- Auburn (Me.) P. L., rpt., 707.
- Auburn (N. Y.) Theol. Sem. L., open to public, 386.
- Auditoriums, use of library, Brooklyn, 78.
- Aurora (Ind.) L. dedicated, 920.
- Austin, Mrs. Mary, 565.
- Austin, Tex., I. authorized, 6.
- Australia, 868.
- Austria-Hungary, 161, 246, 483, 728, 868.
- Avé-Lallemand, Theodore M., 856.
- Avery, Samuel Putnam, medal, 472.
- Ayer, Thomas P., Administration of library binding, 28-31.
- Ayres, Olla B., 616.

B

- Babbitt, Grace E., Pamphlets and clippings in ref. work, 353-355.
- Babies. See Booklists; Exhibits; Photographs.
- Bacon, Corinne, on A. L. A. Council, 523, 566.
- Backhouse, E. T., gift of Chinese books to Bodleian L., 484.
- Bailey, A. L., on A. L. A. com. on L. training, 699; on A. L. A. com. on bookbinding, 699.
- Bailey, Martha, 914.
- Bailey, Sir William H., death of, 244.
- Bailey, Winnifred, 705.
- Baily, Lillian B., 381.
- Baker, Charlotte A., sec. Colo. Bd. of L. Commissioners, 41.
- Baker, Ernest A., Guide to historical fiction (Eastwood), 465; on rpt. of Royal Comm. on Univ. Education, 489; Non-municipal lth's club, 485.
- Bakersfield (Cal.) P. L., new building started, 72. See also Kern Co. F. L.
- Baldwin, Bessie, 111.
- Baldwin, Martha, 508.
- Baldwin, Rachel, 920.
- Ball, Fanny D., sec. School Libns. Assn., 544.
- Ballinger (Tex.) P. L., opened, 225.
- Balston, Mabel E., 224.
- Baltimore. See Enoch Pratt F. L.; Peabody Inst. L.
- Bangor (Me.) P. L., request to, 151; opening (Flagg) [illus.], 204.
- Banking la., 730.
- Bar Harbor, Me., Jesup Mem. L., rpt., 383.
- Barden, Bertha R., 139.
- Barker, Sarah P., 467.
- Barker, Miss Tommie Dora, 64.
- Barnard, George Gray, 148.
- Barnard (Vt.) P. L., gift to, 145.
- Barnes, Cornelia, 727.
- Barnes, Grace, 729, 853.
- Barnes, Mrs. Lillian, 142.
- Barnes, S. H., 51, 567.
- Barnum, Minn., school L. offered, 863.
- Baroda, India, 1913 L. statistics, 911.
- Barre (Mass.) P. L., bequest to, 383.
- Barrett, F. T., 481.
- Barrie (Pa.) F. L., asks for Carnegie grant, 570.
- Bartow (Fla.) P. L., plans for, 68.
- Barwick, G. F., 861.
- Bascom, Elva S., on publication com., League of L. Comms., 527.
- Basel, Switzerland, Univ. P. L., rpt., 482.
- Bateman, Margaret Louise, 52, 139, 631.
- Baton Rouge, La., movement for Carnegie L., 928.
- Bay, J. Christian, Proposed code for classifiers, 942.
- Bay City, Tex., L. planned, 72.
- Bay Path L. Club, ann. mtg., 609; autumn mtg., 847.
- Bayonne (N. J.) P. L., funds tied up, 64; rpt., 148; new stacks authorized, 259; funds still tied up, 570; new addition, 709.
- Beal, Marjorie, 56.
- Beale, Emily Adele, 778.
- Beardley, Helen, 725.
- Beaumont, Cal., Carnegie L. promised, 72.
- Becker, Margaret E., 138.
- Becken, Mrs. L. L., death of, 728.
- Beer, William, 910.
- Belden, C. F. D., A. L. A. delegate to Oxford, 310; on A. L. A. Council, 512 and v. pres. Nat. Assn. State La., 559; on A. L. A. com. on fed. and state relations, 699; on A. L. A. public doc. com., 699.
- Belding, Mrs. A., 565.
- Belfant, N. Y., gift for L. 471; donor of L. fund announced, 569; cornerstone laid, 923.
- Belgian relief fund, 712, 928.
- Belgium, 481, 763, 929.
- Bell, Ernest J., Public la. in New Zealand, 721.
- Bell, Lucy, 619.
- Belleville, Mo., L. site selected, 711; to have Carnegie L., 785.
- Bellingham (Wash.) P. L., rpt., 715.

- Belmar, N. J., prospects of Carnegie L., 236.
 Bemis, Ethel, 538.
 Benedict, Howard G., L., Hornell, N. Y., 282.
 Benson, Pauline, 313, 621.
 Bergen, Norway, plans for new bldg., 867.
 Berkeley, Cal., chosen for A. L. A. conference in 1915, 331.
 Berlin, Ger., rpt. of p. l. on Adalbertstrasse, 160; Royal L., dedication, 297; peace L. in, 485; Munic. L., plans for new bldg., 719.
 Berlin (N. H.) F. P. L., rpt., 707.
 Berne, Switzerland, Nat. Swiss L., rpt., 867.
 Berry, Ethel L., 381, 611.
 "Best books of the year," publ. announcement, 651.
 Bethel (Ct.) F. P. L., rpt., 923.
 Bethell, George, 712.
 Bethnal Green, Eng., offered Carnegie L., 16.
 "Better babies," *See* Booklists; Exhibits; Photographs.
 Betteridge, Walter R., 210.
 Bertrij, Helen G., Story hour, 84.
 Beust, Nora, 776.
 Beverly (Mass.) P. L., bequest to, 631; rpt., 707.
 Beverly, N. Y., campaign for P. L., 64, 210.
 Bibliographical Soc. of London, increased membership, 455.
 Bibliographies, South American (Kaiser), 466.
 Bibliography, civic, of to-morrow (Halse), 558.
 Bibliography, importance of, 13.
 Bibliography, ref. books of 1913 (Mudge), 128.
 Bibliographical notes (dept.), 85-87, 171-176, 254-256, 412, 493-495, 553-555, 733-735, 797-800, 870-879, 930-942.
 Bibliothekar, 326.
 Bibliothèque nationale (Koch) [illus. and plans]: 1, organization and history, 339-350; administration, 419-430.
 Biddeford, Me., McArthur L. Assn., rpt., 232.
 Bigelow, Edward L., 384.
 Bignon family, 425-427.
 Bill drafting, 275-277. *See also* Legislative reference.
 Binding, administration of (Ayer), 28-31; A. L. A. recommendations, 82; periodicals, 252; rpt. of German commission on, 202; in Brooklyn P. L., 331; in St. Louis P. L., 229; and repair, 82, 410, 611. *See also* A. L. A. committee on.
 Bingham, Jessie W., 622.
 Bingham, Me., bequest for p. l., 702.
 Binghamton (N. Y.) P. L., rpt., 213; co-operation with clubs, 914.
 Biography, ref. books of 1913 (Mudge), 105.
 Bird, May, 381.
 Birmingham (Ala.) P. L., campaign for 350-000, 68; changes in interior, 231; East Lake branch opened, 218; book fund campaign, 422; technical books, 475; book fund, 474; fund for evangelical books, 571.
 Birmingham (Eng.) F. L., rpt., 481; reception to staff recruits for war, 865.
 Biacore, Walter S., 338, 357-360.
 Bishop, William Warner, Practical handbook of modern L. cataloging (Haines), 646; Backs of books, 224; How the L. C. serves the people, 870; reviews Brown's Subject classification, 917.
 Bixby, Erie, 621.
 Black River Falls, Wis., Carnegie grant accepted, 476; contract let [correct to 316,000], 926.
 Blackwelder, Paul, on A. L. A. com. on fed. and state relations, 699.
 Blakely, Bertha E., pres. West. Mass. L. Club, 770.
 Blanchard, Gertrude, 618.
 Blanchard, Jessie L., 119.
 Blatchford, Eliphalet, death of, 210.
 Bleecker, Louisa O., 51, 142.
 Blind, work with, 74, 121; reading for, 81; A. L. A. com. on work with, rpt., 599-603; duty on books removed by Russia, 346.
 Bliss, Leslie E., 381.
 Blue, Thomas Fountain, 866.
 Blue Hill (Me.) P. L., bequest to, 568.
 Blum, Ethyl, 720.
 Bodeian L., Oxford, Eng., staff of Chinese books, 481; staff manual (Wyer), 704; rpt., 719.
 Bodeian L. at Oxford (Koch) [illus. and plan], 739-745, 803-810.
 Bodley, Sir Thomas, 741-743.
 Bogardus, Mahel, 849.
 Bogdanov, P., Desirability of D. C. in Russia, 332.
Programblad, 312.
 Boise (Idaho) P. L., enlargement, 75; traveling L., 148.
 Bolivar (Mo.) P. L., 156.
 Bolles, Marion P., 180.
 Bolmar, Adelaide, sec. Kansas L. Assn., 910.
 Bolton, Charles K., Present trend, 403-507, 526.
 Bolton, Mary V., 735.
 Bolton (Eng.) P. L., rpt., 326.
 Bombay, Muni Shri Mohanlalji Jain Central L., rpt., 484.
 Bonnett, Marguerite W., 381.
 Book importation (Anderson, fax on ideas), 499-503.
 Book jackets, use for, 732.
 Book post. *See* Parcel post.
 Book prices (Thomson), 216 of bound vols. (Drury), 250.
 Book production, Lib. Assn's rpt. on, 141.
 Book renewals abolished, Grand Rapids, 600-691.
 Book selection, 312, 727, 906, 919.
 Book supports, 352.
 Book storage (Koopman), 24-27, 48.
 Book-wagons, Connecticut, 92.
 Bookhuying, 108, 660.
 Booklists, 71; Co-operative (Wheeler), 1841; German, 254; for children, 405; on babies, 165, 405, 791; birthday, 872.
 Bookmarks, advertising, 165, 249, 933.
 Books, and is, their makers and use (Cannon), 820; as disease carriers, 334; as a source of disease (Reimick), 681-684; care of, teaching, 860; cheap, 801; lost and stolen (Dutt), 244; of value to high school teacher (Emerson), 555; privately printed, in Library of Congress, 180; wearing cost of, 728; well-bound, two essentials of (Buffum), 575.
 Boonville (Ind.) to have Carnegie L., 926.
 Booth, Mary J., Geography material at low cost, 59.
 Bordentown (N. J.) P. L. moved, 472.
 Borrow Museum, Norwich, Eng., 218.
 Boston, Ga., new Carnegie L., 638.
 Boston Athenaeum, recollections of (Fletcher), 579-583.
 Boston City Statistical Dept., 282.
 Boston Consolidated Gas Co. L., 282.
 Boston Co-op. Inform. Bur. (Lee), 729.
 Boston Ibm., monthly luncheons, 383.
 Boston (Mass.) P. L. branch opened, 318; Faneuil branch planned, 1451; Meridia St. branch, 1448-450; branch L. for South Boston, 213; Andrew Square reading room opened, 412; gift of Tyrolese photographs, 317; protest against closing Franklin Park branch, 383; Shakespeare exhibition, 420; Working of, rev. ed., 492; rpt., 631; new Sargent paintings, 707; lectures, 809; architecture catalog, 882; Skinner bequest to, 922.
 Boston Society of Civil Engineers L., 282.
 Boston Univ., gift of John Eastman Clarke L. to, 212.
 Boston. *See also* Civic Service House; Edison Elec. Illum. Co.; Insurance L. Assn.; Jackson, D. and Wm. B.; Little, Arthur D., Inc.; Lockwood, Greene & Co.; Mass. College of Pharmacy; Mass. Pub. Serv. Comm.; Mass. State Lib. Metcalf & Eddy & Robert Spurr Weston; Social Service L.; Stone & Webster; Town Room; Women's Educ. and Ind. Union; W. M. C. A.; Y. M. C. U.
 Botswick, Andrew Linn, 324, 733.
 Botswick, Arthur E., 413; Conflicts of jurisdiction in systems, 550, 588-591; Relation of L. to city govt.—mun. ref., 522; L. and the child, 875; on A. L. A. publishing board, 620.
 Bottomley, H. T., Private L., 492.
 Bow, N. H., Baker F. L., dedicated, 922.
 Bowdoin College L., rpt., 707.
 Bowerman, George F., on A. L. A. publicity committee, 529; on A. L. A. com. on L. administration, 609.
 Bowers, Ethel, 666.
 Bowker, R. R., A. L. A. delegate to Oxford, 510; resolutions on L. extension and parcel - post service, 511; should be under municipal and state civil service, 511; on A. L. A. com. on international relations, 699.
 Boy Scout L. (Mathews), 549.
 Boy Scout movement, relation of L. to (Manchester), 25-25.
 Braddock (Pa.) P. L., 25th anniversary, 391; rpt., 710; wearing cost of books, 728.
 Bradford, Mrs. Frank, 705.
 Bradford (Eng.) P. L., rpt., 481.
 Bradford (Pa.) P. L., annex completed, 924.

Bragg, Clara, 315.
Branch lns. round table, A. L. A., 550.
Branson, Ct., Blackstone Mem. L., rpt., 298.
Braun, Elsie, 152.
Brazil Nat. L., Rio de Janeiro, rpt., 484.
Bremen, Ger., reading room statistics, 450.
Breslau (Ger.) City L., rpt., 246.
Brett, W. H., A. L. A. delegate to Oxford, 530; 30th anniversary, 760.
Brewer, M., gift of F. L. refused, 483.
Brewitt, Mrs. Theodore R., 623.
Bridgeport (Ct.) P. L., preliminary budget for, 146; l. in county jail, 318; two Carnegie branches offered, 708.
Bridgeton (N. J.) P. L., bequest to, 472.
Bridgewater (Mass.) P. L., bequest to, 433.
Briggs, L., Need of "English" in the exams, 489.
Brigham, H. O., reviews Johnson Brigham's Library in the making, 140.
Brigham, Johnson, Library (Iowa State) in the making (Brigham), 140.
Brighton, Eng., book delivery by trolley, 728.
Briscoe, Mrs. Ruth, 920.
Briscose, Walter A., The uses of advertisement in l. administration, 248.
Bristol (Ct.) P. L., circulation in, 146; rpt., 921.
British Museum, censorship in, 1602.
British encyclopedia books, 493; 1913 rpt., 827; l. post cards, 931.
Britton, Jasmine, 464, 468.
Broken Bow, Neb., Carnegie L. grant favored, 773; plans for, 927.
Bronson L., Waterbury, Ct., rpt., 783.
Brookfield (Ill.) P. L., dedicated, 646.
Brookings, S. D., Carnegie L. promised, 71.
Brooklyn P. L., asks for maintenance funds for two new branches, 142; rpt., 318; training classes in, 328; binding rpt., 333; progress of work on central bldg., 386; training class announcement, 624.
Eastern Parkway branch opened, 635; plans for Red Hook branch, 635, 923; "Rules for the guidance of the staff" reviewed, 704.
Brownville children's branch opened (Hunt) [illus. and plans], 761.
Brooklyn. See also Children's Museum L. Pratt Inst. P. L.
Broomfield, Elyn C., 289.
Brough, Dr. C. H., pres. Ark. L. Assn., 372.
Brough, Miss M. M., 381.
Brown, Carrie R., 315.
Brown, Charles H., on A. L. A. com. on bookbuying, 699; on A. L. A. com. on travel, 699.
Brown, Clarence, 921.
Brown, Demarchus C., State-wide influence of the state L., 253; on A. L. A. com. on fed. and state relations, 699.
Brown, Edith, 914.
Brown, James Duff, death of, 480; memoir, 718; Subject

classification, 2. ed. (Bishop), 912.
Brown, Martha, 856.
Brown, Robina, 622.
Brown, Ruth A., 620.
Brown, Walter L., on A. L. A. Council, 531.
Brown, Zaidie, 468, 766.
Brown, Univ. L., Providence, R. I., rpt., 385; 150 anniversary, exhibit, 783.
Brownie, Mary Louise, 915.
Brumback L., Van Wert, O., advertising at county fair, 822.
Bruneken, Ernest, on A. L. A. public docs. com., 699.
Brunswick, Me. See Bowdoin College.
Brussels (Belgium) l. catalog supplement, 483.
Buchanan, Henry C., 90, 148, 177, 329, 466.
Bucher, Mrs. Paul, 920.
Bucknam, Marion E., 426.
Buenos Ayres. See Argentine Social Museum.
Burger, Dr. Phil. Robert, death of, 660.
Buffalo, Polish l. in, 334.
Buffalo P. L., budget, 387; work with schools, 387; poster, 793.
Buffum, Clara, Two essentials of well-bound books, 576.
Buildings, care of, 80, 82, 166, 250, 311, 491, 784.
Buildings opened, Bangor, Me., 203.
Brookville, 761-763.
Burg, Pa., 112; Los Angeles, 521, 833-837; New Rochelle, N. Y., 453-454; Portland, Ore., 41-44; Somerville, Mass., 35-38; Trinity College, Hartford, 783; Univ. of Utah, 768.
Buildings, small, new types of, 52-53.
Bulletins, 350.
Bureau of Educ. L., how it may serve schools (Wolcott), 533.
Bureau of Municipal Research, N. Y., 914.
Bureau of Railway Economics L., Washington, D. C., 282.
Burgey, Doris E., 620.
Burgoyne, Frank James, death of, 75.
Burke, Minnie, 310, 377.
Burlington (Iowa) P. L., 242.
Burnham, Adele, 920.
Burns, Alicia, 852.
Burns, Anna, 148.
Burns manuscript, 75.
Burns, S. Helen, 503, 780.
Burt, Lillian, 135.
Burt, Martha B., 622.
Burton, Clarence M., offers local history collection to Detroit P. L., 154; offer accepted, 210.
Bush, Adah Elizabeth, sec. Ind. L. Trustees' Assn., 62.
Business l. (Handy and Marion), 729.
Business ls., 81, 170; Newark, 314; proposed, Minneapolis, 368; proposed, Denver, 400.
Business methods in ls., 825.
Butte (Mont.) P. L., changes in, 573; outdoor story hours, 714; juv. branch reopened, 927.
Butte, Clara, 619.
Buxton, Mc., bequest for p. l., 707.
Bylaws, suggested for p. l. boards, 824.
Byles, H. M. & Co. L., 282.
Byrne, Paul R., 466.

C

Cadwalader, John Lambert, gives \$50,000 addition to Trenton (N. J.) P. L., 102; death of, 115; bequest to Harvard, 384; bequest to N. Y. P. L., 388.
Caldwell, Belle, 142.
Caldwell, Bettie D., ad v. pres. N. C. L., 45.
Caldwell, N. J., location of Cleveland Mem. L., 630.
Caldwell (Ida.) P. L., bldg. completed, 444; dedicated, 478.
Caldwell, Sarah P., 780, 852.
Calfee, Margaret E., 620, 852.
Calhoun, Helen, 379.
Calhoun, Kathleen, 923.
California L. Assn., ann. mtg., 457; handbook, 612; ann. mtg., 699; Fourth District branch, annual mtg., 1913, 49.
California state docs., 9.
California State L., Sacramento, 8; change in regulations, 574; closed, 920.
California State L. S., entering class, 33.
California, Univ. L., Berkeley, gift to, 6; criticism of, 408; Doe tablet installed, 865.
California. See also Blind, work with; Sutro L.
Calkins, Ruth H., 631, 857.
Calkins, W. K., pres. Wis. L. Assn., 771.
Call, Mrs. E. A., 631.
Callan, Jessie M., 851.
Callow, Hattie, 620.
Cambridge, Mass., P. L. rpt., 48.
Cambridge, Mass. See also Harvard Univ. L.
Cambridge (Eng.) Univ. L., rpt., 718.
Cameron, C. W., pres. Sask. L. Assn., 374.
Camm music l. in Bournemouth, Eng., 334.
Camp Fire Girl movement, relation of l. to (Manchester), 752-755.
Campbell, Robert A., 381; ad v. pres. Special Ls. Assn., 561.
Canada, 55, 138, 329, 480, 479, 574, 717, 783, 920; postal l. in (Tracy), 688-688.
Canandaigua, N. Y., Wood, L. Assn., gift to, 387; l. moved, 569.
Canon, E. T., How to get the best books read, 412.
Canton, Pa., Green F. L. opened, 65.
Capen, Dr. Samuel P., College and normal school courses in the use of the l. and in children's literature, 532.
Capital College, Columbus, O., Mem. L. contract, 396.
Carlisle, Ind., gift to l., 926.
Carlisle (Pa.) P. L., rpt., 212.
Carlton, W. N. C., 1st v. pres. A. L. A., 523; Prestige, 427; A. L. A. delegate to Oxford, 530; chmn. com. on standing com. on classification and cataloging, 530.
Carnel (Ind.) P. L. completed, 572.
Carmel, N. Y., Reed Mem. L., 471.
Carni, Ill., to have Carnegie L., 323, 640.
Carnegie Corporation L. gifts, 1913, 114-115; 1914, Jan., 205; Feb., 303; Mar., 361; April, 456; May, 522; June, 590; July, 697; Sept., 840.

- Carnegie, Eliza K., **148**.
Carnegie Fund. *See* A. L. A. trustees of.
Carnegie gifts in Great Britain, prospects, **492**.
Carnegie, Pittsburgh, endowment fund increased, **570**.
Carnegie United Kingdom Trust, **418**; text of deed, **444-447**.
Carlton, Helen, **272**.
Carleton, George O., on A. L. A. com. on L. training, **699**.
Carr, John Foster, L. and immigrant, **524**; Immigrant and L. Ital. helps (Huxley), **556**.
Carson, Jessie M., **617**, **619**, **857**.
Carson, W. O., pres. Ont. L. Assn., **461**; on A. L. A. com. for co-operation with N. E. A., **482**.
Carter, George H., Purpose and scope of the new federal Printing Bill, **814-823**.
Carthage, (N. C.) F. L., gift to, **382**.
Cartwright, Adeline M., **376**.
Casey, Edwin, **776**.
Caskey, Emily, **817**.
Case, Elizabeth, **8**.
Castine (Me.) P. L., bequest to, **58**.
Catalog, printed guides, **121**: A. L. A. rpt. on cat. cat., **1201**; printed cards in Holland, **101**; printed in Switzerland, **209**; printed slips in Utrecht Univ. L., **245**; valuation of, **346**; catalogues, entries, **528**; in Boston Athenaeum, **58-181**; growth of card catalog, Grand Rapids, **228**; Bodleian, controversy over, **804-807**; copyright question, **824**; **825**; at the shelves (Clapp), **431-435**.
Catalogue, price for (Van Valkenburgh), **656-681**; reply (Pearson), **814-816**.
Cataloguing, L. (Quinn), **815**.
Cataloguing, practical handbook of (Bishop), **626**.
Cataloguing, comparison of, **81**; code of, **122**; comparison of codes (Mash), **169**, **409**; uniform rules in Switzerland, **200**; A. L. A. com. on cost and method, **169**, **281**; in public school, **160**; rules Univ. L., Aberdeen, **650**; suggested co-operation in, **812**; time required per vol., Grand Rapids, **728**.
Catholic A. L. A. com. on cost of cataloging; Dissertations.
Catholic F. L., St. Louis. *See* St. Louis.
Catholic Univ. of Amer., Washington, Mitchell Mem. L., **473**.
Censorship, British Museum, **169**; of moving pictures by L. board, Chattanooga, **322**.
Central, The Imperial F. L. of St. Petersburg, **198-199**.
Central College, Fayette, Mo., tentative plan for L., **476**.
Central Univ. (R. I.) P. L., bequest to, **60**.
Central Univ. L., Danville, Ky., completed, **571**.
Centredale, R. L., gift of L. to town, **825**; see, **923**.
Central Theatre Club, **234**.
Chadwick, Mollie, **315**.
Champlings, A. W., Indexing lantern slides, **915**.
Chandler, M. L., sec. Keystone State L. Assn., **902**.
Chapin, Esther S., **214**.
Character-building ls., Philadelphia, **254**.
Character of reading, **613**.
Charging system, self, St. Louis, **419**; simple, **795**.
Chapman, (S. C.) P. L., progress on new bldg., **152**; bequest to, **393**; new bldg., **474**; rpt., **637**.
Charlestown (N. H.) P. L., bequest to, **508**.
Charlotte (N. C.) P. L., rpt., **217**; Carnegie grant promised, **711**; addition, **925**.
Charlton, Ruby, **50**.
Charlton (Mass.) P. L., bequest to, **471**.
Chathamfield (Tenn.) P. L., work begun, **922**.
Chattanooga (Tenn.) P. L., censors moving pictures, **322**; rpt., **324**.
Chautauqua summer L. school, **113**, **774**.
Cheney, Brooks, Dutch, **80**; English, **493**.
Chelsea (Mass.) P. L., rpt., **782**.
Chelsea (Vt.) P. L., gift to, **143**.
Cherryvale (Kan.) P. L., opened, **157**.
Chester (Pa.) F. L., bequests to, **301**, **473**.
Chester, Pa. *See* Crozer Theol. Sem. L.
Chicago City Club L., **282**.
Chicago Hist. Soc., work with children, **731**.
Chicago Library Club, Dec. 1913 mtg., **427**; reception, **133**; annl., **513**.
Chicago, Municipal Ref. L. bulletin, **476**.
Chicago P. L., new branches, **239**; progress in, **323**; suggested purchase of sites with fines, **492**; new music dept., **476**; theatrical portfolio, **499**; plea for branch in Douglas district, **572**; German foreign book dept., **572**; German partisan literature received, **946**; music and foreign collections opened, **926**.
Chicago. *See also* Brylsh, H. L.; German foreign book dept.; L. & Co., L.; John Cressler, H.; Ryerson L.; Shaw, A. W., Co., L.; Virginia L., McCormick Theol. Sem.; Western Soc. of Engrs., L.
Children, evening work with (Pond), **891-893**.
Children, work with (Hewins), **44**, **91-99**.
Children, work with (Hewins), **90**, **99**, **171**, **252**, **315**, **423**, **731**, **732**, **938**.
Griffin, G. A., **231**; reading rooms for Germany, **482**.
Children's books (Ely), **549**; (Sawyer), **549**.
Children's Bureau, work of (Thompson), **548**.
Children's lhn., training for, **544**.
Children's lthns. section, A. L. A., **548-549**.
Children's Museum L., Brooklyn, enlargement begun, **60**; rpt., **382**.
Children's reading (Zaebert), **21-24**.
Children's room, developing a (Cutler), **731**.
China. *Reserva de bibliografía chilena y extranjera* (Seaver), **314**; Nat. L. rpt., **327**.
Chinoche (Ill.) P. L., **640**.
Chinese books, backhouse collection, Bodleian, **181**; Chinese Nat. nat., **481** in Chicago, **162**, **192**.
Chippman, Charles Phillips, Books and is, their makers and use; an outline course for students (Sutthill), **820**.
Chisholm (Minn.) P. L., opened, **243**.
Christiania, Royal Univ. L., description, **684-686**; Deichmann, **17**, rpt., **867**.
Christiansen, Bolette L., **780**.
Christianson, Katherine M., **141**, **311**, **619**, **726**.
Chula Vista (Cal.) P. L., rpt., **243**.
Church Peace Union, Berlin, **482**; N. Y. **616**.
Churubusco, Ind., tax for p. l. voted, **154**.
Cincinnati, Camera Club exhibitions in branches, **133**; Hotel Staton instn. L., **111**; Municipal Ref. Bur., **473**.
Cincinnati P. L., bids for new branch, **153**; need of new bldg., **182**; extension (Hodges), **552**; Carnegie grant for new branch, **571**; circulation statistics, **630**; fines, **925**.
Cinematograph. *See* Motion pictures.
City-planning; a comprehensive analysis . . . for the classification of books (Pray and Kimball), **140**.
Civil Service House L., Boston, **282**.
Civil service and is., **572**; Ill., **258**, **311**; Ill. State L., **323**; Seattle, **409**; Denver, **427**; Civil service, **11** (Bowler, Jennings), **551**; ref. L. N. Y., **636**.
Cliff, Alta B., **619**, **776**.
Clapp, Clifford B., Group index, **424**.
Claremont, Cal. *See* Pomona College.
Clark Elizabeth Voshall, **166**.
Clark, Hazel C., **620**.
Clark, Mabel, **315**.
Clark, Mary H., **779**.
Clark, Maude, **142**.
Clark, Maude, **115**.
Clark, Elizabeth Porter, sec. N. Y. L., **616**.
Classification (dept.), **82**, **332**, **409**, **499**, **795**, **972**; Library of Congress, **82**; Dewey decimal, **120**; classification of Dewey, **450**; short course in (Sawyer), **466**; systems for special collections, **560**; subject (Brown), **912**.
Classification of literatures in the Univ. of Ill. L. (Goulding), **266-273**.
Classiers, A. L. A. code for (Merrell, comp.), **8**.
Classical Union of Library and Library Assistants' Assn., **54**.
Clatworthy, Linda M., **468**, **820**.
Claxton, Dr. P. F., L. for rural communities, **525**.
Clayton, H., **401**.
Cleaning books, **401**.
Cleaveing, John S., on A. L. A. com. on L. administration, **699**.
Cleghorn, Mrs. **488**.
Clement, Caroline B., sec. N. H. L. Assn., **608**.
Clement, Nicolas, **422**, **435**.
Cleveland Mem. L., Caldwell, **416**.
Cleveland (O.) P. L., branch opened, **69**; Alth branch opened, **218**; site chosen for new main L., **571**; bond issue authorized for Cleveland L., **571**; rpt., **619**; plan and question for staff, **638**; Alth and Quincy

- branches opened, 712; celebration of W. H. Brett's 30th anniversary, 750; training class notes, 729; site for new central l. approved, 851.
- Cleveland. *See also* John McIntire P. L.; National Carbon Co. L.; Western Reserve L. School.
- Clinton (III), Township L., contract let, 240.
- Clinton, Missa. *See* Mississippi College L.
- Clinton, S. C. *See* Presbyterian College of S. C.
- Clipping collection, N. Y. P. L., 408.
- Clube, Azules, 776.
- Cloquet (Minn.) P. L., buys Christmas books, 341.
- Clothes, lhn's, Cleveland, 648.
- Cloud, Eva, 52.
- Clovie (Cal.) P. L., Carnegie bldg. asked for, 527; Carnegie l. promised, 402; contract let, 787.
- Club woman's handbook of programs and club management (Roberts), 705.
- Clubs, lhn's., 485; Philadelphia, 701.
- Coalinga, Cal., l. site secured, 1521; opened, 829.
- Coan, Mrs. Flora Cutler, 315.
- Cobb, Gertrude, 623, 705.
- Cobb, Mrs. Maud B., 2d v-pres. Amer. Assn. Law L., 318.
- Cocks, Orrin G., l. and motion pictures—an ignored educational agency, 666-668.
- Coe, Mrs. Francis Rathbone, 468.
- Coffeyville (Kan.) P. L., 1571, 864.
- Cohasset (Mass.) P. L., bequest to, 145.
- Cole, Agnes, 729.
- Colgrove, Vivian C., 231.
- Collation, 81.
- College and reference section, A. L. A., 542.
- College and Univ. l., future development of (Root), 811-815.
- College ls., in Hawaii, 17-18; special work in, 651; position of, 231. *See also* Library as a university factor.
- College View (Neb.) P. L., fire in, 324.
- Collier, John, The moving-picture show, 130.
- Collingwood (Ontario) P. L., extension of privileges, 930.
- Collman, Sophie M., Books for young people's shelf, 171.
- Cologne, Germany, circulating l. in dept. store, 888.
- Colon, Mich., Culver Mem. L. plans, 862.
- Colorado Board of Library Commissioners, 48.
- Colorado L. Assn., Apr. mtg., 457; rpt. for year, 611.
- Colorado, proposed legislation, 5.
- Columbia (Ct.) P. L., bequest to, 60.
- Columbia History Soc., Washington, D. C., analytical catalog, 392.
- Columbia, Mo. *See* Missouri Univ. of.
- Columbia Univ., N. Y. City, gift of Edwin Hadley Smith collection of amateur journalism, 64; deposit station of N. Y. P. L. opened, 319, 388; summer l. school announcement, 370; l. extension courses, 780; fire destroys 3 book collections, 861.
- Cornell Univ. L., New York City, rpt., 62; l. council appointed, 389; Law L., 413; administrative changes in, 562; gift of Hudson family L., 923.
- Columbus (Kon.) P. L., under construction, 152.
- Columbus, O. *See* Capital College.
- Commission govt., place of l. under, Minneapolis, 241; 249.
- Commissioners, library, 331; work of, 577; Wis., 646. *See also* League of Library Commissioners.
- Committee work (Law), 485.
- Compton, Chas., 114, 163.
- Compton, Lois, 56.
- Comstock, Sarah, Byways of l. work, 218.
- Concord (Mass.) P. L., statue of R. W. Emerson unveiled, 568.
- Concord (N. H.) P. L., bequest to, 470.
- Concordia (Kan.) P. L., use, 864.
- Conkling, Grace Hazard, Learning to read, 209.
- Connecticut College for Women, 118.
- Connecticut L. Assn., ann. mtg., 106; spring mtg., 6091 Oct. mtg., 925.
- Connecticut P. L. Com., 4, 981.
- 1912-13 rpt., 385.
- Connecticut, l. day in, 569.
- Connecticut State Library, Hartford, gift of mas., 146; bldg. turned over to state (lhus), 215; description of bldg. (Godard), 452.
- Connelle, Gertrude L., 317.
- Conner, Elizabeth, 705.
- Connolly, Louise, Our rivals, the movies, 309; Lbn's bootstraps, 308.
- Connors, Miss L. E., 705.
- Conshohocken (Pa.) P. L., gift to, 65; bequest to, 423.
- Cook, Ella B., 705, 913.
- Cooper, Miss M. M., 180.
- Cook, Mary A., 215.
- Coolidge, J. Randolph, pres. Mass. L. Club, 609.
- Coon, Mildred, 622.
- Cooper Union L., New York, rpt., 388.
- Co-operation, among ls., 79, 229, 591, 724, 870; among Swiss ls. in buying Helvetica, 201; from doctors, 724; from ministers, 66; from newspapers, 645; from schools, 934; from women's clubs, 79, 249, 645; Co-operation, national, 164, 229, (British), 75-79; state, 159; with clubs, 214; with Farm Demonstration Bur., N. J., 710; with high schools, 247, 318; with missionary socs., 330; with normal school students, 497; with public schools, 146, 217; with Sunday schools, 485; with women's clubs, 330, 374; see A. L. A. committee on; Development.
- Co-operative information bureau, 165, 722; support by city depts., 571; lista (Wheeler), 164; lhn's, Somerville, 459; Washington, D. C., 915; preparation of biblia. urged, 882.
- Copenhagen, Municipal P. L., rpt., 869.
- Copyright entries, catalog of, 825.
- Corbin (Ky.) P. L., 862.
- Cordingley, Nora, 311.
- Cortina (Me.) P. L., cataloging Stewart collection, 317.
- Cornell Univ. L., Ithaca, N. Y., rpt., 388; Comstock mem. l.
- fund, 633; vol. vii of "Islandica" issued, 633.
- Corning, Cal., work on new L., 325.
- Corland, N. Y., Franklin Harth L., bequest to, 518.
- Cosait L., Memphis Tenn., new branches, 784; work with negroes, 927.
- Cost of books. *See* Book prices.
- Council Bluffs (Ia.) P. L., advertising slides, 934.
- County library (Antrim), 628; 629; correction (Greene), 716.
- County ls., *see also* Brumback, Cincinnati, Scott, Solano, Yolo.
- Coupland, W. Bramley, Irregularities in the make-up of early printed books, 81.
- Court fines not for law l., 322.
- Courtney, William Prideaux, death of, 244.
- Coventry (Eng.) P. L., new branches, 159; rpt., 159; pamphlet, 719.
- Cowley, Amy, 612, 706.
- Cox, Fannie E., 422.
- Cox, Martha M., Possibilities of the pupils' reading courses, 49.
- Coxe, Henry Octavius, 804.
- Cracow, Austria, Biblioteka Jagiellońska, rpt., 729; l. removed, 788.
- Craig, E. L., pres., Ind. Lib. Trustees' Assn., 47.
- Crandall, Mary S., What can be done by a small library in a small town, 162.
- Cranford (N. J.) P. L., rpt., 64.
- Craver, Harrison W., A. L. A. finance com., 609.
- Cresco, Ia., plans for Carnegie l., 864.
- Crime Index. Ct. legislation, 1663-1788, 231.
- Crippen, Helen E., 309.
- Crocker, Ruth, 56.
- Croes, Miss M. F., 381.
- Crozier, Florence L., 517.
- Cross, Marie, 142.
- Crowell, Edith H., 857.
- Crozer Theol. Sem. L., Chester, Pa., rpt., 542.
- Cully, Lucile, 226.
- Current, Nettie L., pres. S. D. L. Assn., 48.
- Currier, T. Franklin, 16.
- Curry, Mrs. Belle, pres. Kansas L. Assn., 910.
- Curtis, Mrs. Augusta Munson, death of, 386.
- Curtis, Florence Rising, Selection of books for prison ls., 83.
- Curtis Mem. L. *See* Meriden, Ct.
- Custer, Florence B., 616.
- Cutter, Charles Ammi, 1837-1903 (Green), 869.
- Cutter, Marian, Developing a children's room, 721.
- Cuter, W. P., on A. L. A. com. on fed. and state relations, 609; Engineering Soc. L., (lhus), 60; plan, 894-897.
- Czarniecki L., in Lemberg, Austria, 729.

D

- Dallas (Tex.) P. L., Oak Cliff branch, 243, 427, 786; rpt., 715.
- Dana, John Cotton, letter to A. L. A. Council, 123-125; Modern American library economy (Hall), 466; on A. A. Committee on exhibit at San Francisco, 530; Evolution of the special l., 729; Nat. bur. of

- municipal information, **875**;
939.
 Daniels, Joseph H., **876**.
 Danielson (Ct.) P. L., loan collection, **937**.
 Danvers, Mass. See Peabody Inst. L.
 Danville, Ky. See Central Univ. L.
 Darby (Pa.) Lib. Co., sketch of, **65**.
 Davenport (Ia.) P. L., new stations planned, **927**.
 Davis, Elizabeth H., **620**.
 Davis, Elizabeth L., **408**.
 Davis, Florence H., **111**.
 Davis, Helen M., death of, **778**.
 Davis, Letty Lucile, **776**.
 Davis, Mary L., Promoting efficiency in smaller ls., **82**.
 Davos, Switzerland, gift to found Sienkiewicz L., **718**.
 Dawson (Ga.) P. L., contract let, **217**.
 Day, Alice, **914**.
 Day, Mary Bostwick, **733**.
 Days of opening, **251**.
 Dayton (O.) P. L., East Side branch opened, **322**; music l. opened, **326**.
 Davenport (Ia.) P. L., rpt., **329**.
 Dean, Miss F. M., **142**.
 Dean, Mildred, **408**.
 Deas, J. A. Charlton, **75**.
 Debates, **1541**; ref. books for 1913, **1913**; material, **403**.
 Decatur (Ill.) P. F. L., opens children's room, **640**; rpt., **713**.
 Dehman (Mass.) P. L., bequest to, **145**.
 De Gogorza, Mrs. Flora, **857**.
 Deichmann L. See Christiana.
 Delavan, Ill., Ayers P. L. moved, **226**.
 Delaware, commission, **4**; taxation, **6**; book lists, **8**. See also Blind, work with.
 Defino, Mrs. Emma N., on A. L. A. com. on work with the blind, **692**.
 Delisle, Leopold, **428-430**.
 Delivery of books by messenger, Wilmington, Del., **170**; **219**.
 St. Paul, **572**; by parcel post, **937**; by trolley, Brighton, Eng., **728**.
 Denmark, **867**; free material on, **492**.
 Denver (Col.) P. L., seven deposit stations started, **72**; business men's branch proposed, **492**; training class, rpt., **622**; civil service in, **547**; notes of progress, **786**; industrial catalog exhibit, **791**; co-operative support of branch, **874**.
 Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., rpt., **392**.
 Department ls., univ., **10**.
 Deposit stations, Cleveland, O., **218**.
 Derry (N. H.) P. L., burned, **232**.
 Des Moines (Iowa) P. L., branch opened, **242**; interior changes, **242**; school branches, **124**; advertising campaign, **425**; co-operation from schools, **924**. See also Iowa State L.
 Detroit, Mich., univ. extension lectures, **69**.
 Detroit (Mich.) P. L., adopts open shelves, **701**; plans for new building, **70**; gift of Burton collection on Detroit offered, **154**; Burton l. accepted, **2102**; DeRby branch, **532**; budget, **101**; handbook, **532**; branches, **101**; invites A. L. A. conference in 1917, **510**; statement concerning the budget, **321**; handbook revised, **631**; George Osius branch opened, **862**; clearing site for new bldg., **941**; **725**.
 Detroit (Minn.) P. L., opened, **241**.
 Development and co-operation, (dept.), **721**; **1541**; **248**; **299**; **401**; **461**; **541**; **724**; **791**; **929**.
 Development, professional, ways of, **219**; future, of college and univ. ls. (Root), **811-815**; beyond Mississippi (Antrim), **812-814**.
 Dewey decimal classification, **409**; **937**; rearrangement of, **170**; in a printing office, **312**; in Russia, **332**. See also Classification.
 Dewey, Melvil, **30**; Take books to readers, **416**.
 Dexter, Beattie H., **226**.
 Dexter, Elizabeth Hoard, **139**; **227**.
 Dexter, Lydia A., **166**.
 Diet, J. Howard, **50**.
 Dietz, Margaret, **142**.
 Dictionaries, ref. books of 1913 (Mudge), **101**; comparison of (Lee), **179-187**.
 Dills, Clara B., **857**.
 Dingman, Annie P., **780**.
 Discarded books, Rockford (Ill.) P. L., **937**.
 Discipline and furniture (Henry), **724**.
 Diseases, books as source of (Reinick), **681-684**.
 Disinfection, bill regulating in N. Y., **319**.
 Dissertations, cataloging of, **44**.
 District of Columbia, appropriation for Library for Blind, **6**; legal, for school l. branches, **321**; L. Assn., Oct. 1913 mtg., **44**; annual mtg., 1913, **44-45**.
 District supts., l. inst. for (Walter), **695**.
 Dixon, Vera M., **920**.
 Dixon, William H., Discussion of the p. l., **77**.
 Doane, Stella T., **166**.
 Doane, William Crosswell, **385**.
 Dobbins, Elizabeth V., 1st v. pres. Spec. Ls. Assn., **161**.
 Dobell, Bertram, collection of privately printed books, **150**.
 Documents, state, **91** public, as a commercial factor (Reinick), **207-209**; govt., proposed sale of in bookstores, **101**; and pamphlets, care of, Pomona College, **332**; state, recommendations of exchange of, **559**; distribution of, **840**; public, in a small l. (Armstrong), **916**. See also A. L. A. committee on.
 Documents round table, Washington mtg., **597-598**.
 Dodge City (Kan.) P. L., use, **864**.
 Dolenz, Frank, **111**.
 Dolls, foreign, collection in Hartford, **98**; Iowa, **927**.
 Doren, Elizabeth B., **620**.
 Dover (N. J.) P. L., Carnegie bldg. offered, **791**; rpt., **792**.
 Dover (N. H.) P. L., local hist. exhibit, **792**.
 Dougherty, Harold T., **316**.
 Douglas, Jessie, **21**.
 Dow, Madeline F., **729**; **913**.
 Downey, Ellia, **142**.
 Downey, Mary E., **401**; 2d v. pres. League of L. Comms., **557**.
 Downing (Pa.) P. L., opened, **710**.
 Doylestown, Pa., bequest to build l. in, **529**.
 Drama and the l., **78**.
 Drama League, **154**.
 Drexel Inst. L. School, closing of, **232**; **286-288**, **301**; disposal of records, **615**; notes, **51**, **227**, **309**, **562**, **611**; resolutions on, **304**.
 Drum, A. L. & Co. L., Chi. cago, **282**.
 Drury, F. K. W., pres. Ill. Lib. Assn., **131**; letter on prices of bound vols., **256**.
 Dryden Mem. L. See Prudential Ins. Co.
 Du Bois, Isabel, **142**.
 DuBois, Marguerite, **142**.
 Dublin. See Ireland, Nat. L. of.
 Dubuque (Iowa) P. L., branch opened, **342**; rpt. **359**.
 Dudgeon, Matthew S., pres. League of L. Comms., **556**; on A. L. A. com. on l. training, **692**; on A. L. A. public docs. com., **699**.
 Dukes, Frances C., **523**.
 Dullard, John P., **90**, **148**, **179**, **230**.
 Duluth P. L., West End branch moved, **241**, **328**; plans for county l., **324**; New Duluth branch, **786**; rpt., **863**.
 Dummies, substitute for, **252**.
 Dunbar, Mary E., **138**, **310**.
 Duncan, Miss E., **142**.
 Dundee, Scotland, Univ. Coll. L., rpt., **481**.
 Dunfermline trust. See Carnegie United Kingdom Trust.
 Dunphy, Jane, **381**.
 Duplicating processes, **171**.
 Duplication of work, unnecessary, **418**.
 Duran, Fanny, **920**.
 Durren, Florence E., **615**, **796**.
 Durlin, Maude, **377**.
 Dutt, Newton M., **327**; Lost and stolen books, **944**.

E

- Earhart, Frances, v. pres. Lake Superior L. Assn., **48**.
 East Bakersfield (Cal.) P. L., contract awarded, **478**.
 East Greenwich, K. L., new L., **60**.
 East Hampton (N. Y.) P. L., bequest to, **569**.
 East Hartford (Ct.) P. L., branch opened, **860**.
 East Haven, Ct., bequest for L., **160**.
 East Liverpool (O.), circ., **153**.
 East Orange (N. J.) P. L., plans for addition, **637**; Carnegie grant promised, **706**.
 Eastern College Librarians, 1913 conference, **43**.
 Eastman, Fannie W., Creating a reading public and directing . . . readers, **792**.
 Eastman, William R., Library legislation in 1913, **3-9**; reviews Wisconsin P. L. Commission's New types of small library buildings, **52-53**; Shelf capacity, **301**; **318**.
 Eastwood, Mary E., reviews Baker's Guide to historical fiction, **454**.
 Eaton, Mabel, **118**.
 Eatonston (N. J.) P. L., opened, **149**.
 Eau Claire (Wis.) P. L., **307**.
 Edgecumbe, John, death of, **479**.
 Edinboro, Pa., Normal School, **77**, **61**.
 Edison Elec. Illuminating Co. L., Boston, **282**.

- Editions, revised (Sherman), 492, 526; selection and cost of (Jettara), 660-672.
 Edmunds, John, 710; Origin of Poole's Index, 870.
 Edmonton (Alberta) P. L., rpt., 738.
 Edmunds, Albert J., Short and easy method with pamphlets, 449.
 Education, ref. books for 1913 (Mudge), 187.
 Education, Bureau of. See Bureau of Education.
 Educator, L. as, 77, 162, 404, 784, 786.
 Edwards, Mrs. Julian, gift to N. Y. P. L., 861.
 Efficiency and bibliographical research (Josephson), 85; development of in lthns., 319.
 Eggertsen, S. P., pres. Utah L. Assn., 614.
 Ehrenfeld, Rev. C. L., death of, 430.
 Ela, Elizabeth, 619.
 Elberfeld, Ger., Stadthücherei, circ., 160.
 Eliot, Charles W., Amer. f. l. in Peking, 688-689.
 Eliot, Ruth F., 142.
 Elizabeth (N. J.) P. L., rpt., 142; supervision in Liberty Square branch, 166; school branch, 380.
 Ellis, Victoria, 315, 402.
 Elmendorf, Mrs. H. L., on A. L. A. publishing board, 699.
 Ely, Mary, Children's books, 549.
 Emerson, Prof. Samuel Franklin, 142; Some books of value to high school teacher, 553.
 Eminence, Ky., L. Assn. formed, 68.
 Emmons, Alice M., 776.
 Emporia (Kan.) L., book fund, 641.
 Emporia (Kan.) State Normal School, Kellogg L., sight-seeing day, 864; L. courses in, 928.
 Encyclopaedia, ref. books of 1913 (Mudge), 101.
 Endowment fund. See A. L. A. trustees of.
 Engell, Mrs. Jennie C., 666.
 English catalog of books, 711.
 Engineering ls., 491. See also Amer. Soc. of Civl Engrs. L.; United Engineering Soc. L.; Western Soc. of Engineers.
 England. See Great Britain.
 Enid (Okla.) P. L., 401. See also Phillips Univ. L.
 Enoch Pratt F. L., Baltimore, need of enlargement, 159; campaign for branch, 237; branch at Irvington requested, 302; rpt., 711; "Facts for the public," 924.
 Ephraim, Utah, L. hldg. begun, 403.
 Equipment, 492.
 Erskine, Mary L., 632.
 Esdaile, Arundel, 711.
 Eselakyn, Katharine, 751.
 Essex (Mich.) P. L., bldg. contract let, 395.
 Essex Junction (Vt.) P. L. moved, 145.
 Etiquette, professional (Rathbone), 127-128.
 Endpapers. See Manuscripts.
 Eureka (Kan.) L., bldg. completed, 641; L. moved, 928.
 Eureka Springs (Ark.) P. L., opened, 400.
 Europe, summer travel plans, southern route itinerary, 116-118; northern itinerary, 355-356; genl. comment on, 289, 291, 322; rpt. of southern party, 715-760; rpt. of northern party, 828-832.
 European war, editorial comment on, 657, 737.
 Eustis, Annitt, 780.
 Evans, Adelaide F., 617.
 Evans, Italia E., 851.
 Evans, Verna M., 622, 776.
 Evanston, Ill., Garrett Biblical Inst., rpt., 230.
 Evansville (Ind.) P. L., colored branch, 640; rpt., 711; opening of branches, 785.
 Eveleth (Minn.) F. L., opened, 786.
 Everett, Mass., Parlin Mem. L., rpt., 59.
 Examination for scientific asst. in L. science, Dept. of Agric., 11.
 Examinations, entrance, in L. schools, 542-545.
 Exeter, N. H., Phillips Exeter Academy L., request for, 58.
 Exhibit, A. L. A. for Panama-Pacific Exposition, 897; advertising, 791; "better babies," 922; better books, 403; hird, 791; children's, handicraft, 870; cut paper pictures, 421; industrial, 918; industrial catalogs, 791; labor-saving devices (Thompson), 812-820; local history, 782; new books, 252; N. J. clay industries, 924; paintings, 324; photographs, 168; pictures, 251; pioneer life, 155; Shakespeare, 420; war maps, 870; wild flower, 405; at Exposition, Portland, Ore., 792; at fairs: Ky., 913; Ohio, 922; Regina, Sask., 717; Alexandria, Ind., 165; Hartford, L., 97; Los Angeles, 78; Newark, 236; San Bernardino, 78; San Francisco, 406. See also Advertising.
 Expenditure, unusual, 251.
 Extension of L. field, 578; rural, 6.
 Extension work (dept.), 78, 163, 218, 328, 404, 486, 641, 725, 791, 870, 922; by commissions, 410. See also Clubs; Deposit stations; Foreigners, work with; Immigrants.
- ## F
- Fair Haven (Vt.) F. L., rpt., 58.
 Fairfield, Cal. See Solano Co. L.
 Fairfield (Neb.) P. L. dedicated, 246.
 Fairhaven, Mass., Millicent L. pamphlet, 508.
 Fairport, N. Y., Carnegie L. offered, 471.
 Falconer (N. Y.) P. L., site bought, 127; opened, 708; gift to, 783.
 Fall River (Mass.) P. L., repairs in, 145.
 Fansler, Daisy, 621.
 Fargo, Lucile, sec. l. dept., N. E. A., 624.
 Farmington (Me.) P. L., bequest to, 470.
 Faxon, F. W., on A. L. A. com. on travel, 699.
 Fay, Lucy E., pres. Tenn. L. Assn., 374; Special work of college and normal school ls., 651.
 Fayette, Mo. See Central College.
 Fegan, Ethel S., Some American ls., 707.
 Fennelly, C., sec. Lake Superior L., 707.
 Ferguson, M. J., 74.
 Fernald, Louise M., 11.
 Feisenbeck, Mrs. J. A., 857.
 Fien, historical (Baker), 4651.
 place of in ls. (Sayers), 939.
 Field, Ruth K., 839.
 Fields, Maude, 142.
 Filing current periodicals, 213.
 Findlay, O. T., bond issue proposed, 219; offer of Jones homestead for l. declined, 572.
 Fine arts, ref. books of 1913 (Mudge), 104.
 Fines, 251; Chicago P. L., 392; from police courts for law ls., 475; in college ls., 874.
 Finnegan, Catherine, How the l. began to teach school in East Canaan, 247.
 Fire, precaution against in ls., 337.
 Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, O., industrial l. installed, 619.
 Fisher, Florence, 621.
 Fisher, Grace, 142.
 Fitch, Edith, 727.
 Fitzgerald, G., 777.
 P. L., 242; hldg. begun, 925.
 Fitzpatrick, Edward A., Spec. l. and public efficiency, 793.
 Flagg, Charles A., New Bangor, Me. P. L. (illus.), 203.
 Flavell, Annie L., 310.
 Fleming, Agnes, 551.
 Fleming, Mrs. W. S., 325.
 Flemming, Pauline, 316.
 Fletcher, William L., Some recollections of the Boston Athenaeum, 579-581; William Frederick, 721; Chapters from an impossible autobiography . . . the lost ms. [Poole's Index], 870.
 Flickinger, Mrs. C., 325.
 Flint, Rachel, 127.
 Florence, Miss F., 181.
 Florence, Italy, soc. for providing school ls., 161.
 Florence, S. C., Carnegie grant, 474.
 Flower, Miss D., 381.
 Flower, Gretchen, 765, 776.
 Flushing (N. Y.) P. L., death of founder, 119.
 Folland, Grace, 138.
 Foote, W. W., 877.
 Forbes, Florence D., 617.
 Forbes, L., Northampton, Mass., rpt., 708; bust of Judge Forbes, 860; victrolas for school use, 922.
 Ford, Guy Stanton, L. and the grammar school, 621.
 Foreign affairs index (Haase), 575.
 Foreigners, California buys books for, 493; work with, 15, 162, 421; work with (Maltby), 695.
 Farren, Miss A. F., 315, 380.
 Forgeus, Margaret, 616.
 Forrest, Elizabeth, 477.
 Fort Leavenworth, 621; appropriation for new l., 409.
 Fort Madison, Ia., l. for penitentiary, 324.
 Fort Scott (Kan.) P. L., rpt., 490.
 Fort Wayne (Ind.) P. L., bird exhibits, 791.
 Fort Worth (Tex.) P. L., painting exhibit, 928.
 Foss, Sam Walter, 381.
 Fossler, Anna K., 566.
 Foster, Anna R., 777.
 Foster, William E., Biographical sketch of Justin Winsor, 442.

Fostoria (O.) P. L., erection of bldg., 69.
 Foulds, Maud M., 382.
 Founding, developing, and maintaining interest (dept.), 79, 165, 248, 409, 487, 643, 734.
 Fox, See also Taxation.
 Fowler, Maude W., 619.
 Fox, Eliza M., 593, 616.
 France, 161, 719, 865; copyright of card catalog, 822.
 Frank, Mary, 135.
 Frankfurt, (Ky.) subscription 1, made public, 864.
 Frankfurt (Ger.) Municipal L., rpt., 453.
 Franklin, Benjamin, law books printed by, bought by N. Y. State L., 66.
 Franklin Inst. L., Philadelphia, 282.
 Franklin, Tenn., pub. school 1, 151.
 Franklinville, N. Y., P. L. voted, 471, to have new bldg., 615.
 Frederick, Mc county 1, campaign, 321; P. L. opened, 392, 570, 784.
 Frederickson, Marion E., 286, 776.
 Frederick, Mrs. Eva Gaudin, 210.
 Free material, 169.
 Freidus, A. S., Scope of the Jewish div. (N. Y. P. L.) in the light of 1 practice, 411.
 French Librarians Assn. recommendations, 865.
 Frick, Eleanor H., sec. N. Y. L. Club, 606, 812.
 Friedel, Esther, 622.
 Friends F. L., See Germantown.
 Friendship, Me., 1 collection formed, 317.
 Froelich, Otto, 142.
 Frye, Mary H., 70.
 Fuller, Mrs. Clara A., pres. Eay Path L. Club, 609.
 Fuller, Miss F., 315.
 Funds, control of, Helena, Mont., 647; raising, 166, 240, 311, 642, 794, 935; in Birmingham, 475. See also Taxation.
 Furbeck, Mary E., 615, 780.
 Furnas, Marcia, 142.
 Furness, Horace Howard, bequest for free 1 at Wallingford, 67.
 Furniture, 724; Toronto children's room, 331.

G

Gainsborough (Eng.) P. L. re-opened, 159.
 Gainesville (Tex.) P. L., opened, 228.
 Galena (Ill.) P. L., rpt., 640.
 Galesburg, Ill., F. P. L., bond issue voted, 155; rpt., 926.
 Galpin, Stella H., 658.
 Gannon, Viola, 468.
 Garden City, Minn., mem. 1 for, 864.
 Garland (Utah) P. L. contract awarded, 479.
 Garnett (Kan.) P. L., 864.
 Garrett Biblical Inst. L. See Evanston.
 Gary (Ind.) P. L., music rolls for circ., 408; Hobart branch, 785.
 Gayford, Alice, 858, 915.
 General Theological Seminary L., New York City, rpt., 148.
 Geneva (N. Y.) F. L., books transferred from high school 1, 358.
 Geneva, N. Y., State Experiment Station, 1 bldg. asked for, 334.

Geneva (Switzerland) P. L., rpt., 482; Univ. and P. L., rpt., 872.
 Geological Survey L., Washington, D. C., rpt., 391.
 George, Mrs. Marie Minton, 623.
 George Smith, P. L. See Junction City, Kan.
 George's Inst. See Philadelphia.
 Georgetown (D. C.) Univ., bequest to, 321.
 Georgetown, Ky., Scott Co., F. L., opened, 618.
 Georgia State L., legal. ref. dept., 638, 784.
 Georgia Univ. L., Athens, conditions in, 618.
 Geography, ref. books of 1913 (Mudge), 1071; free material on, 169.
 German book orders since the war, 881; booktrade and the Amer. bookbuyer (Harrasowitz), 944.
 German Libs. Assn., 1913 ann. mtg., Mayence (Mattern), 201; 1914 ann. mtg., Leipzig (Hendry), 816-818.
 Germantown, Pa., L. Assn. disbanded, 61; Friends F. L., rpt., 320.
 Germany, 76, 160, 246, 482, 719, 788, 866; first L. school started, 920.
 Germs. See Disease.
 Gibson, Anna, 142.
 Gifts, unsolicited, 129, 250; disposition of, 765.
 Gilman, Virginia N., 617.
 Gilmore, Evelyn L., 382.
 Gilliam, E. Leslie, Newark 1 for business men, 334.
 Gillis, J. L., on A. L. A. com. on exhibit at San Francisco, 530; pres. Nat. Assn. State Ls., 550; on A. L. A. com. on co-ordination, 699; pres. Cal. L. Assn., 699.
 Girls, work with, 875.
 Glazier, Pearl, 776.
 Gleason, Eleanor, 617, 849.
 Glenn, Marian R., Library of the Amer. Bankers' Assn., 230.
 Glenn Co. L., Cal., authorized, 478.
 Gloucester (Mass.) P. L., paintings stolen, 484.
 Godard, G. S., Conn. State L. bldg., 452; on A. L. A. public doc. com., 699.
 Goff, Mary E., 379.
 Goldthwaite, Lucile A., on A. L. A. com. on work with the blind, 699.
 "Good book shelf," 653.
 Goodell, Frederick, 776, 780.
 Goodrich, B. F. Co. L., Akron, O., 222.
 Goodrich, F. L. D., reviews Sayers' Short course in practical classification, 462.
 Goodrich, Kate A., 779.
 Goodwin, John E., sec. Texas L. Assn., 612.
 Goodwyn Institute, Memphis, Tenn., resources, 153.
 Gordon, Alys M., 857.
 Gorton, Helen, 137, 142, 572.
 Goshen (N. Y.) P. L., bequest to, 61.
 Goss, Edna L., 379.
 Goss, Harriet, 780, 857.
 Goss, Edmund, 150, 788.
 Goettingen Univ. L., book purchases, 288.
 Goucher (Md.) College L., opened, 924.
 Gould, Dr. C. H., on A. L. A. com. on amendment of constitution, 230; on A. L. A. com. on co-ordination, 679.

Goulding, Philip S., Classification of literatures, 266-272.
 Governing board, 80.
 Government and service (dept.), 80, 166, 250, 311, 402, 488, 647, 724, 794, 871, 935.
 Graeville, Minn., Carnegie apprn. accepted, 341.
 Grafen, Jean., sec. Pa. L. Club, 610.
 Graham, Audienne, 227.
 Grand Rapids P. L., folder of information, 325; vacation helps, 644; work on abolition of book renewals, 600-601; rpt., 712; co-operation from doctors, 724; time needed for cataloging, 728; growth of card catalog, 728; work with mothers, 791; "better babies" photographs, 871; birthday lists of books, 872; free lectures, 925.
 Granite Falls, Minn., to build Carnegie 1, 241.
 Grant, Arthur Hastings, gift of 1853 attendance register to A. L. A., 536.
 Grant, Thirza E., 852.
 Granta Pass, Ore., 1 planned, 74.
 Grass Valley (Cal.) P. L., campaign for Carnegie bldg., 325.
 Grasty, Katherine, 852.
 Graves, Chas. E., 468.
 Graves, Eva W., 230.
 Gray, Eleanor, 849.
 Gray, Frances Pillow, 778.
 Great Britain, 72-76, 159, 244, 326, 480-482, 643, 717, 788, 865, 930; 1 reform in, 846.
 Greel, Elva, 914.
 Greer, Berard Richardson, death of, 828.
 Green, Edna S., 623.
 Green, Dr. John, bequests made 1 to Worcester Dist. Med. Soc., 146.
 Green, Margaret S., 84.
 Green, Samuel Sweet, 780.
 Charles Ammi Cutter, 869.
 Green, Walter C., Library co-operation in a college town, 79; letter on calls made on him's time, 736.
 Greene, Charles S., letter correcting Antrim's County L., 736.
 Greenville, Ct., Otis L., special privileges in, 311.
 Greenville, Tenn., Carnegie 1 promised, 68; under construction, 925.
 Greensboro (N. C.) P. L., bequest to, 322; advertising bookmakers, 915.
 Greenwood, M., elected treas. Lake Superior L. Assn., 48.
 Greenwood's British Library Yearbook. See Philip, Alexander J.
 Greer, Agnes F., Lectures and night classes, 78, 66, 857.
 Greer, Sarah, 776.
 Griffith, Louise, 381.
 Griggs, Mrs. A. F., treas. N. C. L. Assn., 415.
 Grimm, Minerva, 776.
 Groff, Edward L., 920.
 Grotton, N. Y., Goodyear Mem. L. founded, 920.
 Group index; or, catalog at the shelves (Clapp), 431-435.
 Grubbs, Emmeline, 926.
 Grubbs, Eva, 857.
 Guernsey Mem. L. See Norwich.
 Guilford, Catherine M., 563.
 Guller, Alice A., 617.
 Gutz, percha binding repairs, 651.

- Hackensack (N. J.) P. L., co-operation with Farm Demonstration Bur., 710.
- Hackney (Eng.) F. L., Clapton branch opened, 481.
- Haddon Heights (N. J.) F. L., 472.
- Hadley, Chalmers, pres. Col. Bd. of L. Commissioners, 431, on A. L. A. com. on I. training, 699.
- Haffkin - Hamburger, Mme. L., 700, 764, 920.
- Hagerman, Freda, 142.
- Haight, Rachel Webb, 616.
- Haines, Alice J., sec. Cal. L. Assn., 699.
- Haines, Helen E., Library exhibit for the Panama Exposition, 406; reviews Bishop's Practical handbook of modern I. cataloging, 626; reviews Roberts' Club woman's handy-book of programs and club management, 621.
- Haines, Mabel K., 857.
- Haith, Edith E., 916.
- Hall, Drew B., Opening of Somerville (Mass.) P. L. [illus.], 35-38; reviews Dana's Modern Amer. I. economy, 466.
- Hall, Grace E., 468, 914.
- Hall, Laura, 314.
- Hall, Mary, 857.
- Hall, Mary E., on A. L. A. com. for co-operation with N. E. A., 699; L. and vocational training, 723.
- Halle, Germany, Marien-Kirche I. for sale, 75.
- Hamal, Franz, La. of Louvain, 931.
- Hamburg, Ger., Öffentliche Bücherheile, 666.
- Hamilton Colma, Clinton N. Y., new I. dedicated, 860.
- Hamilton, O. See Lane P. L.
- Hamilton, Theodosia E., 852.
- Hamlin, John H., 142.
- Hampton Inst., Va., traveling I., 925.
- Hancock, Mich., high school I. made public, 925. See also Houghton, Mich.
- Handerson, Juliet A., 311, 312.
- Handley L., Winchester, Va., [illus.], 199.
- Handy, D. N., Business I., 729.
- Hansen, Agnes, 612.
- Hanson, Doris M., 746, 789.
- Hanson, J. C. M., A. L. A. delegate to Oxford, 530.
- Hanson, Laura E., 618.
- Hamilton, William J., 632.
- Hardy, A. L., Some of Pittsburgh's early I., 66-67.
- Hardy, A. Marie, 377, 619, 776.
- Hardy, E. A., sec. and treas. Ont. L. Assn., 46.
- Hargrave, Josephine, 777.
- Harrassowitz, Otto, German booktrade and the Amer. book-buyer, 436.
- Harris, William J., Organization and conduct of reading circles; adult and junior, 930.
- Harrisonburg, Pa., Dauphin Co. Law L., 172.
- Harrisonburg (Pa.) P. L. opened [illus.], 112-113; circulation first week, 317.
- Harrison (Ark.) P. L., hours of opening, 243.
- Harrison (Id.) P. L., 930.
- Harrison, Joseph LeRoy, 142.
- Hartford, Ct., municipal I. discussed, 386.
- Hartford. See also Connecticut State L.; Trinity College L.; Watkinson Ref. L.; Hewins.
- Hartman, Louise, 142.
- Hartmann, Astrid, 408.
- Hartwell, Dr. Edward M., 706.
- Harvard Univ. Cambridge, Mass., commission on western history rpt., 317.
- Harvard Univ. L., progress on Widener L., 591; gift of Stevensons mas. to, 232; acquires Buddhist Scriptures, 317; Cadwalader bequest, 384; quarters in Randall Hall, 508; purchase of Peirce collection on Utah, 568; rpt., 634; staff reorganization, 647; gift of mas. of "America," 922.
- Haseltine, Elizabeth A., 776.
- Hasse, Adelaide R., Socialized bibliography, 772; Civic bibl. of to-morrow, 558; Index to U. S. docs. relating to foreign affairs, 575; on A. L. A. public docs. com., 692, 929.
- Hassler, Harriott E., pres. Long Island L. Club, 607.
- Hatfield, Addie E., sec. school I. section N. Y. State Teachers' Assn., 40.
- Haverhill (Mass.) P. L., rpt., 905; picture collection, 726.
- Hawes, Clara S., 706, 920.
- Hawley, Arthur J., Vain pursuits and their relation to p. I., 727.
- Hawaii, libraries of (Reece), 15-19.
- Hawkins, Jean, Printed guides for I. catalogs, 81.
- Hawthorne (N. J.) P. L., incorporated, 320; new I. planned, 824.
- Haynes, E. S. P., Taboos of the Brit. Mus. L., 169.
- Hazardville, Ct., transportation of I. books to, 147.
- Haseltine, Alice, 520.
- Healy, Alice M. L., exhibit in San Francisco, 406; 781.
- Healy, Miss M., 706.
- Hedenbergh, Ethel A., 622.
- Heidenberg, Ger., Volkshilfethk statistics, 160.
- Heinemann, David E., 908.
- Heins, Dorothea C., 135.
- Hellwell, Local co-operative cataloging, 81.
- Helvetica, purchase of, by Swiss I., 201.
- Hendee, Cora, 620.
- Henderson, Mrs. Isabel, 118.
- Hendersonville (N. C.) P. L., opened, 862.
- Hendry, Donald A., Library instruction at Pratt Inst., 211.
- Hennrich, Fifteenth ann. rpt. of the Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare, 836-838.
- Henley, Lillian, 143, 781.
- Henry, W. E., Discipline and furniture, 724.
- Hephurn, William M., Agricultural college, influence of, 435-438.
- Hering, Hollis W., 612.
- Herkimer (N. Y.) F. L., rpt., 234.
- Herrington (Kan.) P. L. under construction, 157.
- Hession, Miss F. J., 181.
- Hester, Edna A., 379.
- Hewins, Caroline M., Work with children in small libraries, 41.
- Hewins, How library work with children has grown in Hartford and Connecticut, 91-99.
- Hickman, Margaret, 376, 382.
- Hicks, Frederick C., 411; on A. L. A. publicity committee, 529.
- Hicks, James B., death of, 46.
- Higgins, Alice G., 857.
- High school and normal I., it. mtg., 552-556.
- High school branches, Princeton, N. J., 2427.
- Higley, Jersey City, 790; Kansas City (Wright), 671-676.
- High school I., as branches of p. I., (Wood), 649-662; list of books suited to, U. S. Bur. of Educ., 1402; books for (Wilson), 702-704; self-government in, 918. See also School I.
- Highland Park, Mich., L. appropriation voted, 355.
- Higley, Florence, J., 849.
- Hild, F. H., death of, 857.
- Hill, Fanny W., 143, 379, 620, 779.
- Hill, Gertrude P., 877.
- Hill, Frank P., 45; A. L. A. delegate to Oxford, 530; chairman com. on A. L. A. exhibit at San Francisco, 530; Should be classified for fixing standard of salaries and vacations, 552; on A. L. A. com. on internat. relations, 699.
- Hills, Elizabeth, sec. Vt. L. Assn., 905.
- Hinckley, George L., 857.
- Hines, Mabel, 915.
- Hispanic Soc. L., New York City, plans for enlargement, 389.
- Historical material, presentation of, 167, 251; local, 826.
- History, ref. books of 1913 (Muehl), 107.
- Hitchler, Theresa, A. L. A. party in southern Europe, 755-760; reviews A. L. A. code for classifiers, 851; reviews Quinn's I. cataloging, 855.
- Hitt, Eleanor, 311.
- Hobart, Carnegie, 632.
- Hobart, Ind., Carnegie L. promised, 249.
- Hoboken (N. J.) P. L., manual training classes make shelving for, 570; publ. of minutes abolished, 64; new deposit stations opened, 1402; budget cut, 216; steel stacks for, 320; expansion, 472; regulations for assistants, 637.
- Hodge, Lillian, 239.
- Hodges, N. D. C., on A. L. A. com. on amendment of constitution, 530; County extension work, 553; on A. L. A. com. on co-ordination, 699.
- Hodgins, Mabel, 851.
- Hodnevica, Jacob, La. of Scandinavia, 866.
- Holden, Dr. Edward Singleton, death of, 26.
- Holidays and vacations, 331.
- Holland, cheap books in, 80; notes, 245; Royal L. of, 161.
- Holmes, Florence L., 468.
- Holmes, Frances Louise, 46.
- Holmes, Marjorie H., 831.
- Home use - loans, 251.
- Honeyman, J. R. C., sec. Sask. L. Assn., 374; Traveling I. possibilities in Saskatchewan, 456.
- Hood River (Ore.) P. L., new bldg. near completion, 74.
- Hood, Theresa B., 318, 319, 315.
- Hopewell (N. J.) P. L. opened, 389.
- Hopkins, Dorothy, 718.
- Hopkins, Jessica, 925.
- Hopkins, Julia, 142, 468; Essentials in I. instruction, 551; 615.
- Hopkinsville (Ky.) P. L.,

bdg. begun, 153; new bdg., 194; moved to new bdg., 784; movement for negro l. 862.
Hornell, N. Y. See Benedict, H. G.

Hospital la. 492.

Houghton (Mich.) P. L. illus. (Frye) for Lagerlöf's "Wonderful adventures of Nils"; 70; proposed consolidation with Hancock P. L., 630.
Houlton (Me.) P. L., bequest to, 458.

Hours, 180; Harvard Univ. L., 647; of opening, 725. See also Salaries, hours and vacations.
Houston (Tex.) P. L., children's contrib. to book fund, 72; increased appropriation asked, 401; budget cut, 477.
Law L. Assn., 786.

Howard Mem. L., New Orleans, reprint, 400.

Howe, Harriet E., 378.

Howe, Mrs. Newbury J., v. pres. Ind. L. Trust, 47.

Howe, Winifred E., 143.

Howell, Adaline, 620.

Howland, Anne Wallace, reception for, 478.

Howrah, India, gift of l. site, 484.

Hoyt, Dorothy G., 610, 776.

Hoyt, Stella K., 56.

Hoxie, Louise, 772.

Hubbard, Anna G., on A. L. A. com. on bookbuying, 690.

Hudson (Mass.) P. L., rpt., 384.

Hudson Falls (N. Y.), P. L., rpt., 61.

Hughes, Howard L., pres. N. J. L. Assn., 300.

Hughes, Ruth P., 138.

Hulburd, Annabel A., 632.

Hulings, Emma, 132.

Humble, Marion, Children's books for Christmas purchase, 84; Prairie du Chien idea, 893-894.

Hume, Jessie Fremont, 143.

Humors and blunders, 85, 495, 880.

Hungary. See Austria-Hungary.

Hunt, Clara Whitehill, Brooklyn opens the first children's branch, 261.

Hunt, Edith L., 224.

Hunt, Katherine E., 616.

Hunter, Mary B., 56.

Huntington Beach (Cal.) P. L., cornerstone laid, 152.

Huntington, Ct., Plumb Mem. L., rpt., 186.

Huntsville, Ala., to have Carnegie l., 122.

Hurlbut, Anna, 916.

Hutchins, Frank Avery, 178; death of, 304; A. L. A. resolutions on, 532; resolutions of Wis. L. Assn. on, 772.

Hutchinson, Lura C., 620.

Hutchinson, Kan., high school l., 928; P. L., addition proposed, 460.

Hutt, Katherine Mae, 458.

Huxley, Florence A., 90; reviews Carr's Immigrant and l., 565; reviews Pearson's Secret book, 530.

Hyde, Mary E., 619, 706.

mtg., 131-133; ann. mtg., 908-909.

Illinois State L., 8; criticism of, 165; civil service difficulties, 278, 283.

Illinois Univ. L., to have new bdg., 210; Classification of literature in (Goulding), 266-271; purchase of Vahlen l., 640; addition to bdg., 397.

Illinois Univ. L. School, notes, 128, 564, 619, 772, 851; summer session, 379, 800.

Illinois. See also Blind, work with.

Imhoff, Ono M., 143.

Immigrant and l., Ital. helps (Carr), 464.

Immigrants. See also Foreigners, work with.

Immigration in N. Y. C., 606.

Imperial P. L., St. Petersburg, centenary, 198-199.

Importation of books, legislation, 395.

Independence Inspection Bur. L., Philadelphia, 282.

Independence (Kan.) P. L., circ. averages, 152.

Index Office, organized, 306; index to dermatological journals, 728.

Index to the scientific contents of the *Journal and Proceedings* of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1812-1912 (review), 54-56.

Index to *Cherwell's* two French bibles, 424.

Indexing, Martha Thorne Wheeler (Nelson), 54; periodical, Keystone State L. Assn., rpt., 924; lantern slides (Chamkina), 935; local newspapers, 936. See also Periodicals.

India, 322, 484, 931.

Indiana, commission; codification of laws, 5; school ls., 6; State L. reorganized, 8; Bur. of Legial. and Admin. Information, 2; summer school, 114.

Indiana State L. Trustees Assn., 1913 ann. mtg., 46; legal committee named, 154.

Indiana State Mem. L. and Museum proposal, 926.

Indianapolis 13 ann. mtg., 133.

Indianapolis P. L., specifications for new bdg., 141; competition for architect for new bdg., 196; Indianapolis (Ind.) P. L., foreign books, 475; plea for l. on South side, 372.

Independence, Ia., l. bdg. provided, 399.

Infection. See Disease.

Information bureau, Index Office organized, 405; natl. plans for, 329; service, 409; co-operative, 165, 792.

Information desk, work of (Rhoades), 350-353.

Information system, nation-wide, outline for (Lee), 886-890.

Ingalls, Florence L., 566.

Ingram, Lottie N., 624.

Injuries and abuses, 649.

Institutes, Ontario, 401; New York state, 764, 789; Illinois, 864.

Instruction, l. at Pratt Institute (Hendry), 411-412; in the use of books in college l. (Wyer), 439-441; in colleges and normal schools in use of l. (Capen), 454; some essentials in (Hopkins), 555; in normal schools, 77, 789; in use of college l., 476, 860; in use of p. l., Pratt Inst., 611; Toledo, 494.

Des Moines, 486; New Haven, 932; Ufa, Russia, 868.

Instruction. See also Library training.

Insurance, accident, index, 155.

Insurance L. Assn., Boston, 283; new quarters, 384.

Insurance Society of N. Y., L., 482.

Interest, developing and maintaining, 79; stimulating, 782.

Interl. loans, Ill., 645.

International conferences, 177; feeling in l. world before the war, 738.

Investors' Agency L., N. Y., 982.

Iola (Kan.) P. L., use, 864.

Iowa, commission, 4; rural extension, 5; doll collection, 327.

Iowa State Library, history of, Brigham, 140; new shelving for, 399.

Iowa Univ., Iowa City, summer l. school, 773.

Iowa. See also Blind, work with.

Ireland, Nat. L. of, Bibliography of Irish philology and of printed Irish literature (Nolan), 228; rpt., 326. See also Great Britain.

Irwin, William, L. trustees—their responsibility for success of l., 794.

"Islandica"; vol. vii, issued by Cornell, 645.

Isom, Mary T., opening of Multnomah Co. P. L., Portland, Ore., 414-41; 316; l. as civic center, 328.

Italy, 161, 246, 719.

Ithaca (N. Y.), Cornell Univ. L., New York L. Assn.

J

Jackson, D. C. and W. B., L., Boston, 482.

Jackson, Miss, new l. near completion, 571; progress on new l., 784.

Jackson (Tenn.) P. L., rpt., 304.

Jacksonville (Fla.) P. L., book list on babies, 793; branch opened, 925.

James Prentergast F. L. See Jamestown.

James, Thomas, 743.

Jamison, Dr. J. Franklin, Need of a nat. archive bldg., 524.

Jamison, Mary Ethel, 417, 776.

Jamestown, N. Y., James Prentergast F. L., rpt., 783.

Japan, 76, 484.

Jarroc, Ingrid, 618.

Jeffers, LeRoy, Selection and cost of editions, 69-672.

Jenkins, Frederick Warren, l. supplies, 171, 316; pres. N. Y. L. Club, 532.

Jenkintown, N. Y., Abington L., hist. sketch of, 65.

Jennings, J. T., on A. L. A. executive board, 523; Should is be under municipal and state civil service, 551.

Jersey City (N. J.) P. L., 25th anniversary, 320, 423.

Jermore, Janet, 835.

Jersey City P. L., Amer. flag monograph, 713; high school branches, 790; pamphlet "Star spangled banner," 797; local gov. officers, 862.

Jesup Mem. L., Sec. Bar Harbor.

Jewish books in Univ. of Ill. L., 85; book collections, 411; la.,

I

Idaho, commission, 1.

Ideson, Julia, 56.

Illinois, commission, 4; legislative ref., 8; Legislative Bureau (Bell), 1331; lack of funds for la., 115.

Illinois Library Association, ann.

described in Russian Jewish periodical, 729
 Jiffson, William E., 706, 818
 Joekel, Carlton B., 858
 John Cerar L., Chicago, fire in bindery, 791; handbook, 121; rpt., 713
 John McIntire P. L., Cleveland, 396
 John Rylands L., Manchester, Eng., enlargement planned, 719
 Johnson City, Tenn., Mayne Williams L., 218
 Johnson, Miss Esther C., 795, 777
 Johnson, Ethel M., Vocational work through the library, 27
 Johnson, Henry D., American printing of to-day, 841
 Johnson, Jeanne, 468, 617
 Johnson (Vt.) P. L., history of, 145
 Johnston, Florence D., 619, 776
 Johnston, Helen L., 561
 Johnston, Henry Edward, death of, 460
 Johnston, Myrtle, 143
 Johnston, Richard H., rpt. on 50 representative special ls., 280-284; pres. Spec. La. Assn., 651
 Johnston, W. Dawson, to St. Paul, 1, 43; Library as a university factor, 10-15; on college training for librarians, 18; work at Columbia, 265; Survey of rural literacy, 553; on A. L. A. com. on l. training, 699; L. and history study, 883-886
 Johnstone, Ursula K., 858
 Jones, Ada Alice, 318, 357-360
 Jones, Mrs. Alice, 56
 Jones, Caroline, 913
 Jones, Clara A., 388
 Jones, G. M., on A. L. A. com. on amendment of constitution, 510
 Jones, Linn, 322
 Jones, Mabel Delle, 139, 312
 Jones, Marian, 377
 Jones, Mary Helen, 64
 Joliet (Ill.) P. L., bequest to, 640. *See also* Bequest Works Club L.
 Josephson, Aksel G. S., Efficiency and bibliographical research, 841; For the libn.'s study, 190-192
 Journalism, Edwin Hadley Smith collection, transferred to Columbia Univ., 64
 Judson, Katherine B., 858
 Junction City, Kan., George Smith, P. L., rpt., 400; 715
 Jurisdiction, conflicts of in L. systems (Bostwick) 550, 588-591

K

Kaiser, John Boynton, 56; National biblia. of the So. Amer. republics (Seaver), 466; Law, legislative, and municipal reference ls. (Lester), 918-920
 Kaiser, Leila M., 858
 Kansas City (Kan.) P. L., deposit stations, 152; rpt., 715
 Kansas City (Mo.) P. L., high school branches (Wright), 673-676; music rolls for circulation, 166; training class, 248
 Kansas, commission, 4; establishment of city ls., 5; traveling L. comm., 641
 Kansas L. Assn., ann. mtg., 902
 Kansas State Hist. Soc. L., rpt., 400; resources, 641; tablet to libn., 948
 Kantz, Dorothy, 138
 Karsten, Eleanor G., 858
 Kaufman, Lillian, 142
 Keene (N. H.) P. L., rpt., 383
 Kellar, Ethel, 777
 Keller, Miss L. C., 147
 Kellogg, Mrs. M. G., gift of Rochester (N. Y.) Univ. L., 64
 Kelly, Mrs. Frances Nuckolls, 573
 Kemler, Harry F., 706
 Kendall, Alice Gertrude, 778
 Kendallville (Ind.) P. L., dedicated, 372
 Kennedy, Katherine L., 316
 Kent, Henry W., 527
 Kentucky L. Comm., rpt., 711; exhibit at state fair, 923
 Keogh, Andrew, on A. L. A. Council, 523
 Keokuk, Iowa, opens doc. dept., 155
 Kessauqua (Iowa) L., opened, 71
 Kercheval, Margaret McE., sec. Tenn. L. Assn., 374
 Kern Co. (Cal.) P. L., 24th branch opened, 243; 3 new branches, 402
 Kerr, Willis H., Possible newspaper publicity of the A. L. A., 109-124; Normal school L. work, 447-449; on A. L. A. publicity committee, 529; Survey of school l. situation, 554; Making the L. earn its salt, 642; on A. L. A. com. for co-operation with N. E. A., 699; 468, 612
 Kessler, Elizabeth L., 616
 Kewanna, Ind., prospect for new L., 154
 Kewaskum (Wis.) P. L., opened, 70
 Keyport (N. J.) P. L., rpt., 64
 Keystone State L. Assn., ann. mtg., 610; rpt. on periodical indexing, 903; ann. mtg., 906
 Kiernan, Thomas K., death of, 612, 691
 Khavkina, Mme. L. B., "New York Public Library," 616
 Kidder, Harriet L., 246
 Kimball, Flor-Etta, 612
 Kimball, Mary B., 622
 Kimball, Theodora. *See* Pray, Jas. Sturgis.
 Kimball, William C., 90; death of, 110, 125; resolutions on the death of, 205; A. L. A. resolutions on, 532
 King, Agnes, 622, 776
 King, Ruth, 706, 844
 Kingston (N. Y.) P. L., rpt., 81
 Kinney, Miss D., 380
 Kinsley, Lydia E., 226, 523
 Kirklind, Ind., to have Carnegie L., 755
 Kittelson, Corina L., 138, 776
 Kjellgren, Annie E., 622
 Klamath Falls (Ore.) Carnegie L., new bldg. started, 74
 Klumb, Anna K., 52
 Knapp, Elizabeth, 777
 Knapp, Ethel M., 227, 858, 915
 Kneil, Margaret, 777
 Knight, Marion A., 230
 Knowlton, Ruth, 52
 Knoxville, Tenn., school ls. organized in Knox Co., 68. *See also* Lawson-McGhee L.; Tennessee Univ. L.
 Kobetich, Mary, 666
 Koch, Theodore W., lectures in Detroit, 60; Bibliothèque Nationale (illus. and plans) organization and history, 339-350; administration, 419-430; 466; Librarian at the Leipzig Exposition [illus.], 583-587;

Opening of the A. L. A. exhibit at Leipzig, 591-596; Bodleian L. at Oxford [illus. and plan], 710-740, 803-810
 Koopman, Harry Lyman, Question of book storage, 24-27
 Kostomlaty, Zulema, 878
 Krasinski, L., Warsaw, 767
 Krause, Louise B., Value of a l. in engineering office, 491; pres. Chicago L. Club, 611
 Kroeger's Guide to . . . ref. books, suppl., 797
 Kudalkar, J. S., 921
 Kuennemann, Rosalind R., 381
 Kurzworn (Pa.) State Normal School, new l. bldg., 391

L

Labor refs., U. S. Bur. of Labor Statistics, 493
 Labor-saving devices, exhibit at Washington announced, 705; plans for exhibit, 361; exhibit, 512-520
 Lagerlof, illus. for. *See* Houghton (Mich.) P. L.
 Lake Superior Library Association organized, 40
 Lakewood, O., to have Carnegie l., 322
 Lakewood (N. J.) L., 389
 Landlaw, Elizabeth, 858
 Lamb, C. Louise, 512
 Lamb, Florence M., 854
 Lammers, Josephine, sec. Neb. L. Assn., 911
 Lamont, Marie A., 619
 Lampe, Lilly, 142
 Lancaster, Susan, 621
 Lancaster (Pa.) P. L., bequest to, 341
 Lancaster, Pa. *See* Watts de Peyster L.
 Lancaster (Mass.) L., bequest to, 471
 Lane, William C., Thomas J. Kierans, 591; on A. L. A. com. on co-ordination, 699
 Lane P. L., Hamilton, O., restoration of bldg., 69; plans for branches, 425; tentative date of reopening, 572; re-dedication, 785
 Lang, Andrew, memorial tablet fund, 74
 Lansing, Cora, 316
 Lansing (Mich.) Pub. School L., rpt., 155
 Lantern slides, advertising, Council Bluffs, 913; Bromley collection, Minneapolis, 641; circulation, Univ. of Minn., 348; circulation, Cincinnati, 519; indexing, 915; lists, 733; sorting, 721; exhibitions, Cincinnati, 153. *See also* Stereopticon.
 Lapp, John A., on A. L. A. pub. doc. com., 692; Legislative ref. l. as separate dept., 556; How to organize a munic. ref. bur., 796; Municipal reference work, 466; Public Affair Information Service, 722
 Laramie, Wyo. *See* Wyoming Univ. L.
 Larned, Josephus Nelson, A. L. A. resolutions on, 532
 Larned (Kan.) P. L., new quarters for, 157
 Lassen, Harald H., 466
 La Tourette, Alexandrine, 858
 Latta, Mary B., 503, 616, 612
 Latta, Mary B., 503; P. L. contact let., 68; corner-stone laid, 217
 Laurel, Miss, Carnegie L. promised, 238

- Lausanne, Switzerland, Univ. and Cantonal L., rpt., **867**.
- Lavell, Richard A., death of, **527**; resolutions on, **38**.
- Law, William, Committee work, **485**.
- Law, legislative, and municipal reference is. (Kaiser), **918-920**.
- Law La. Assn. See American Assn. of Law La.
- Law is. in Ohio lose court fines, **69**.
- Lawrence, Hannah M., **921**.
- Lawrenceville, Ill., reading room opened, **240**.
- Lawson-McClure L., Knoxville, Tenn., offered to city, **238**; deeded to city, **474**; transfer valid, **711**.
- Le Fevre, Miss M., **381**.
- Leaf, Grace M., **621**.
- League of Library Commissions—Mid-West Section, midwinter mtg., **218-219**; Washington mtgs., **246**.
- Learning to read (Conkling), **820**.
- Leavenworth (Kan.) P. P. L., rpt., **400**; progress, **422** use, **715**.
- Lecture rooms, use of in Portland, Ore., **328**.
- Lectures, **78**; San Antonio, **721** Ind. L. Comm., **486**; Boston, **860**; Grand Rapids, **921**.
- Letyard, Winnifred L., **921**.
- Lee, Annie Lyle, **244**.
- Lee, Emma Dunham, **119**.
- Lee, George Winthrop, Reference books, **129-132**; L. developments and the Information Bur. docket, **409**; Boston Co-op. Inform. Bur., **792**; Spensers for knowledge, **792**, **890-892**.
- Leeds (Eng.) P. L., L. classes, **481**; rpt., **159**.
- Legislation, suggested changes for Eng., **240**; library, in 1913 (Eastman), **139**; recommended, **111**, **908**; recommended in Mass. [under Boston], **345**; rpt. of Ill. L. Assn. committee on, **132**; school L. significance of, **791**.
- Legislative reference bureau, function of (Lowrie), **272-273**.
- Legislative ref. bureaus, **8**, **315**; Ill., **133**; for political parties (Richberg), **491**; dept. authorized, N. J., **309**; Ga. State L., **638**, **784**; as separate dept. (Lapp), **556**. See also Kaiser.
- Legler, Henry E., A. L. A. delegate to Oxford, **530**; Should there be a pension law, **521**; on A. L. A. com. on co-ordination, **690**; on A. L. A. publishing board, **690**.
- Leipzig, municipal L. opened, **489**.
- Leipzig Exposition, A. L. A. exhibit for, **801**; Book and Graphic Arts, A. L. A. exhibit [with plan], **288-290**; branch L. model for, **356**; libn. at (Koch) **583-587**; opening of A. L. A. exhibit, rpt., **591-596**; still open, **768**; closing expected, **897**; continued attendance, **881**.
- Lemberg, Austria, Czarniecki L., **720**; Univ. L., rpt., **720**; Osseinsky Inst., **815**.
- Lenox (Mass.) P. L., bequest to, **146**.
- Lentilhon, Ida W., **619**, **776**.
- Lenzburg conference. See Swiss Libns. Assn.
- Leonard, N. D., township L. established, **71**.
- Lester, Clarence B., sec.-treas., Nat. Assn. State Ls., **159**; review of Kaiser's Law, Legislative and municipal reference is., **918-920**.
- Letherman, Dorothy, **141**.
- Lewis, Katharine, **620**.
- Lewis, May C., **622**.
- Lewis, Sarah Virginia, **706**, **776**.
- Lewis, Willard P., **469**.
- Leyden, Mass., Robertson Mem. L. dedicated, **782**.
- Libby, Fanny M., **561**, **858**.
- Liberty, Mo. See William Jewell College L.
- Librarian and Book World, **875**.
- Librarian as local historian, **920**.
- Librarian's bootstraps (Connolly), **368**.
- Librarian's study (Josephson), **190-192**.
- "Librarian" versus the cataloger, **814-816**.
- Librarians, necrology of, **1**; college training for (Johnston), **28**; American, in Europe at outbreak of war, **647**; party in northern Europe (Morrow), **643-644**; in southern Europe (Hitchler), **655-760**.
- Libraries and motion pictures—An ignored educational agency (Cocks), **666-669**; and the state (dept.), **70**, **139**, **402**, **645**; relations with schools, **257**; danger from fire in, **137**; for rural communities (Claxton), **525**; arguments for, **782**; large, representative, of the future (Rathbone), **941**; ref. books of 1913 (Mudge), **109**.
- Library, as a university factor (Johnston), **109-111**; aims of today (Hall), **35**; influence of (Noyes), **36-38**; significance of to community (Uiley), **46**; support—fund (dept.), **720**, **166**, **240**, **427**, **647**; housekeeping (Marx), **82**; in relation to schools, **163**; Art Club, **168**; militant (Stearns), **191**; as a social center, **328**, **404**; and community, **170**; and the immigrant (Carr), **425**; extension, A. L. A. resolution on, **331**; reform in Great Britain, **649**; service in schools and qualifications of school libns., **692**; inst. for district supts. (Walter), **696**; heresies (Askew), **726**; planning (Wyer), **747-752**; quarters in office buildings, **801**; and history study (Johnston), **884-886**; development beyond the Mississippi (Antrim), **832-834**; how to use, **808-809**.
- Library and Library Assistants' Associations, union class-list of libraries of (Tracy), **64**.
- Library Assistants' Assn., Easter school, **244**; Dec. 1913, mtg., **245**.
- Library Association of the United Kingdom, ann. mtg. in Oxford, **118-116**, **177**; Book Production Committee, Interim rpt. (Rider), **141**; 36th ann. mtg., proc. printed, **244**; educational work of, **845**; members of book production com., **480**; Oxford conference program, **506**; Oxford conference postponed, **692**, **718**; year book, **713**.
- Library economy, modern American (Dana), **466**; A. L. A. manual, **8** maps reviewed, **624-626**; history of (dept.), **247**, **722**, **869**.
- LIBRARY JOURNAL, changes in, **21**
- personnel, **90**; removal, **118**.
- Library Miscellany, **411**, **840**.
- Library of Congress, proposed administrative changes in, **2**; rpt. 1913, **11-35**; a real national library, **801**; Schiff gift to, **322**; Argentine manuscript collection, **423**; extra appropriation for preparation of legal material, **647**; how it serves the people (Bishop), **576**. See also Blind, work with.
- Library plans. See Architecture.
- Library training, for teachers, **41**; first L. school started in Germany, **900**. See also Instruction.
- Library week. See New York L. Assn.
- Library work (dept.), **2**, **72-85**, **162-171**, **247-254**, **328-316**, **404**, **411**, **641-651**, **722-732**, **860-876**, **912-919**.
- Libri case, **343-350**.
- Lien, E. J., pres. Amer. Assn. Law La., **558**.
- Life Insurance Presidents' Assn. L., N. Y., **282**.
- Ligovskii People's House f. L. in St. Petersburg, **451**.
- Lincoln (Kan.) P. L., opened, **373**.
- Lincoln (Neb.) City L., rpt., **327**; tablet unveiled, **476**. See also Nebraska State L.
- Lindberg, Mrs. E. E. C., **142**.
- Lingenfelter, Mary R., **561**, **616**.
- Lists. See Booklists.
- Literature, Irish bibl. of (review), **228**; ref. books of 1913 (Mudge), **105**; **404**.
- Little, Arthur D., Inc., L., Boston, **284**.
- Little Rock (Ark.) College, to have L., **325**.
- Little Rock (Ark.) P. L., gift to, **243**; rpt., **243**; exhibit at county fair, **91**.
- Loan book collections, Danielson, Ct., **937**.
- Loan work (dept.), **170**, **252**, **459**, **728**, **792**, **827**.
- Locke, George (Ill.), A. L. A. delegate to Oxford, **530**; on A. L. A. executive board, **430**.
- Lockwood, Greene & Co. L., Boston, **282**.
- Loehl, Gertrude E., Reading to get results at the State Training School, **251**.
- Logan (Iowa) P. L., trustees for, **71**.
- Logan, Hannah, **382**, **566**.
- London, Medical Soc. L., **717**; Univ. (Cal.) P. L., Enlargement of bldg., **241**; rpt., **244**; investigation, **428**; meeting room fitted up, **356**.
- Long Island L. Club, Nov., 1913, mtg., **44**; Jan. mtg., **131**; Mar. mtg., **368**; ann. mtg., **607**; spec. mtg., **720**. See also N. Y. L. Club.
- Lonyo, Martha, **280**.
- Loomis, Mrs. C. C., Library problem and the trustees' responsibility, **160**.
- Los Angeles P. L., extra county librarians refused, **72**; exhibition in honor of Father Serra, **21**; branch on municipal pier, **152**; floor space to be increased, **158**; mag. article on, **214**; Arroyo Seco branch opened, **325**; removal, **478**; new quarters, **421** (Wheeler) Illinois, and N. Y., **823-827**; training class announcement, **787**; training school, **854**; Washington branch closed,

865; rpt., 229; publicity methods, 233.
 Los Angeles. *See also* Southwest Museum.
 Lossing, Benson J., estate, Virginia papers, 392.
 Louthrop, Alice O., 818.
 Louisville (Ky.) F. P. L., rpt., 68; newspaper reading room, 162; Portland branch, 322; county branches proposed, 323; newspaper room, 394; 4 more branches asked for, 394; colored branch, 474; additional Carnegie grant refused, 638; handbook, 638; Lincoln and Prentice statues, 638; staff rooms, 711; Carnegie appropriation refused, 925; work with negroes, 927.
 Louvain, Belgium, destruction of, 753; ls. of (Hamel), 911; Univ. L., gift to, 930.
 Love, Florence D., 622.
 Lovis, Marion, 772, 773.
 Lowes, Fannie L., A problem and a solution [reclassification], 82.
 Lowrie, S. Gale, Function of the legisl. ref. bur., 273-272.
 Lowry, Elizabeth, 560, 921.
 Lowry, Jessie MacDowell, 852.
 Lowther, Helen, 312.
 Luard, Lucy Dubach, 852.
 Lunches, co-operative, Somerville, 489; Washington, D. C., 935.
 Lucht, Julius, 316.
 Ludey, Metta Ryan, 619, 776.
 Luitweiler, Helen, 619.
 Lyndonville, Vt., Cobleigh P. L., bequest to, 38.
 Lyon, Dorothy D., sec. Ark. L. Assn., 372.
 Lupton, Agnes W., Social activities of the L., 441-443.
 Lyster, T. W., Index to periodicals wanted, 490.
 Lutkemeyer, Gertra, 622.
 Lytle, Mary, 469.

M

Mabie, Henry L., death of, 57.
 MacAlester (Okla.) P. L., dedication, 477.
 MacAlister, Agnes H., 239.
 McAward, Miss E. A., 142.
 McAdams, Helen J., 143.
 McCarthy, Mary, 772.
 McCartney, Grace B., 309, 315.
 MacCurdy, Jessie C., 143.
 McClymonds P. L. *See* Massillon.
 McDermott, Mary, 143.
 McFadden, Mary, 57.
 McGovern, Catherine H., 622.
 McGregor, Mary, 706.
 McIntosh, Margaret, 627.
 McIntosh, Rosamond, 622.
 McKechnie, Alexandra, 818.
 McKillop, J., Rural L. problem, 487.
 McKillop, Samuel A., pres. Milwaukee L. Club, 461.
 McKinley mem., Niles O., 640.
 McKnight, Elizabeth B., 632.
 McLaughlin, Mae, 382.
 McLean Hospital L. *See* Waverley.
 McLean L. *See* Thomassville.
 McMahon, Mary, 141.
 McMillen, James A., 622.
 McNair, Rebecca, 632.
 McNitt, Esther U., 143.
 McMaster, Louise, 621.
 McMillen, James A., 858.
 McMullin, Jennie, 776.
 McPike, Eugene F., Plans for

an Amer. Fed. for Intercommunication, 229.
 Mackenzie, Annie, 469.
 Mackin, Agnes, 916.
 Macomb, Ill. *See* Western Ill. State Normal School.
 Macon (Mo.) P. L., Indian collection to be made for, 242.
 Macon Law L. Assn. incorporated, 822.
 Madison (N. J.) P. L., privileges extended to Morristown, 389.
 Madison (Wis.) F. L., rpt., 329, 926.
 Madison, Wis. *See also* Wisconsin State L.; Wisconsin Tax Comm.
 Madrid (Spain) P. L., open letter, 788.
 Magazines, size of, 85; bulletin, 280; boxes, 712; at bargain prices, 116; evaluation (Powers), 727. *See also* Binding; Filing; Periodicals.
 Mahan, Clovis, 641.
 Mahan, Mrs. Emma L., death of, 818.
 Maine Library Commission, Feb. mtg., 222; schedule, 782.
 Maine (Germany), Municipal collections, rpt., 482.
 Malden (Mass.) F. L., rpt., 384.
 Malone, Eva, 777.
 Maloney, Mary, 143.
 Malby, Mrs. Adelaide Bowles, Work among foreigners, 605.
 Manchester, Elizabeth, Relation of L. to Boy Scout and Camp Fire girl movement, 242-245.
 Manchester, Eng. *See* John Rylands L.
 Manchester (N. H.) City L., disposal of old bldg., 381; preparation for moving, 470; Goett's Falls station opened, 922; rpt., 922.
 Mandel, Dr. John A., gives collection on Emperor William II to N. Y. P. L., 62.
 Manhattan, Kan., high school L., 715.
 Manhattan (Kan.) P. L., growth, 611.
 Mannia, Philippine L., 4 tablets in, 716; art exhibit in, 716.
 Manistee City (Mich.) P. L., rpt., 396.
 Manitowoc (Wis.) P. L., rpt., 79.
 Manning, Erbelwyn, 464.
 Mantua, Italy, Biblioteca Comunale, 161.
 Manuscripts as endpapers, German questionnaire, 292; Argentinean, 473; in Va. State L., 474.
 Maps, Westfield (N. J.) P. L., filing method, Newark, 492; J., 650; storage of, Amer. Soc. Civil Engrs., 916.
 Marinette, Wis., Stephenson P. L., rpt., 86.
 Marion, Guy E., Business L., 729; sec.-treas. Special Ls. Assn., 561.
 Marion (Ind.) P. L., rpt., 396.
 Marion (S. C.) P. L., 474.
 Marshall, Cecil, 143.
 Marshall, Mary Louise, 622.
 Martin, Mrs. Elsie E., 622.
 Martin, Mamie R., 408.
 Martin, William E., Advertiser in the L., 79.
 Marvin, Katherine G., 620.
 Marx, Bertha, Library house-keeping, 81.
 Maryland P. L. Comm., 1911-1913 rpt., 392.
 Mash, Maurice H. B., Cataloging codes, 81.
 Mason City (Ill.) P. L., 640.

Massachusetts, commission, 41; state documents, 81; Free Public Library Commission, two pamphlets, 58; general L. legislation, 1798-1913, 38; bill for extension of L. privileges, 322; Pub. Serv. Commission L., Boston, 282; State L., rpt., 372; College of Pharmacy, Boston, Sheppard L., 384; diocese of, L. to Epist. Theol. School, 429; Agricultural College, L. leaflets, 611. *See also* Blind, work with.
 Massachusetts Library Club, list of periodicals for sale, 18, 219; Jan. mtg., 218-221; May mtg., 608; Oct. mtg., 840-843.
 Massey, Orpha Zoe, The L., a business man's means for developing his employees, 179.
 Massillon, O., McClymonds P. L., rpt., 219.
 Mathews, Franklin K., Boy Scout, 419.
 Mattern, Johannes, Rpt. of Swiss and German 1913 conventions, 200-201.
 Matthews, Mrs. C. P., 141.
 Maurice, Nathalie A., 141.
 Mayberry, Genevieve, 226.
 Mayence conference. *See* German donat. Assn.
 Mayes, Oliver, 628.
 Menagher, Margaret C., 141.
 Mechanics' Institute L., San Francisco, rpt., 216.
 Mecklin, Leila, Work of the American Federation of Arts in relation to public libraries, 19-21, 527.
 Medieval ls., 83.
 Meetings, topics for, 789.
 Melrose (Mass.) P. L., branch opened, 384.
 Memphis, Tenn. *See* Cossitt L.; Goodwyn Inst.
 Mendenhall, Ida, 141.
 Mending books. *See* Binding.
 Mercer, Martha, 141.
 Merrill, William Stetson, young man and L. work, 489; 854.
 Messenger of Jewish Knowledge, 720.
 Messer, Angie, 776.
 Metcalf and Eddy and Robert Spurr Weston, Engineers, L., Boston, 482.
 Metcalf, Keyes D., 276.
 Mercantile L., Philadelphia, resolutions on new bldg., 337.
 Merced, Cal., bequest for L., 73.
 Meriden, Ct., Curtis Mem. L., burglarized, 384.
 Metropolitan Museum of Art, gift of Riggs L. on arms and armor, 214.
 Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., L., N. Y., 282.
 Metzner, Mrs. M. A., 142.
 Mexico (Mo.) P. L., new bldg. accepted, 384.
 Meyer, H. B., pres. D. C. Lib. Assn., 45; Ls. of Washington, 597.
 Miami, Fla., collection for L., 174.
 Michigan, commission, 41; taxation, 56; book lists, 71; state documents, 91 no. of district L., 396.
 Michigan L. Assn., 1 day, 379; jt. mtg. with Wis. L. Assn., 770.
 Michigan State Teachers Assn.—L. section, ann. mtg., 927.
 Michigan, Univ. of, Ann Arbor, addition to L. bldg. needed, 232; summer L. school, 775.
 Michman. *See also* Blind, work with.

- Middlekauf, Anna, 916.
 Middleport, N. Y., 388.
 Middleton, Helen M., 52.
 Middletown, Ct. *See* Wesleyan Univ.
 Midland Park (N. J.) P. L., opened, 149.
 Milan, People's L. Assn., boys' reading room, 246.
 Milford (N. H.) P. L., bequest to, 568.
 Milledgeville, Ga., L. at prison farm, 711.
 Miller, Arthur William Kaye, death of, 642.
 Miller, Edyth L., 632.
 Miller, Emily Van Dorn, 219, 315.
 Miller, Miss M. C., 381.
 Miller, Zana K., 852.
 Milligan, Flora, 143.
 Mills, Gertrude D., 858, 859.
 Milwaukee, Louise, 776.
 Milton (Wis.) College L., rpt., 449.
 Milwaukee-Downer College, Mem. L., bequest to, 108.
 Milwaukee Library Club, Dec. 1913 mtg., 111; Feb. mtg., 108; ann. mtg., 461.
 Milwaukee Normal School, L. instruction in, 789.
 Milwaukee P. L., addition to main bldg., 70; Bay View branch planned, 70; gift of autograph collection, 240; addition to bldg., 476; Henry Lewellyn branch, 765.
 Mimico, Ontario, plans for new L., 479.
 Miner, Helen E., sec.-treas. S. D. Lib. Assn., 49.
 Mineral Point (Wis.) P. L., new quarters for, 78.
 Minneapolis Athenaeum, rpt., 199.
 Minneapolis P. L., bldg. site bonds authorized, 70; new branch planned, 153; business branch planned, 211; Franklin branch, 241; place under commission govt., 241; bldg. site bought, 108; business men's L. proposed, 108; electric sign, 108; buys Bromley collection of slides and pictures, 641; Lyndale branch moved, 927.
 Minneapolis. *See also* Minnesota State Law L.
 Minnesota, taxation, 4; rural extension, 7; school ls., 7; proposal for merging state L. and educ. commissions, 324.
 Minnesota L. Assn. ann. mtg., 845-847.
 Minnesota L. Comm., summer L. school announcement, 380.
 Minnesota State Law L., Minneapolis, rpt., 227.
 Minnesota, Univ. of, Municipal reference bur. organized, 240.
 Minnesota. *See also* Blind, work with.
 Mississippi College L., Clinton, work begun, 475.
 Missouri, separate ls. for whites and negroes, 9.
 Missouri L. Comm., 1912, 1913 rpt., 927.
 Missouri, Univ. of, L. site acquired, 71; new L. for, 242; summer L. school announcement, 380.
 Missouri Valley L. Club, organization, 812.
 Mitchell, Gertrude, 57.
 Mitchell, Marguerite, 729.
 Mitchell, Sarah Louise, 627, 615.
 "Model" branch, 316.
 Mohawk (N. Y.) P. L. opened, 319.
 Molnar, Mrs. I. L., 148.
 Monon, Ind., tax levied for p. L., 154.
 Monrad, Anna M., 469.
 Monroe, Isabel, 138, 141, 315, 377.
 Monroe, Ga., L. movement in, 322.
 Monroe, Mich., bequest for L., 475; Dorset homestead left for L., 471.
 Montana, county ls. proposed, 7; school ls., 2.
 Montebello (Cal.) F. L., opened, 344.
 Montgomery, Ala., S. S. Assn. L. opened, 711.
 Montgomery, Thomas L., Survey of Pennsylvania ls., 64; Duty of trustees as to legislation, 550; pres. Pa. L. Club, 610; on A. L. A. com. on federal and state relations, 699.
 Montreal, site for central L. chosen, 474.
 Mooney, Clara Mav, 52.
 Moore, Annie Carroll, Training for the work of the children's lbn., 544.
 Moore, Alice K., sec. West. Mass. L. Club, 779.
 Moore, Caroline, 921.
 Moore, David R., death of, 781.
 Moore, Irene, 52.
 Moore, J. W., Sask., new bldg. opened, 25.
 More, Annie, 382.
 Morgan, Edith H., 779.
 Morgan, Edith Marian, 858.
 Morley L., *See* Painesville, O.
 Morrilton (Ark.) L. opened, 477.
 Morris, Eva M., 139.
 Morrison-Reeves L., Richmond, Ind., campaign for improvement of, 840; circulation of music rolls, 926.
 Morristown (N. J.) F. L., burned, 216; insurance, 473; insurance adjustment, 570.
See also Madison.
 Morrow, Helen Harcourt, Lbn. party in northern Europe, 829-832.
 Morrow, Marjorie, 858.
 Morse, Anna Louise, 557.
 Morse, Edith R., 52.
 Moscow, new L. opened, 868; Tolstoi Mem. L. planned, 720; Univ. L. to have open shelves, 868.
 Mother Goose, lbn's. (Stern), 76, 99, 187, 327, 403, 492, 575, 642, 712, 720, 868, 911.
 Mothers, work with, Grand Rapids, 721.
 Motion picture book (bibliophote), 85.
 Motion pictures, 721 (Collier), 721 (Legislation, 154) ls. in Germany, 164; with lectures in Cardiff, Wales, 164; with story hour in St. Joseph, Mo., 164; theater, advertising L., 264; rival ls. (Connolly), 320; films, Wisconsin Univ., 324; and the L., 618; (Cocks), 666-669.
 Mouton, John G., sec. Mass. L. Club, 609; Haverhill mounted picture collection, 726.
 Montclair (N. J.) P. L., branch in Upper Montclair, 710.
 Mt. Airy (Ia.) P. L. opened, 156.
 Mt. Vernon (Ill.) F. L., use, 785.
 Mount Union, Pa., plans for p. L., 391.
 Mountain Iron, Minn., Carnegie L. accepted, 71; contract let, 786.
 Moving pictures. *See* Motion pictures.
 Mudge, Isadore Gilbert, Some reference books of 1913, 100-
110; 797.
 Multnomah County P. L. *See* Portland, Ore.
 Mumm, Beulah, 776.
 Municipal information, nat. bur. of (Dana), 875.
 Municipal L. discussed, Hartford, Ct., 286; expenditures, 407.
 Municipal ordinances, 423.
 Municipal reference, relation of L. to city govt. (Bostwick), 532.
 Municipal reference, work (Lapp), 46; bureau organized in Univ. of Minn., 240; L. planned, Providence, R. I., 312; branch of N. Y. P. L., 320, 455; Cincinnati, 474; Chicago, 478; how to organize bureau (Lapp), 796. *See also* Kaiser.
 Municipal Reference Library Notes, 923.
 Municipal relations (rpt.), 79; of p. L., 873.
 Munthe, W., description of Royal Univ. L. at Christiania, 684-686.
 Murray, Rose G., on A. L. A. com. on bookbinding, 699.
 Murray, Phyllis E., 139, 618.
 Murray, Utah, plans for Carnegie L., 642.
 Muscatine, Ia., P. M. Musser P. L., children's room opened, 786.
 Music, ref. books of 1913 (Mudge), 105; American L. of, 254; collection in Bourne-mouth, Eng., 114; L. Dayton, O., 396; L. planned, Vienna, 483.
 Music rolls, circulation of in Kansas City, Mo., 156; Gary, Ind., 408; Cincinnati, 639.
 Morrison-Reeves L., 926.
 Muskogee (Okla.) P. L. opened, 773.
 Muzzy, Miss A. F., 315, 377.

N

- Naarden-Bussum. *See* Amsterdam.
 Nampa (Ida.) P. L., rpt., 244.
 Nashville P. L., Eastern colored branch opened, 153; negro branch, cornerstone laid, 862; South Nashville branch, 925.
 Nashville, Tenn., State Law L., stacks installed, 238.
 Nason, Sabra L., 145, 379.
 National Assn. of State Ls., Washington mtg., 558.
 National Carbon Co. L., Cleveland, O., 72.
 National Council of Teachers of English L. section formed, 129; ann. mtg., 696.
 National Education Association, L. dept., program, 520; ann. mtg., 692-694. *See also* A. L. A. committee on co-operation with.
 National Municipal Review, 653.
 Navesink (N. J.) P. L., opened, 647.
 Neal, Mollie, 382.
 Nearpass, Miss C. A., 381.
 Nebraska, census, 8.
 Nebraska L. Assn., ann. mtg., 910.
 Nebraska State L., Lincoln, rpt., 399.
 Nedham (Mass.) P. L., bequest to, 384; town votes for new L. site, 634.
 Negroes, work with, Louisville, 917; Memphis, 917.

- Neillville (Wis.) Carnegie l. offered, **298**.
- Nelson, A. M., sec.-treas. Utah L. Assn., **6**.
- Nelson, Charles Alexander, **338**; reviews Wheeler's Index, **54**.
- Neubott, Marion, Old time books, scribes, and lbn., **869**.
- Netherton, Geneva, **316**.
- Neu-Köln, Ger., L. statistics, **169**.
- Nevada, book lists, **21** Univ. L. Reno, dedicated, **403**; cost of bldg., **574**.
- New Bedford (Mass.) P. L., income reduced, **418**; Sayer printing collection in, **421**.
- New Britain (Ct.) Inst., rpt., **708**.
- New Brunswick (N. J.) F. P. L., rpt., **710**.
- New buildings. See Buildings opened.
- New England Club of L. Commission Workers, ann. mtg., **307**.
- New Hampshire, legislative ref., **9**.
- New Hampshire L. Assn., ann. mtg., **608**.
- New Haven (Ct.) P. L., legal material in, **318**; rpt., **923**; instruction in use of, **932**; book selection helps for readers, **939**.
- New Haven. See also Yale Univ. L.
- New Jersey, la. in schools, **6**; school la., **21** state docs., **2**; politics and the state librarianship, **172**; extra appropriation voted for state lbn., **346**; Pub. Serv. L., Newark, **267**; Essex Co. l. survey, **359**; legal ref. dept. authorized, **390**; school l. law, **709**.
- New Jersey Library Assn., bi-state mtg., **177**; ann. mtg., **300-304**.
- New Jersey Public Library Commission, rpt., **148**; summer school, **702**.
- New Orleans (La.) P. L., rpt., **243**; branch for negroes, **781**.
- New Orleans, site for Engineering Soc. L., **864**. See also Howard Mem. L.
- New Rochelle (N. Y.) P. L. (illus. and plans), **453-455**; branch opened, **923**.
- New York City, peace centenary plans, **61**; New York Genealogical and Biographical Society plans new bldg., **148**; lbn. form branch of Women's Political Union, **148**; public lectures in la., **153**; Pub. Serv. Comm. (ist Dist.) L., **282**; Tax Reform Assn. L., statistics, **282**; City College, plans for new l. accepted, **420**; civil service ref. l., **645**; New York Soc. L., historical pamphlet, **635**. See also Amer. Bankers' Assn.; Amer. Inst. of Social Service; Amer. Soc. of Civil Engineers; Amer. Tel. & Tel. Acctg. L.; Brooklyn P. L.; Church Peace Union; Columbia Univ. L.; Cooper Union; General Theol. Sem. L.; Hispanic Soc. L.; Insurance Soc. of N. Y.; Investors' Agency L.; Life Ins. Presidents Assn.; Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.; Metropolitan Museum of Art; Queens Borough P. L.; Russell Sage Foundation L.; United Engineering Soc. L.; New York Library Club, Dec., 1913, mtg., **130**; ann. mtg., **605**; consolidation with Long Island L., **607**; Oct. mtg., **842**; Nov. mtg., **913**. See also Long Island L. Club.
- New York P. L., George Bruce Mem. branch, architect chosen, **61**; plans, **388**; new bldg., **659**; Mandel collection on Emperor William II presented to, **62**; Barnard sculpture on façade, **148**; Melrose branch opened, **148**; Tilden exhibit, **234**; drama l. in Bloomingdale branch, **334**; Woodstock and Washington Heights branches opened, **244**; criticism of in N. Y. Times, **235**; 1913 rpt., **297-299**; correction, **388**; deposit station at Columbia, **119**, **388**; Municipal Ref. branch, **329**; A. Cadwalder request to, **388**; Fort Washington branch opened, **388**; Woodstock branch, Hungarian books, **389**; probationers in, **402**; doc. div. clipping collection, **408**; Jewish div., **411**; Washington Heights and Ft. Washington branches, **443**; depository for records of Modern Hist. Records Assn., **472**; Russian book on, **616**; Rules and instructions for branch lbn. and assistants (Vyer), **704**; Pitman tablet unveiled, **704**; gift of books from Central Park Observatory, **709**; gift of Norwegian books for children's room, **781**; Roosevelt gift of Argentiniana, **860**; Edwards gift of musical literature, **861**; Scheme of l. service in circ. dept., **861**; Spencer bequest, **708**; publicity postals, **871**.
- New York P. L.—L. School, notes, **135**; 1913 rpt., **136**; notes, **244**, **310**, **372**, **462**, **503**; **618**, **707**, **850**, **913**.
- New York State, commission, **41**; special legislation, **6**; Extension Div. appropriation restored, **142**; l. progress in 1913 (Wynkoop), **212-215**; bill regulating disinfection of books, **319**. See also Blind, work with.
- New York Library Assn., notes, **221**; committees, **307**; plans for "library week," **603**; ann. mtg., Ithaca, **763-768**; com. on lg. in charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions, rpt., **838-840**.
- New York State L. buys books printed by Benjamin Franklin, **66**; asks for local history material, **147**; gift of Doane theol. l., **385**.
- New York State L. School, notes, **49-50**, **144**, **223**; tribute to teachers in, **337-360**; notes, **375**; ann. rpt., **462**; notes, **561**, **614**, **700**, **848**, **913**.
- New York State Teachers' Assn., Library Section, annual mtg., **39-41**.
- New Zealand, la. in (Bell), **721**.
- Newark (N. J.) Mus. Assn., exhibit of clay industries, **924**.
- Newark (N. J.) P. L., business branch moved, **149**; Princeton exhibit, **236**; vandalism in, **640**; method of filing maps, **650**; picture collection, **801**; rpt., **924**; stations given up, **924**.
- Newark, N. J. See also New Jersey Pub. Serv. L.; Prudential Ins. Co.
- Newark (N. Y.) P. L., rpt., **63**, **422**.
- Newaygo, Mich., Carnegie l. promised, **155**.
- Newberry, Marie A., on A. L. A. com. for co-operation with N. E. A., **62**.
- Newburyport (Mass.) P. L., bequest to, **259**.
- Newcastle, Ind., Carnegie l. expected, **69**; campaign for reorganization, **154**.
- Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Eng.) P. L., rpt., **481**.
- Newcomet, Edith, **777**.
- Newman, Frances, **621**.
- Newport, R. I. People's L. moved, **782**.
- Newspapers, binding, **82**; ref. books of 1913 (Mudge), **100**; disposal of, **610**; l. edition of, Prairie du Chien, **592-594**; indexing, **936**.
- Newth, Clara, **814**.
- Newton, Leney, **119**.
- Newton (Mass.) P. L., reception to teachers, **157**.
- Newton (Mass.) P. L., tablets dedicated, **60**.
- Newton (N. H.) P. L., bequest to, **252**.
- Nichols, Irene M., **143**.
- Nicholson, E. W. B. (Tedder), **722**, **807**.
- Nielsen, Martinus, catalog, **575**.
- Niles, O., McKinley mem., **546**.
- Nisbet, Lillian, **772**.
- Noel, Jacqueline, **607**, **617**.
- Nolan, E. J., reviews Bibl. of Irish philology, **546**.
- Non-fiction, new term for, **247**.
- Norfolk (Ct.) L., **866**.
- Normal and high school lbn., jt. mtg. at A. L. A., **552-556**.
- Normal school, library instruction in, **77**; Normal school l. work (Kerr), **447-448**; Mich. l. training, **466**.
- North Adams (Mass.) P. L., rpt., **21**.
- North Carolina, commission, **4**.
- North Carolina Library Association, Nov., 1913, mtg., **43-46**.
- North Carolina State L., moved, **237**.
- North Dakota, commission, **4**.
- North Dakota, Univ. of, summer l. course, **219**.
- Northampton, Mass. See Forbes L.
- Northboro (Mass.) P. L., bequest to, **233**.
- Northern New York L. Club, May mtg., **604**.
- Northfield (Worcestershire, Eng.) P. L. burned by suffragettes, **240**; to be rebuilt, **248**.
- Northport (N. Y.) P. L., ground broken for, **923**.
- Norton, Mrs. Elizabeth, **567**.
- Norton, Frank H., death of, **246**.
- Nortonville, Kan., l. in school bldg., **152**; Crobarag P. L., **715**.
- Norway, **246**, **866**, **867**.
- Norwegian subject headings, **494**.
- Norwich, Ct. See Otis L.
- Norwich, Eng., Borrow Museum, **719**; P. L., gift to, **719**.
- Norwich, N. Y., Guernsey Mem. and rpt., **472**; work with children, **720**.
- Nottingham (Eng.) P. L., rpt., **245**; application to Carnegie Trust for a branch bldg., **245**.
- Noyes, Dr. Charles H., influence of the public library, **16-38**.
- Nutley (N. J.) P. L., cornerstone laid, **84**.
- Nyhuus, Haakon, death of, **246**.

- Oakland (Cal.) P. L., rpt., 73; 4 new branches, 716. See also Alameda Co. L.
- Oaks, Catherine S., 779.
- Oaks Corners (N. Y.) P. L., building given, 61.
- Oberlin (O.) Carnegie L., vandalism reported in, 62; rpt. denied, 153.
- Ocean City (N. J.) P. L., rented quarters, 399.
- Oddie, Sarah S., 51.
- Official Information Bureau, L., N. Y., 384.
- Onden (Kan.) P. L., bequest to, 641.
- Ogden (Utah) P. L., 158; rpt., 716.
- Ohio, legislative ref., 2; work of bur., 277-279; trav. ls. for granges, 310. See also Blind, work with.
- Ohio State L., extra rented quarters, 395.
- Oil City (Pa.) P. L., gift to, 321.
- Oklahoma City P. L., l. courses, 928.
- Oklahoma L. Assn., ann. mtg., 459-460.
- Olathe (Kan.) P. L., opened, 641.
- Olcott, Frances Jenkins, Storytelling as a means of teaching literature, 39, 652; Good stories for great holidays, 939.
- Old Forge, N. Y., L. Assn. formed, 54.
- Olmsted, Gertrude, 377.
- Olson, Laura M., sec. Wis. L. Assn., 771.
- Olympia (Wash.) P. L., cornerstone laid, 574.
- Omaha (Nebr.) P. L., rpt., 156; summer hours, 523; gift to, 714.
- Ontario L. Assn., ann. mtg., 108, 461.
- Opening, days of, 167.
- Orange (Mass.) P. L., resolutions of thanks, 181; dedication, 674.
- Orange (N. J.) F. P. L., bequest to, 216.
- Oregon, commission, 3; state library, 4; collection of books on, 324.
- Orland, Cal., plans for new p. l., 478.
- Ortonville, Minn., Carnegie app. pres. offered, 241.
- Ozaka (Japan) L. rpt., 484.
- Osborn, Amy C., 720.
- Osborn, Elizabeth C., death of, 210.
- Osborne, Lucy, 148.
- Osborne (Kan.) P. L., use, 928.
- Ossining, N. Y., playground on l. property, 61; P. L., dedicated, 320.
- Osterhout F. L., Wilkes-Barré, Pa., gift to, 321 rpt., 224.
- O'Sullivan, Joane, 143.
- Otis L., Norwich, Ct., 386; rpt., 923.
- Olet, Paul, 85.
- Ovation, Florence, Social service work in the branch, 550.
- Owen, Thomas M., on A. L. A. Council, 131; 1st v. pres. Nat. Assn. State La., 159; on A. L. A. com. on federal and state relations, 699; on A. L. A. public doca. com., 699.
- Owosso (Mich.) P. L., 331.
- Oxford, Eng., See Bodleian L.; Library Assn.
- Oxford (Mass.) F. P. L., rpt., 922.
- Oxford (Me.) P. L., dedicated, 312.
- P. M. Musser P. L. See Muscatine, Ia.
- Pacific L. Binding Co., U. S. suit against, 402.
- Pacific Northwest L. Assn., proceedings published, 134.
- Package ls., Philadelphia, 329.
- Packard, Ella E., 859.
- Padua, Italy, Univ. of, new l. bldg., 161.
- Page, Mildred, 914.
- Painesville, O., Morley L. closed, 154.
- Palestine (Tex.) P. L., bldg. started, 72; new l., 787; dedicated, 978.
- Palmer, Mary B., sec. N. C. L. Assn., 45.
- Palmira (Neb.) P. L. burned, 156.
- Palo Alto (Cal.) P. L., proposed union with branch of Santa Clara Co. L., 787.
- Paltwa, Victor, Hugo, 316.
- Pamphlets and clippings in reference work (Babbitt), 353-355; care of (Edmunds), 449.
- Panama-Pacific Exposition, Argentine l. at, 721; A. L. A. exhibit, 897.
- Paoli, Mrs. Minnie B., 69.
- Paper, 82.
- Parcel post for books, 7; Trenton, Mo., 490; St. Louis, 493 for books, A. L. A. resolution on, 431; discussion of rates, 378; l. use of, Butte, Mont., 647; book delivery, 937.
- Paris, France, use of, 507;bonne, 1611 establishment of newspaper l. reported, 718; Thiers L., 866.
- Paris, Mo., gift of mem. l., 400.
- Parker, Margaret T., 163.
- Parker, Mary C., 241.
- Parr, R. T. L., Public l. movement from the ratepayer's point of view, 249.
- Parsons, Mary P., 152, 144.
- Parsons, Maud A., sec. Ill. L. Assn., 131; 909.
- Parsons, Robert W., Public l. reform, 446.
- Parsons, Mrs. William, 850.
- Parsons (Kan.) P. L., bequest to, 864.
- Partlow, Fannie, 314.
- Pasadena (Cal.) P. L., rpt., 23, 920; preparations for tourist use, 782.
- Pasadena. See also Throop College of Tech. L.
- Pasaic (N. J.) P. L., rpt., 64.
- Paterason (N. J.) F. P. L., rpt., 320.
- Patton, Carrie C., 640.
- Paulding, O., plans for p. l., 153.
- Pawling, Mrs. William, 641.
- Pay collections, 410; So. Orange (N. J.) L., 489; administration of, 649.
- Peabody Inst. L., Baltimore, rpt., 321.
- Peabody Inst. L., Danvers, rpt., 384.
- Peabody (Kan.) P. L., new bldg., 157.
- Pease L., Berlin, 482.
- Pearson, Edmund Lester, 316; Of books and their keepers, 488; Secret book (Huxley), 610.
- Pearson, Harriet A., 859.
- Peckham, Dr. George W., death of, 210.
- Peddie, R. A., 492.
- Peeke, Louis B., Who and what is the l. board?, 80.
- Peking, Amer. f. l. in (Eliot), 688-689.
- Pennington, Catherine E., 612, 849.
- Pennsburg, Pa., Perkiomen Seminary L., dedicated, 65.
- Pennsylvania, proposed legislation, 5; survey of ls. in (Montgomery), 64; State L., rpt., 150; free ls. in, 390; F. L. Comm., rpt., 395. See also Blind, work with; Keystone State L. Assn.
- Pennsylvania Library Club, Jan. mtg., 131; bi-state mtg., 177, 300-304; Feb. mtg., 222; ann. mtg., 610.
- Pennsylvania, Univ. of, additions to Mem. L. of Publs., 66; Shaw botanical l., 66.
- Penrose, Alma M., 620, 851.
- Pensions for librarians, Nebraska, 167; 251; 506; Chicago, 551.
- Peoples, W. T., 318.
- Peoria (Ill.) P. L., history, 307.
- Pepper, F. W., Some problems of classification, 490.
- Periodicals, ref. books of 1913 (Mudge), 100; discussion by A. L. A. Council, 28; selected list, Mass. L. C., 218; index wanted (Lyster), 490; foreign, 493; Philippine, bibl. of, 493; agricultural, indexing, 561; received in Boston, compilation of list, 568; guide to (Severance), 704; indexing, (Keystone State L. Assn., rpt., 903). See also Binding; Filming; Magazines.
- Periodical cards, rpt. to A. L. A. Pub. Board (Andrews), 120; analytical, 541.
- Perkins, Anna, 47.
- Perkiomen Seminary L., Pennsburg, Pa., dedicated, 65.
- Perm (Russia) P. L., hist. sketch (Plotnikov), 481; new branches planned, 481.
- Perrin, John W., mem., 144.
- Perrine, Helen, 67.
- Perry (N. Y.) P. L., opened, 923.
- Perth Amboy (N. J.) P. L., extension, 924.
- Peters, Louise M., 859.
- Petrograd, no. of p. ls. in, 868. See also St. Petersburg.
- Pfeiffer, Helen, 776, 856.
- Petty, Annie F., pres. N. C. L. Assn., 45.
- Phail, Edith, 777.
- Phelan, J. F., on A. L. A. com. on travel, 699.
- Phelps, Anna W., 144.
- Phelps, Edith A., on A. L. A. Council, 531.
- Philadelphia, Academy of Natural Sciences, index to scientific contents of the *Journal and Proceedings*, 1812-1912 (review), 54-56.
- Philadelphia F. L., Falls of Schuylkill branch opened, 661; site purchasing, 661; building, 66; ground broken for Paschalville branch, 150; plans for branch on So. 49th st., 150; site for Central branch, 121; Passunk branch dedicated, 4731; site purchased, 4731; plans for branch on Wayne ave., 617; rpt., 7831 Library League, 791.
- Philadelphia, Stewart Mem. L., given to Northwestern Gen. Hospital, 150; Museum L., 282; package ls., 320; action on closing Drexel Inst. L. S., 391; George's Inst., f. l.

- started, 391; L. Co. of, rpt., 321; Starr Center Settlement L., use, 391. See also Franklin Inst. L.; Independence Inspection Bur. L.; Mercantile L.; Teachers' Inst. L.; United Gas Imp. Co. L.
- Philbrook, L. F., 356.
- Philip, Alexander J., Libraries, museums, and art galleries year book, 1914, 229.
- Philippine Ia., circulating L. started, 479, 716.
- Philippine pedicels, bibl., 493.
- Phillips, Lynda, sec. N. J. L. Assn., 309.
- Phillips, Viola B., 621.
- Phillips Univ. L., Enid, Okla., dedicated, 71.
- Phiology, Irish, bibl. of (review), 228.
- Philosophy, ref. books of 1913 (Mudge), 162.
- Phoenixville (Pa.) P. L., rpt., 391.
- Phonograph, 81; concerts, Hibbing, Minn., 405; Virginia, Minn., 486, 879; 543.
- Photographic record files, Norwich, Eng., 168.
- Photographs, exhibits of, 351; "better babies," Grand Rapids, 891. See also Exhibits; Pictures.
- Photostat, N. Y. P. L., 499.
- Pictures, lent by American Federation of Arts, 19-21; L. use of, Boston, 158; exhibits, 251; use of, with children, Queensborough P. L., 652; collection, Haverhill (Moulton), 726; collection, Newark, 861; circ. of Binghamton, 874. See also Exhibits.
- Pierce, Marian, 616.
- Pierce, Marion M., 563.
- Pinkerton, Helen, 459.
- Pittsburgh, Carnegie L., enlargement of North Side branch, 159, 391.
- Pittsburgh, Carnegie L.—Training School for Children's Libns., notes, 52, 139, 237, 312, 378, 453, 612, 728, 852, 914.
- Pittsburgh, early Ia. (Hardy), 66-67; Univ. of, need of L. bldg., 159; Municipal Ref. L., 321; Carnegie Inst. endowment fund increased, 579.
- Pittston, Pa., Lithuanian L., use, 391.
- Plainfield (N. J.) P. L., rpt., 710.
- Plainfield (Vt.) P. L. opened, 68.
- Plaister, Cornelia, 915.
- Pleasantville, N. J., Current Literature Club formed, 355.
- Plummer, Mary W., Campaign of L. publicity in general magazines, 194-195; on A. L. A. executive board, 323.
- Plumb Mem. L. See Huntington, Ct.
- Plymouth (Eng.) F. L., rpt., 245.
- Plymouth, Wis., I. site bought, 79.
- Poetry, modern American, list of, 111-112.
- Poland, 161.
- Polish L., Buffalo, 234.
- Politics and L. appointments, in New Jersey, 177.
- Pollitt, William, Collection and organization of professional literature: a suggestion, 494.
- Duty of p. L. in relation to local lit. and bibl., 726; Municipal librarianship: a rational view, 724.
- Polo (Ill.) P. L., advertising, 785.
- Polygraph, 247.
- Pomona (Cal.) P. L., rpt., 716.
- Pomona College L., Claremont, Cal., rpt., 125; student apprentices, 128; care of dock, 332.
- Pond, Martha E., Evening work with children, 891-893.
- Pocle, F. O., on A. L. A. finance com., 699.
- Poole, William Frederick (Fletcher), 722. See also Boston Athenaeum.
- Poole's Index, history of, 870.
- Port Hudson (Mich.) P. L., North End branch, 785.
- Porter, Annabel, 859.
- Porter, Mrs. Cora Case, pres. Okla. L. Assn., 460.
- Porter, M. E., 784.
- Porter, Minnie, 706.
- Portland (Me.) P. L., rpt., 850.
- Portland, Ore., Multnomah County P. L., opened (Isom), (illus. and plan), 41-43; Brooklyn branch opened, 74; old bldg. demolished, 74; Wilson tablet, 402; brochure, 493; exhibit at exposition, 792; Lents and Woodstock branches moved, 864; training class, 916. See also U. S. Dept. of Agric.
- Portville (N. Y.) P. L., addition to, 92.
- Post cards, British Museum L., 933.
- Postal Ia. in Canada, comment on, 899, 113-114, 642; Postal L. in Canada (Tracy), 656-658.
- Postals, advertising, 165; for books wanted, San Francisco, 872; publicity, N. Y. P. L., 871.
- Posters. See Advertising; Publicity.
- Potsdam (N. Y.) P. L., reorganization, 389.
- Potter, Margaret, 619.
- Potter, Pauline, 619.
- Potts, Marion E., 776, 859.
- Pottsville (Pa.) P. L., banquet to staff, 391; children's booklist, 935.
- Powell, Mrs. M., 244.
- Power, Effie L., 778; on A. L. A. Council, 523.
- Powers, Prof. Wm. H., Scope and current cost of Ia. in land grant agric. colleges, 445; Current magazines, 727.
- Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Adriance Mem. L., rpt., 235.
- Prairie du Chien, Wis., L. ed. of newspaper, 891-894.
- Pratt Inst. F. L., Brooklyn, rpt., 611; L. instruction in (Hendry), 211-212; advertising technical dept., 902.
- Pratt Institute School of Library Science, notes, 50, 115, 224, 308, 375, 562, 610, 778, 849, 913.
- Pray, Jas. Sturgis, and Kimball, Theodora, City planning: a comprehensive analysis . . . for the classification of books (Rider), 140.
- Presbyterian College of S. C., Clinton, new L., 618.
- Present trend (Bolton), 503, 507, 526.
- Presque (Carlton), 527.
- Preston, Nina K., 908.
- Price, Anna May, 370.
- Price, Ruth, 112.
- Price, Vera, 144.
- Priestly, Margaret, 381.
- Princess Anne (Md.) P. L., in new bldg., 784.
- Princeton (N. J.) P. L., Italian and Hungarian books for railroad men, 236; branch in high school, 247.
- Princeton (N. J.) Univ. L. gets original copy of Pres. Wilson's inaugural, 149; exhibit, Newark, 216; issues finding lists, 652.
- Printed cards, in Holland, 161.
- Dodd, Mead, 792.
- Printed guides in catalogs, 81.
- Printing, Amer. [with list of refs.] (Johnson), 849.
- Printing Bill, federal, 527; importance to Ia., 802; purpose and scope (Carter), 815-823.
- Printing collection, Sayer, to New Bedford P. L., 471.
- Printing waste, 417.
- Prison Ia., 81; rpt. of N. Y. com., 838-840.
- Prison Reform Assn., records burned, 861.
- Pritchard, Martha C., 619, 776.
- Prizes, Indiana, 79; Dover (N. J.) P. L., 488; Hobart, Okla., 544.
- Probationers, N. Y. P. L., 407.
- Process slips, or "travelers", 726.
- Procter, William, Public libraries: their place in education, 77-78.
- Prohibition, books against, given by U. S. Brewing Assn., 157.
- Providence (R. I.) Athenaeum, rpt., 60.
- Providence, municipal ref. L. planned, 318.
- Providence P. L., exporters' booklist, 318; appropriations card, 385; Sprague House branch continued, 615; bequest to, 783; Brown Univ. anniversary exhibit, 781.
- Prudential Insurance Co., Newark, N. J., Dryden Mem. L., 861.
- Prussian Royal L., dedication, 296.
- Pseudonyms, 85.
- Public Affairs Information Service (Lapp), 724.
- Public Service L., N. J., 282.
- Public utility ordinances, compilation of, St. Louis, 322.
- Publications, ephemeral, 417.
- Publicity, pamphlet on authorized by A. L. A. Pub. Board, 122; discussion by A. L. A. Council, 128; newspaper (Kerr), 192-194; magazine (Plummer), 194-195; A. L. A. circular letter to newspapers, 205; aims and methods of (Wheeler) [wrongly ascribed to E. R. Perry], 259-265; Hazleton, Pa., 321; Chicago P. L., 487; 529; Seattle, 633; posters, Buffalo P. L., 723; postals (diagra.), 871; methods, Los Angeles, 931.
- Publishers' Co-operative Bureau exhibits, 405.
- Pugh, Gertrude, 381.
- Pugsley, Maud M., 617.
- Purnell, C. J., 493.
- Putnam, Herbert, A. L. A. delegate to Oxford, 630; on A. L. A. com. on co-ordination, 699; on A. L. A. com. on internat. relations, 699.
- Pyne, M. H., treasurer, trustee Endowment fund, 323.

Q

- Qualifications, of libns. for univ. l., 12; for libn. (Tyler), 301; 488, 189; school libn., 602; for libn. (Bishop), 724; for assts., San Francisco, 787; for municipal libn., 724, 731.
- Quayle, Dr. Milo, 231.
- Queens Borough P. L., New York City, three branch l.s. requested, 61; rent increased (under Jamaica), 142; branch wanted in Corona, 387; cut paper picture exhibit, 471; sand in books, 640; use of pictures with children, 652; Rules for the guidance of the staff (Wyer), 704; "better babies" exhibit, 912; parcel post book delivery, 912.
- Quinn, J. Henry, l. cataloging (Hitchler), 855.

R

- Racine (Wis.) P. L., branch opened, 524.
- Radcliffe, Alice B., sec.-treas. Milwaukee L. Club, 461.
- Rademakers-Buchan Co., 632.
- Rae, Walter S. C., Public L. administration, 462.
- Rainey, Mrs. Eugenia Marshall, 137.
- Raleigh, N. C., State L. moved, 212.
- Ranck, Samuel H., L. work in vocational guidance, 662-665; on A. L. A. public doc. com., 669.
- Randall, Iona, 772.
- Randall, Mary A., 224.
- Rankin, Mrs. C. C., 706.
- Rathbone, Josephine Adams, Some points in the code of professional etiquette, 127-128; Salaries of l. school graduates, 188-190; What is to be the representative large l. of the future?, 912.
- Raton (N. M.) P. L., rpt., 72.
- Rauch, Louise, 144.
- Rawles, William A., University extension and the local l., 161.
- Raymond, Esther, An old engineering l., 284-286.
- Readers, rules for (dept.), 167, 231, 311, 408, 459, 649, 725, 824; privileges, Somerville, 410; aids to, 732; equal rights for, 790.
- Reading and aids, 84, 171; reading, character of in l.s., 412; of negroes, 21; good, encouragement of, 918.
- Reading courses, for pupils (Cox), 407; reading circles, for libns. in S. D., 48.
- Reading circles, organization and conduct of (Harris), 919.
- Reading rooms, 166; for boys, Milan, 446; in Holland, 245.
- Reading (Pa.) P. L., to establish branches, 97; three branches proposed, 817; opposition to Sunday opening, 321; branches in schools, 473.
- Reclassification, 221.
- Record books, blank, 336.
- Record system, simple, 794.
- Red Bank (N. J.) P. L., bequest to, 64.
- Reidland, Cal. A. K. Smiley P. L., rpt., 287.
- Redstone, Edward H., treas. Amer. Assn. Law Lib., 358.
- Reece, Ernest L., Libraries of Hawaii, 15-19.

- Reed, Miss G. A., 142.
- Reed, Leslie A., Public L. and the rural school, 163.
- Reeder, Charles W., 231.
- Reese, Mrs. Neva, 706.
- Reference books as public utilities — dictionaries compared (Lee), 179-187; correction, 360.
- Reference books of 1913 (Mudge), 10-10.
- Reference work (dept.), 409, 490, 651, 726; at Somerville, Mass., 219, 252; pamphlets, Washington, D. C., 353-355; in branches (Ward), 532; suggestion for co-operation, 814.
- Reformatories, l.s. in, 353.
- Regina (Sask.) P. L., music lending collection in, 717; exhibit at fair grounds, 717.
- Registration renewals, St. Louis, 725.
- Reich, Pauline, 620.
- Reinick, William R., Public docs. as a commercial factor, 207-209; Books as disease carriers, 134; Books as a source of disease, 681-683.
- Remington, Mrs. Eva, 387.
- Remuneration, salaries, pensions, 167, 251, 311.
- Renault, Jean Pierre Avel, 427.
- Renewal of books, result of abolition in Grand Rapids, 690-691.
- Reno, Nev. See Nevada Univ. L.
- Reports and statistics, 251.
- [Reports of libraries are entered under the individual institutions.]
- Reserved books, fiction, 252; in college l.s., 874.
- Resolutions, protest against irrelevant (Tripp), 616. See also A. L. A. committee on.
- Reviews, in foreign l. periodicals, 875.
- Rhoades, Rachel, Work of a l. information desk, 350-353.
- Rhode Island L. Assn., Mar. mtg., 369; handbook, 379.
- Rice, O. S., 211.
- Rice, Paul N., 612.
- Rice, Ruth C., 622.
- Richardson, Maj. Charles A., 187.
- Richardson, E. C., on A. L. A. com. on internat. relations, 609.
- Richardson, Louise, 376, 469.
- Richardson, Mary A., death of, 57.
- Richardson, Mary C., 706.
- Richberger, Donald R., Legial. ref. bur., 491.
- Richfield (Utah) P. L., dedicated, 246.
- Richmond (Cal.) P. L., children's room opened, 71; West Side branch opened, 73.
- Richmond, Ind. See Morrison-Reeves L.
- Richmond (Utah) P. L., bldg. finished, 325.
- Richmond, Va., Arents P. L. opened, 151; Jeter Hall recommended for p. l., 151; Jeter Mem. Hall urged for l., 321.
- Rotary Club pledge, 474; high school bldg. voted for l., 570. See also Virginia State L.
- Riddle, Charles, Music in p. l.s., 314.
- Rider, Fremont, 99; reviews Pray and Kimball's City planning, 140; reviews Library Assn. — Book Production Committee's Interim rpt., 141.

- Rider, Mrs. Gertrude T., on A. L. A. com. on work with the blind, 699.
- Ridpath, Florence M., sketch of Abington (Pa.) L., 65.
- Rignault, Nicolas, 425.
- Riggs, Wm. H., gives books on armor to Met. Museum of Art, 234.
- Rigling, Alfred, 144.
- Rio de Janeiro, See Brazil, Nat. L. of.
- Riverbank, Cal., l. opened, 244.
- Riverside (Cal.) P. L., winter l. class, 222, 311; outline of summer course, 464; summer l. school, 774; training class, 854; winter school, 916.
- Rives, Geo. L., pres. N. Y. P. L. trustees, 421.
- Roach, George H., 779.
- Robbins, Mary E., 50, 781.
- Robert Burns Stinson Mem. L. See Anna, Ill.
- Roberts, Flor. B., Comparative importance of side lines in the small l., 77.
- Roberts, Henry D., l. facilities for readers in holiday resorts, 31.
- Roberts, Kate Louise, Club woman's handybook of programs and club management (Haines), 205.
- Robertshaw, Wilfrid, How an increased l. rate might affect l. administration, 214.
- Robertson, Cora D., 351.
- Robie, Amelia H., 459, 617.
- Robinson, Anna Laura, 316.
- Robinson, Julia A., sec.-treas. League of L. Comms., 557; on A. L. A. com. on work with the blind, 699.
- Robinson, Mary Barbara, bequest to Green Free Library, Wellsboro, Pa., 67.
- Robson, Laura, 312.
- Rochester District Library Club, Jan. mtg., 221.
- Rochester (N. H.) P. L., 20th anniversary, 312; rpt., 797.
- Rochester, N. Y., need of central l. discussed, 61; four new deposit stations opened, 63; \$60,000 appropriation recommended, 148; bill to enlarge trustees' powers, 215; trustees' powers increased, 389; new branch to be opened, 709; rpt., 799; Monroe branch opened, 73.
- Rochester (N. Y.) Theol. Sem. L., rpt., 215; loose-leaf accession book [diagr.], 727.
- Rochester (N. Y.) Univ. L., bequest to, 64.
- Rockford (Ill.) P. L., deposit station opened, 240; rpt., 226; withdrawn books, 917.
- Rockland (Mass.) F. L., rpt., 384.
- Roden, C. B., on A. L. A. com. on bookbuying, 609.
- Rodgers, Louise W., 51.
- Rome, N. Y., bequest to Jervis L. accepted, 709.
- Roorbach's Bibliotheca Americana, 413.
- Roosevelt, Theodore, receives l. from Argentina, 579; gift to N. Y. P. L., 869.
- Root, Azariah S., on A. L. A. com. on l. training, 692; Future development of college and univ. l.s., 815-816.
- Roper, Eleanor, sec. Long Island L. Club, 607.
- Roselle (N. J.) P. L., gift to, 329.
- Rothrock, Mary U., 859.

Rowe, Irene, 623.
 Roy, Myrtle L., 459, 617, 706.
 Royal Commission on Industrial Education, Canada, 1 recommendations, 479.
 Royal Commission on Univ. Education, England, 489.
 Royal L., Berlin, dedication, 296; reopened, 288.
 Royal L. of Holland (Sharp), 144.
 Runcie, Lieut. James E., 567.
 Rural extension. *See* Extension, rural.
 Rural ls., 487.
 Rural reading, 653.
 Rural school ls. movement for better (Wilson), 677-679.
 Rural school, standard foundation 1, for, 694-696.
 Rush, N. Y., to open 1, 148.
 Russell, Vera, 380.
 Russell (Kan.) P. L., 157, 928.
 Russell Sage Found. L., New York City, rpt., 62; statistics, 282; rpt., 319.
 Russia, 246, 326, 483, 720, 868.
 Russian ls. (Hafkin-Hamburger), 664.
 Ryan, Ella, 776.
 Ryerson L., Chicago, rpt., 397.
 Ryder, Olive, 469.

S

Sabin, Daisy B., 616.
 Sachs, Inez F., 52.
 Sacramento, gunboat, 1 for, 402.
 Sacramento P. L., Carnegie offer of \$175,000 accepted, 158; rpt. on Carnegie offer, 402.
 Sacramento. *See also* California State L.
 Sag Harbor, John Jermain Mem. L. endowed by Mrs. Russell Sage, 64.
 Sage, Lucile, 482.
 St. Andrews, Scotland, Univ. L., rpt., 481.
 St. Johns (Ore.) P. L., opened, 74.
 St. Johnsville, N. Y., Margaret Reaney Mem. L., 472.
 St. Joseph (Mo.) P. L., stereopticon slides for circulation, 156; stereopticon for, 242.
 Carnegie offer for 1 and museum, 641.
 St. Louis, Catholic F. L., rpt., 244; provisional gift to, 714.
 St. Louis Mercantile L. Assn., rpt., 409.
 St. Louis P. L., afternoon tea for staff, 242; gift of pictures to, 244; painting exhibit in, 244; self-charging system, 416; campaign against house flies, 477; organizations meeting in, 714; rpt., 714; re-registration, 725; bindery rpt., 729; writing room opened, 841; training class, 916.
 St. Paul P. L., foundation of new bldg. completed, 71; present bldg. leased to eastern firm, 71; bids for new bldg., 241; gift of Stickney coll. on railroads, 324; new bldg. contract let, 399; state-wide service, 486; *Bulletin*, 522; books delivered by messenger, 572; three Carnegie branches promised, 572; apprentice class, 713; Carnegie grant for three branches accepted, 713; new bldg. corner-stone laid, 864.
 St. Petersburg, centenary of Imperial P. L., 198-199; Imperial P. L. resources, 231; Imp. Acad. of Sciences L., corner-

stone laid, 246; little-known f. l., 451. *See also* Petrograd.
 Salaries, 178, 331, 408, 552; in Washington (D. C.) P. L., 67; of school graduates (Kathbourn), 188-192; of high school libns., N. Y., 615; Harvard Univ. L., 647; in high school branches of P. ls., 660.
 Salaries, vacations, and hours, rpt. of committee of Ind. trustees, 47, 196-198.
 Salem (Mass.) P. L., not injured in fire, 614; rpt., 208.
 Saltford (Eng.) Co. Bor. P. L., rpt., 160.
 Salmon, Lucy M., Vacation reading, 712.
 Salt Lake City P. L., Sugar Hill branch, 910.
 San Antonio (Tex.) P. L., rpt., 22; bldg. plans accepted, 72; rpt., 156; Mr. Carnegie's appreciation of a child's interest, 472; branch for negroes, 787.
 San Benito (Tex.) P. L. opened, 477.
 San Bernardino (Cal.) Co. L., opened, 402.
 Sanborn, Henry N., 144, 231.
 Sanborn, Margaret, 910.
 Sanders, Mrs., 90.
 San Diego (Cal.) Co. F. L., new branches, 158.
 Sandifer, Mrs. Norma Bryson, 862.
 Sand in books, Queens Borough P. L., 648.
 Sandusky (O.) L. Assn., rpt., 396.
 San Francisco P. L., rpt., 403; training given to State L. School pupils, 571; plans accepted for new bldg., 474.
 Richmond branch under construction, 572; requirements for assistants, 787; postals for books wanted, 877; excavations for new bldg., 910; rpt., 910.
 San Francisco. *See also* Mechanics' Inst. L.; Sutro L.
 Santa Barbara, Cal., prize for 1 name-plate design, 403; to have Carnegie L., 782.
 Santa Clara, Cal., new 1 quarters, 23.
 Santa Cruz (Cal.) P. L., two Carnegie branches promised, 723.
 Santa Monica (Cal.) P. L., outdoor reading room, 244.
 Santiago de Chile. *See* Chile, Nat. L.
 Saratoga Springs (N. Y.) P. L., abolition recommended, 783.
 Sargent, John Singer, 707.
 Saskatchewan traveling 1 possibilities in (Honeyman), 550.
 Saskatchewan L. Assn., organization, 318, 374; resolutions on work, 717.
 Sauk Center (Minn.) P. L., consolidation with school 1, 241.
 Savage, Ernest A., Minimum wage for certificated 1 assets, 408.
 Savage, Eta Virginia, 869.
 Savannah, Ga., Colored L. Assn. incorporated, 571.
 Savannah (Ga.) P. L., negotiations for increased Carnegie appropriation, 372; plans for 1 bldg., 394; new bldg., 471; architect for new bldg. chosen, 571.
 Savannah (Mo.) P. L., gift to, 243.
 Savord, Ruth, 620.
 Sawyer, Elizabeth M., 617, 849.

Sawyer, Ethel R., on A. L. A. com. on work with the blind, 699; 859.
 Sawyer, Frances C., 621.
 Sawyer, Laura M., on A. L. A. com. on work with the blind, 699.
 Sawyer, R. Alger, Jr., 921.
 Sayers, W. C. Berwick, 721; Past and present professional training; its results and prospects, 250; Short course in practical classification (Goodrich), 467; letter on children's books, 736; Place of fiction to-day in ls., 919.
 Saxton, Elsie, 144.
 Sayre, Ethel F., sec. Rochester Dist. L. C., 221.
 Sayville, N. Y., reading room opened, 944.
 Scandinavia, ls. of (Hodrefield), 866.
 Scandinavian books, in Minneapolis P. L., 241.
 Seacare, Helen A., 859.
 Schaanning, Maja, 50.
 Schaper, William A., Place of 1 in administration of city, 87.
 Schenectady (N. Y.) P. L., school branch, 389.
 Schiff, Jacob H., gift to L. C., 322.
 School librarians, difficulties of (Thorne), 401; national conference announcement, 296; program for Washington mtg., 552; rpt. of Washington mtg., 552-556.
 School libraries, 7, 83, 918; in Hawaii, 165; in Knox county, Tenn., 685; in Utah, 385; in Florence, Italy, 161; Austria, 151. *See also* High school; Normal school.
 School 1, situation surveyed (Kerr), 531; position in, 618; law, N. J., 709; legislation, 793.
 Schools, co-op. with, Waterloo, 156; general, 217; 1 in relation to, 486, 862, 912; served by Bur. of Educ. L. (Wolcott), 676-677; work with, 163, 242, 643, 677; in Somerville, Mass., 220; Buffalo, 357; in Wallhamston, Eng., 487; Washington, D. C., 570; Jacksonville, Fla., 372; Jersey City, 790; Norwich, N. Y., 790.
 Schultze, Agnes W., 163.
 Schwab, J. C., on A. L. A. com. on co-ordination, 699.
 Schwartz, Louise Fenimore, 620.
 Scherlin (Ger.) Govt. L., rpt., 182.
 Science, ref. books for 1913 (Mudge), 164.
 Scotland. *See* Great Britain.
 Scott, Florence M., 676.
 Scott Co. F. P. L., Georgetown, Ky., opened, 618.
 Seranton, Henriette, 616.
 Seranton (Pa.) P. L., rpt., 321.
 Scripture, Bessie B., 144, 741.
 Sea Cliff (N. Y.) P. L., to be started, 61.
 Searcy, Katherine A., 859.
 Searcy (Ark.) P. L., moved, 325.
 Sears, Minnie E., 211, 382.
 Sears, Rose R., 620.
 Searson, J. W., 193.
 Seattle Bar Assn., 715.
 Seattle P. L., difficulties over appointments, 318; 1 board upholds libn's appointments, 401; Queen Anne branch opened, 401; rpt., 642; publicity work, 61; proposed purchase of engravings for, 928.

- Seaver, W. N., reviews *Revista de bibliografía chilena y extranjera*, 114; reviews Kaiser's *Nat. biblia* of So. Amer. republics, 466.
- Secret book (Pearson), 630.
- Sedalia (Mo.) P. L., rpt., 927.
- Seip, Karen, 459.
- Sellers, Kathryn, ad v.-pres. D. C. L. Assn., 45.
- Simple, Mrs. Samuel, What women's clubs have done for us, 79.
- Serials, union list of: rpt. to A. L. A. Council (Andrews), 129; 532.
- Serrill, Kate W., Sketch of the Darby L. Co., 65.
- Settle, George T., 316, 382; Good reading for negroes—Louisville P. L., 917.
- Severance, Henry Ormal, Guide to the current periodicals and serials of the U. S. and Canada (Walter), 704.
- Seymour, Ct., bequest to for p. L., 631.
- Shaffer, C. Will, 1st v.-pres. Amer. Assn. Law Lib., 538.
- Sharp, Henry A., Cheap book in Holland, 801.
- Sharp, Katharine, death of, 564, 567.
- Sharp, Kathryn, 622.
- Sharpe, Margaret, 632.
- Shaw, A. W. Co., L., Chicago, 282.
- Shaw, Dr. Chas. H., leaves botanical L. to Univ. of Pa., 66.
- Shaw, Maude, 711.
- Shawer, Augustus H., sec. Chicago L. Club, 61.
- Sheboygan (Wis.) P. L., rpt., 79.
- Shelburne Falls, Mass., Pratt Mem. L. completed, 708.
- Shelbyville (Ill.) P. L., rpt., 785.
- Sheldon, Addison E., Legial. ref. bur. as factor in state development, 315.
- Sheldon, Ill., L. established, 785.
- Shelf department work, 82, 179, 352, 400.
- Shelf capacity, 80. *See also* Book storage.
- Shellenberger, Grace, Suggestions for beginning of story-hour in the small L., 938.
- Shepard, Rhoda C., 778.
- Sheppard, Sara, 144.
- Sherborn, Mass., Dowse Mem. L. accepted, 569.
- Sherburne (N. Y.) P. L., gift to, 422.
- Sherman, Clarence E., Revised editions, 496; More about revised editions, 526.
- Sherman, N. Y., Minerva F. L., rpt., 63.
- Sherman (Tex.) P. L., plans accepted, 243.
- Sherman, Wm., Minerva F. L., gift to, 124.
- Sherrard, Mary C., 819.
- Shirley, Miss. Barron, pres. N. H. L. Assn., 608.
- Shoemaker, Helen R., 616.
- Shubert, Neb., new L. in, 324.
- Shultz, Agnes W., 616.
- Signs, 874.
- Simmons College Library School, notes, 138, 228, 310, 376, 463, 619, 727, 851, 814.
- Simons, Sarah E., reviews Wilson's Books for high schools, 702-704.
- Simple record system, 734.
- Simplification, socialization, specialization, 373.
- Simplified charging system, 795.
- Simplified classification, 793.
- Sinton Hotel, Cincinnati, installs L., 712.
- Sipher, Gertrude H., 852.
- Sisom, Alice, 37.
- Skaneateles (N. Y.) P. L., rpt., 709.
- Slater, Florence L., 620.
- Slater, J. Herbert, Stevenson bibl., 522.
- Slomann, Wilhelm, 469.
- Small, A. J., on A. L. A. public docs. com., 609.
- Small, Marian, 914.
- Smith, Alfhild, 499.
- Smith, Edith Morley, 227.
- Smith, Edwin Hadley, collection of amateur journalism, 62.
- Smith, Faith E., on A. L. A. com. on L. training, 699.
- Smith, George Dana, pres. Vt. L. Assn., 905.
- Smith, Grace, 729.
- Smith, Gretta M., 563, 616.
- Smith, Helen M., 231.
- Smith, Miss Louie, 915.
- Smith, Louise, 573, 787.
- Smith, Mabel, 627, 623.
- Smith, Robert L., 144.
- Smith, Ruth A., 231.
- Smith, Theodore L., death of, 231.
- Smith, Zella, 138.
- Sneed, Mrs. Percival, 921.
- Snow Hill, Md., Friendly L., rpt., 67.
- Social activities of L. (Lupton), 41-44.
- Social center in L. Chisholm, Minn., 572; Braddock, Pa., 710.
- "Social forces," pamphlet on, 177.
- Social sciences, ref. books of 1913 (Mudge), 102.
- Social Service League Is, India, 931.
- Social Service L., Boston, 282.
- Social service work in the branch (Overton), 150.
- Social service work, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., 872.
- Socialization. *See* Simplification, socialization, specialization.
- Solano Co. (Cal.) F. L., authorized, 478.
- Soldiers' Home L., Washington, D. C., rpt., 194.
- Solvey Process Co. L., Syracuse, N. Y., 382.
- Solvom, Louis C., 12.
- Somerset, Mass., Hood P. L., rpt., 146, 231.
- Somerset, Pa., gift to L. fund, 322.
- Somerville, Evelyn, 663, 706.
- Somerville (Mass.) P. L., opened (D. B. Hall), (illus. and plans), 35-39; co-operation with high school, 248; staff room, 318; staff lunches, 482; rpt., 708; corrections, 922.
- Somerville (N. J.) P. L., picture collection, 216.
- Song index, considered by A. L. A. Pub. Board, 120.
- Sonneck, Oscar George Theodore, 227.
- Sorbonne, Paris, use of, 161.
- South America and opportunity (Stratton), 900-902.
- South Bend, Ind., *See* Studebaker Corp. Ref. Dept.
- South, L. development in (Wooten), 546.
- South Carolina, school Is, 7.
- South Dakota, commission on taxation 5; book lists, 7.
- South Dakota Library Association, 1913 annual mtg., 48-49.
- South Manchester (Ct.) P. L., reopened, 142.
- South Omaha (Neb.) P. L., rpt., 71, 399.
- South Orange (N. J.) F. P. L., rpt., 390.
- South Royalton (Vt.) P. L. opened to children, 60.
- South Whitley (Ind.) P. L., site bought, 154.
- South Windsor (Ct.) P. L. reopened, 60.
- Southbridge, Mass., Edwards Mem. L. begun, 60.
- South Cliffe, Mabel, pseud., "Protest—"subordinates" vs. "assistants" 198.
- Southern Educ. Assn., L. Dept., ann. mtg., 458.
- Southern Tier L. Club, May mtg., 60.
- Southern Worcester L. Club, May mtg., 609; fall mtg., 911.
- Southport (Ct.) P. L., 923.
- Southwest Museum, Los Angeles, 929.
- Spain, 725.
- Spanish bibl. terms, 231.
- Spaulding, Forrest B., 315, 776.
- Special classes. *See* College; University; Children.
- Special Librarian co-operative public affairs service, 165.
- Special Is. (dept.), 170, 257, 314, 491; 229, 793; rpt. on so representative Is. (Johnston), 280-284; mtg., 457; wisely linked to p. Is., 601.
- Special Is. Assn., Washington mtg., 559-561.
- Special Is., *see also* Business Is.; Medical Is.; Engineering Is.; Prison Is.
- Special material, treatment of, 851, 312, 400, 490, 510, 726, 851, 915.
- Special privileges, for readers, 331, 469, 649.
- Specialization. *See* Simplification, socialization, specialization.
- Spence, Zella, 144.
- Spencer, Lois A., 621.
- Spencer, William Augustus, bequest to N. H. P., 708.
- Spilman, Emily A., treas. D. C. Lib. Assn., 45.
- Spinoza collection, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, 395.
- Spokane (Wash.) P. L., cornerstone laid for Heath branch, 741; training class, 741; new branches, 478; contract let for North Monroe branch, 721; cornerstone of Montgomery St. branch laid, 715; rpt., 929.
- Sponsors for knowledge (Lee), 886-892.
- Sprague, Cena, 770.
- Springfield (Ill.) P. L., branches opened, 926.
- Springfield, Ill. *See also* Ill. State L.
- Springfield (Mass.) P. L., Memorial Square branch dedicated, 514; rpt., 922.
- Staff (dept.), 89, 250, 331, 467, 480, 874, 911; reorganization, Harvard Univ. L., 642; rules for, 647-649; manuals, review, 794.
- Stanford, Ky., to have L., 784; L. established, 852.
- Stanley, Harriet H., 632.
- State and govt. Is., 315, 491.
- State documents. *See* Documents.
- State libraries, legislation affecting, 8; 263.
- State L. Nat. Assn. *See* National Assn. of State L.
- Statistical need of uniformity in, 127; rpt. on, 534; comparative, 670. *See also* Reports.
- Stearns, Lucie E., 571; Problem

- of public lecture, **72**; Library militant, **301**; **1151**; **781**.
- Stehlin, Mary F., **224**.
- Steel Works Club L., Joliet, **111**, **284**.
- Steele, Edith McH., sec. Ct. L. Assn., **307**.
- Steele, Katherine D., v. pres. S. D. L. Assn., **48**.
- Stefanowski, Stegmur, **32**.
- Steiner, Bernard G., on A. L. A. com. on fed. and state relations, **600**.
- Stepoe, Elizabeth W., **563**, **766**.
- Stereopticon, slides for circulation, in St. Joseph, Mo., **156**; for public use, St. Joseph, Mo., **241**; in Portland, Ore., **329**; also Lantern slides.
- Stern, Rencé, Lbn's Mother Goose, **76**, **99**, **187**, **327**, **403**, **423**, **575**, **642**, **732**, **795**, **858**, **911**.
- Stevens, Edward F., pres. N. Y. L. Club, **606**.
- Stevens, Elizabeth C., **859**.
- Stevens, Grace M., **623**.
- Stevens, Sabra E., **620**.
- Stevens, W. F., pres. Keystone State L. Assn., **907**.
- Stevenson, R. L., msa. to Harvard Univ., **212**.
- Stevenson, Miss L., **180**.
- Stevenson, William M., death of, **144**.
- Stewart, Elizabeth, **182**.
- Stickney, A. B., gift of railroad books to St. Paul P. L., **124**.
- Stillwell, Howard M., **469**.
- Stocker, Ellen G., **914**.
- Stockett, Julia C., **422**.
- Stockton (Cal.) P. L., addition planned, **158**.
- Stone, Ruth, **469**.
- Stone & Webster L., Boston, **482**.
- Storage and shelving, **80**. See also Book storage.
- Story-hour, suggestions for beginning (Shellenberger), **918**.
- Story-telling, **84**; as a means of teaching literature (Olcott), **39**, **652**.
- Stouffville (Ontario) P. L., bequest to, **479**.
- Strange, Joanna Gleed, **781**.
- Stratford (Ct.) P. L., bequest to, **223**.
- Strathcona P. L. See Edmonton.
- Stratton, Helen, South America and opportunity, **900-902**.
- Streator (Ill.) P. L., circulation figures, **246**; Cataloging and classifying Swedenborgiana, **795**.
- Strohm, Adam, on A. L. A. Council, **522**.
- Strong, Marjorie, **211**.
- Studebaker Corp. Ref.-Dept. L., South Bend, Ind., **282**.
- Student assistants, Pomona Coll., **328**; in college ls., **874**.
- Stull, Maud L., **563**, **616**.
- Subers, Mildred, **617**.
- Subject headings, for children's books, **110**; Norwegian, **424**; printed, **551**.
- "Subordinates" vs. "assistants," (South-Cliffe), **198**.
- Suffragettes burn L. at Northfield, Worcestershire, Eng., **245**.
- Sugar Hill, N. H., Richardson Mem. L., **470**; dedicated, **922**.
- Suisun, Cal., plans for p. L., **158**.
- Sukhdwala, D. G., death of, **484**.
- Sullivan, Loraine A., **617**.
- Summer, Clarence W., State Univ. L. and state educ. co. operation, **329**.
- Summer school, Texas, **477**.
- Summer L. schools. See under individual schools.
- Summit (N. J.) P. L., gift to, **390**; rpt., **390**.
- Sunday opening, **251**.
- Sunday school L., Montgomery, Ala., **711**.
- Sunderland, Eng., P. L. extension of privileges to non-residents, **481**.
- Supervision of L., **166**.
- Supplies, **85**, **171**, **336**.
- Support—funds, **311**, **794**, **873**, **916**.
- Surgeon General's L., Washington, D. C., proposed removal to L. C., **302**, **417**; protest against transfer, **472**.
- Sutner, Charles, **145**.
- Sutcliffe, Marjorie A., **632**.
- Sutherland, C. H., pres. Lake Superior L. Assn., **48**.
- Sutcliffe, Mary L., reviews Chipman's Books and ls., **920**.
- Sutro, Adolph, L. given to California, **74**.
- Swanson (Vt.) P. L., campaign for new bldg., **734**.
- Swart, Ida B., **916**.
- Swarthmore (Pa.) College L., **321**.
- Swayne, Noah H., **306**.
- Sweden, **867**.
- Swedenborgiana, classification and cataloging, **795**.
- Swedish bibl. terms, **771**.
- Swinehart, Mrs. F. L., elected treas. Ind. L. Trustees' Assn., **47**.
- Swiss Lbna. Assn., 1913 ann. mtg., Lenzburg (Maters), **200-201**.
- Switzerland, **428**, **719**, **867**.
- Swope, Edna, **144**.
- Syracuse (N. Y.) P. L., appropriation for, **320**; information pamphlet, **610**.
- Syracuse University Library School, notes, **51**, **464**, **853**, **916**.
- Syracuse. See also Solvay Process Co. L.
- Szold, Dena, **141**.

T

- Tacoma (Wash.) P. L., interior renovated, **428**; to open branch in Lincoln Park High School, **573**; branch opened in Lincoln Park High School, **642**; suit against Whitworth College over Mason L., **929**.
- Tafel, Leonore A., **469**, **563**.
- Taggart, Anne V., **921**.
- Tampa, Fla., Carnegie L. prom. bldg., **152**; bldg. begun, **925**.
- Tax on ideas, Anderson, **499-503**.
- Tax rate for ls., N. Y. state, **121**, **213**.
- Taxation legislation, **5**.
- Taxes, **79**, **234**.
- Taylor, Aidah, **141**.
- Taylor, W. Agutter, death of, **921**.
- Taylorville (Ky.) L., **862**.
- Teacher-librarians, free training for, **41**.
- Teachers' Inst. L., Philadelphia, **710**.
- Technology, ref. books of 1913 (Mudge), **104**.
- Tedder, Henry R., E. W. B. Nicholson (Bodley's lbn., 1882-1912); in memoriam, **722**.
- Temple (Tex.) P. L., need of remodeling, **422**.
- Tennessee, commission superseeded by state bd. of educ., **3**; school ls., **75**; state money Summer L. school ls., **784**.
- Tennessee Univ. L., Knoxville, summer I. course, **395**.
- Texas, county ls., **21**; salary of state lbn., **81**; state docs., **91**; fines, **91**; provisions for county ls., **91**.
- Texas Libraries revived, **401**.
- Texas L. and Hist. Comm., pamphlet, **786**.
- Texas L. Assn., Apr. mtg., **612**.
- Texas Univ., plans for summer school, **477**.
- Thayer, Charles S., pres. Ct. L. Assn., **307**.
- Theatrical material, Drama League bulks, **164**; in Chicago P. L., **420**.
- Theras (N. Y.) P. L., sub-station opened, **120**.
- Thief River Falls, Minn., L. site approved, **399**; **927**.
- Thiers L., Paris, **105**.
- Thomas, Prof. Allen C., **231**.
- Thomas, Miss D., **181**.
- Thomasville, Ga., McLean L., **238**.
- Thompson, C. Seymour, sec. D. C. L. Assn., **45**; plans for exhibit of labor saving devices, **361**; Exhibit of labor-saving devices, **112-120**; on A. L. A. com. on L. administration, **609**.
- Thompson, Elizabeth H., **781**.
- Thompson, Grace W., **619**.
- Thompson, Mrs. J. A., sec. Okla. L. Assn., **421**.
- Thompson, Laura A., Children's Bureau, **448**, **921**.
- Thompson, Nancy L., **781**.
- Thompson, Vestal E., **854**.
- Thompsonville, Ct., press on new Carnegie bldg., **147**.
- Thomson, O. R. Howard, **256**; L. statistics again, **610**.
- Thorne, Elizabeth C., Some difficulties of school lbn., **49**.
- Throop College of Technology L., Pasadena, **282**.
- Thunbo, Margrete, **135**.
- Thwaites, Reuben Gold, A. L. A. resolutions on, **524**; resolutions of Wis. L. Assn., **772**.
- Tiffany, Ruth M., **378**.
- Tiffin (Russia) P. L., new bldg., **483**.
- Tilden, Samuel J., centenary, **234**.
- Tillman, Mrs. Bessie King, **144**.
- Titcomb, Mary L., ad v. pres. A. L. A., **523**.
- Tobitt, Edith, on A. L. A. Council, **511**.
- Toledo (O.) P. L., instruction in use of L., **404**; addition, **785**.
- Tolstoi Mem. L. planned in Moscow, **720**.
- Topeka (Kan.) P. L., use, **715**.
- Topeka, Kan. See also Kansas State Historical L.
- Topics for L. mtgs., **780**.
- Topography, ref. books of 1913 (Mudge), **107**.
- Torgerson, Winnie, **315**.
- Toronto L. Assn., ann. mtg., **159**.
- Toronto L. Inst., Nov. mtg., **912**.
- Toronto P. L., Dovecourt branch opened, **751**; Beaches branch opened, **320**; 3 branches opened, **491**; wages increased, **479**.

Torrance, Mary, **690**.
 Torrance (Cal.) P. L., new bldg., **158**.
 Totowa, N. J., starts **1**, **149**.
 Town Room, Boston, **252**.
 Townsend, Eliza E., **21**.
 Township ls., Neh., **911**.
 Tracey, Angie E., The child and the **1**, **412**.
 Tracey, Catherine S., reviews Union class-list of ls. of Libr. and Library Assistants' Assn., **56**.
 Tracy, Joseph P., Postal **1** in Canada, **686-688**.
 Trainings, classes for, Brooklyn P. L., **328**; professional (Sayer), **250**; in Mich. normal schools, **255**; free, in Leeds (Eng.) P. L., **481**; for special **1** service, **500**. See also A. L. A. committee on: Education; Examinations; Instruction; Library training.
 Traveling **1**, an early system, **192**; for granges, Ohio, **330**; possibilities in Saskatchewan (Honeyman), **555**.
 Traverse City (Mich.) P. L., rpt., **395**.
 Trenton (Mo.) P. L., extension of privileges, **40**.
 Trenton (N. J.) P. L., John L. Cadwalader gives \$50,000 addition to bldg., **1401**; Columbus school branch opened, **215**; Cadwalader extension, contract let, **390**; books moved to Cadwalader extension, **924**.
 Trinity College (Ill.), moved to new bldg., **753**.
 Tripp, George H., Bad precedent, **656**.
 Troy (N. Y.) P. L., rpt., **781**.
 Troy (O.) P. L., rpt., **239**.
 True, Ellen L., **633**.
 True, Dr. Frederick William, death of, **632**.
 True, Mary A., Impressions of a transplanted librarian, **72**.
 Trustees **80**; responsibilities of, **165**; meetings of, **157**; duty of as to legislation (Montgomery), **450**; responsibility of, **704**.
 Trustees' section, A. L. A., **550-552**.
 Turner, Glenn P., **775**.
 Turner, Isabel McC., **921**.
 Twin City L. Club, Mar. mtg., **369**.
 Two Harbors (Minn.) P. L., **1** as social center, **404**.
 Tyler, Alice S., Necessary qualifications for lib., **403**; on A. L. A. com., amendment of constitution, **510**; on A. L. A. com., on **1** training, **699**.
 Tyler, Mignon R., **851**.
 Tyng, Mrs. William, **459**.

U

Udin, Sophie A., **811**.
 Ufa, Russia, **1**, courses in, **868**.
 Uhler, Philip R., death of, **17**.
 Underhill, Caroline M., pres. N. Y. L. Assn., **767**.
 United Engineering Soc. L., N. Y., statistics, **282**; description (Cutter) [illus. and plan], **891-892**.
 United Gas Improvement Co. L., Philadelphia, **282**.
 United States Bureau of Education, List of books for high school **1**, comp. by Univ. High School, Chicago, **140**.
 United States Dept. of Agric., Forest Service L., Portland, Ore., **282**.

United States govt. docs. for small ls. (Wyer), **797**.
 University, Ala., gift of law books, **394**.
 University High School, Chicago. See U. S. Bur. of Educ.
 University ls., relations with graduate school (Ford), **651**. See also Library as a university factor.
 Urbana, Ill., to have Carnegie **1**, **323**. See also Illinois Univ. L.
 Utah, Peirce collection on sold to Harvard Univ., **568**.
 Utah L. Assn., ann. mtg., **612**.
 Utah Univ., Salt Lake City, summer **1** school, rpt., **624**; new administration bldg. (illus. and plan), **768**; administration bldg. dedicated, **865**.
 Utica (N. Y.) P. L., rpt., **235**.
 Utley, George B., What should a public library mean to a community?, **45**; on A. L. A. com. on exhibit at San Francisco, **430**; on A. L. A. program com., **509**.
 Utrecht, Holland, Univ. L., description, **245**.

V

Vacation helps, Grand Rapids, **644**.
 Vacation reading (Salmon), **712**.
 Vocations for lib., **189**, **321**.
 Harvard Univ. L., **642**. See also Salaries, hours, and vacations.
 Vacuville, Cal., Carnegie **1** offered, **158**; to have Carnegie **1**, **910**.
 Vail, Mrs. Edith E., **382**.
 Vaile, Lucretia, **781**.
 Vandalism, Newark P. L., **649**.
 Van Fraet, Joseph Basile Bernard, **427**.
 Van Valkenburgh, Agnes, Recent fiction, **428**; Plea for the catalogue, **679-681**.
 Veederburg, Ind., p. **1** book shower, **925**.
 Venice, Nat. L., gifts to, **719**.
 Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare. See German Librs. Assn.
 Vermont, commission, **41** c6 towns without ls., **145**.
 Vermont F. P. L. Commission, new collections, **317**; gifts to, **782**.
 Vermont L. Assn., ann. mtg., **904**.
 Ver Nooy, Winifred, **781**.
 Vietrobs for school use, Forbes L., Northampton, **928**.
 Vienna, Zentral-Bibliothek, use of, **161**; Royal Univ. L., rpt., **246**.
 Vienna, Archives of Youth Culture planned, **481**; music **1** planned, **481**.
 Virden (Ill.) P. L. established, **649**.
 Virginia L., McCormick Theol. Sem., Chicago, book courses in, **863**.
 Virginia (Minn.) P. L., story hour started, **242**; phonograph concerts, **870**.
 Virginia State L. loans books, **68**; rpt., **151**; mss. restored by Lossing estate, **393**; mss. in, **424**; rpt., **71**.
 Visalia (Cal.) P. L., reopened, **73**.
 Vocational guidance, Binghamton, N. Y., **404**; **1** work in

(Rank), **662-665**; Vocational guidance (Hall), **721**.
 Vocational work through the library (Johnson), **27**.
 Vought, Clara L., **553**, **616**.
 Vought, Sahra W., **921**.

W

Waddington, Q., **494**.
 Wakefield (Mass.) P. L., rpt., **146**.
 Wald, Emma, **138**.
 Wales. See Great Britain.
 Walker, J. E., Suggested rearrangement of the Dewey classes **100** and **200**, **1701**. Some thoughts on Dewey, **237**.
 Walker, Kenneth C., **617**.
 Walkley, Raymond L., **389**.
 Wallace, Charlotte E., **859**.
 Wallace, Marian K., **859**.
 Wallace, Ruth, **615**.
 Wallingford, Pa., Helen Kate Furness L., bequest to, **67**.
 Wallis, Mary Scott, **139**.
 Walter, E. K., L. inst. for district supts., **695**; reviews Severance's Guide to current periodicals and serials, **704**.
 Walters, Edna, **144**.
 Waltham (Mass.) P. L., site for new Francis Buttrick Mem. L. approved, **145**; plans for new bldg. accepted, **783**; ground broken for, **922**; rpt., **382**.
 Walthamstow, Eng., school **1** work transferred, **482**.
 Wanley, Humphrey, **714**.
 Ward, Annette Ferns, **705**.
 Ward, Gilbert O., Practical use of books and ls., **919**.
 Ward, Langdon L., Reference work in branches, **350**.
 Ward, Ruth L., **615**.
 Warnock, Lucile, **620**, **853**.
 Warren, Irene, on A. L. A. com. for co-operation with N. E. A., **692**.
 Warren, Katharine, **914**.
 Warren, N. Y., funds for mem. **1** offered, **924**.
 Warren (Pa.) L., bequest to, **392**.
 Warrington, James, **214**.
 Warrington (Eng.) P. L., rpt., **920**.
 Warsaw, Ind., movement for **1**, **240**; site for p. **1** offered, **197**.
 Warsaw, Russia, Krasinski L., **151**; resources, **720**; progress on Biblioteka. Ordynacyi hr. Krasinskih, **868**.
 Washington conference. See A. L. A.
 Washington (D. C.) P. L., rpt., **67**; care of pamphlets and clippings, **353-355**; parcel post bulletins, **473**; work with schools, **570**; training class announcement, **784**; co-operative lunches, **935**.
 Washington, D. C., ls. of, **507**.
 See also Catholic Univ. of Amer.; Dept. of Agriculture L.; Geological Survey L.; Railway Economics Bureau; Soldiers' Home L.; Surgeon General's L.
 Washington, N. J., to open **1**, **320**, **924**.
 Washington [state], commission, **1**; county **1**. See Amer. Brass Co.; Bronson L.
 Watford, Pa., **1** in high school, **378**.
 Waterloo (Eng.) P. L., work with children, **412**.
 Waterloo (Ind.) P. L. dedicated, **240**.

- Waterloo (Ia.) P. L., rpt., [156](#);
rpt., [214](#)
- Waterloo (Wis.) P. L., dona-
tion, [398](#)
- Waterman, Ill., contract let for
Clinton Township L., [260](#)
- Waters, Carrie S., San Bernar-
dino Library at the Orange
show, [78](#); [311](#)
- Waters, Willard O., 1st v. pres.
D. C. L. Assn., [45](#)
- Waterville, Me., Booth and
Dimock Mem. L. dedicated,
[58](#)
- Watkins, Margaret, [777](#)
- Watkinson, Ref. L., Hartford,
Ct., rpt., [146](#)
- Watson, Cecilia A., [617](#)
- Watson, Helen S., [57](#)
- Watson, Marion F., [776](#)
- Watson, W. K., on A. L. A.
Council, [533](#)
- Watts de Feysler L., Lancaster,
Pa., gift to, [617](#)
- Watts, Edgerton, gives mem. l.
to Leonard, N. D., [21](#)
- Waukegan (Wis.) P. L., chil-
dren's L. opened, [398](#); women's
club must leave, [398](#)
- Waupaca (Wis.) P. L., contract
let, [70](#)
- Waverley, Mass., McLean Hospi-
tal, rpt., [384](#)
- Web City, Miss., L. plans, [218](#)
- Weber, Mabel, [70](#)
- Webster, Caroline F., 1st v.
pres. League of L. Comms.,
[557](#)
- Weidinger, Enid M., [226](#)
- Weitenkamp, Frank, [557](#), [733](#),
[826](#)
- Weldon, Ruth A., [464](#)
- Welland, Ontario, Carnegie L.
planned, [480](#); Carnegie grant
refused, [475](#)
- Wellman, Harold O., [144](#)
- Wellman, Hiller C., pres. A. L. A.,
[523](#); A. L. A. delegate to
Oxford, [530](#); on A. L. A. pro-
gram com., [599](#); on A. L. A.
publishing board, [599](#)
- Wells, Elsie, [914](#)
- Wellboro, Pa., Green F. L.,
bequest to, [62](#)
- Wergeland, Dr. Agnes M., [477](#)
- Wesleyan Univ., Middletown, Ct.,
to have new l. bldg., [386](#)
- Wesley, Frances, [859](#)
- West, Elizabeth H., pres. Texas
L. Assn., [469](#), [614](#)
- West Albia (Wis.) P. L., new
bldg. started, [908](#)
- West Chester (Pa.) P. L., be-
quest to, [617](#)
- West Hoboken, N. J., branches
opened, [864](#)
- West Point, Miss., to have Car-
negie L., [618](#)
- West Roxbury, Mass., asks for
branch, [146](#)
- Westborough (Mass.) Town L.,
rpt., [385](#)
- Westerly (R. I.) P. L., chil-
dren's room opened, [60](#)
- Western Ill. State Normal
School L., Macomb, Ill., rpt.,
[397](#)
- Western Mass. L. Club, mid-
winter mtg., [307](#); ann. mtg.,
[769](#)
- Western Reserve Univ., Law
School L. opened, [310](#)
- Western Reserve Library School,
notes, [52](#), [135](#), [226](#), [311](#), [378](#),
[620](#), [728](#), [811](#), [915](#)
- Western Soc. of Engineers L.,
Chicago, [282](#)
- Western Theol. Sem. See Atchi-
son, Kan.
- Weston (Ontario) P. L. work
commenced, [480](#)
- Westover, Miss F. L., [315](#)
- Wharton, Tex., Carnegie L. voted
for, [491](#)
- Wheeler, Florence E., sec. Bay
Path L. Club, [609](#)
- Wheeler, Jessie, [63](#)
- Wheeler, Joseph L., Co-operative
list, [154](#); aims and methods
of l. publicity [diagr.] [259](#)-
[266](#); apology to, [318](#); sugges-
tions for l. exhibit at San
Francisco, [405](#); on A. L. A.
com. on bookbinding, [699](#);
new quarters of the Los An-
geles P. L. (illus. and plans),
[629](#)-[627](#)
- Wheeler, Martha Thorne, Index-
ing (Nelson), [54](#)
- Wheelock, Miss F. E., [142](#)
- Wheelock, John Hall, Lbn. and
book store, [158](#)
- Whitaker, Amelia, [313](#)
- Whitbeck, Mrs. Alice G., [316](#)
- Whitby (Ontario) P. L., opened,
[160](#)
- White, Daniel G., death of, [144](#)
- White, Miss G. L., [315](#)
- White, Mabel G., [612](#)
- White, Rosamond, death of, [310](#)
- White Bear, Minn., plans for
Carnegie submitted, [71](#)
- Whiteman, Margaret M., [859](#)
- Whitman, Jessie, [567](#)
- Wichita (Kan.) P. L., new bldg.,
[152](#); story-tellers' league, [641](#);
high school l., [864](#); interloan
with Friends Univ. L., [928](#)
- Widener Mem. L. See Harvard
Univ. L.
- Wieder, Callie, [622](#)
- Wier, Miss L., [73](#)
- Wilbur, Doris E., [141](#)
- Wilcox, Agnes, [21](#)
- Wilcox, Leila B., [770](#)
- Wilkes, J. Frank, 1st v.-pres.
N. C. L. Assn., [45](#)
- Wilkes-Barre. See Osterhout
F. L.
- Willcox, Erastus S., [307](#), [612](#)
- William II., Emperor of Ger-
many, books relating to given
to N. Y. P. L., [62](#)
- William Jewell College L., Lib-
erty, Mo., rpt., [927](#)
- Williams, Mrs. Helen Brough-
ton, death of, [231](#)
- Williams, Margaret S., [620](#), [851](#)
- Williams, Nellie, pres. Neb. L.
Assn., [926](#)
- Williams, Winnie, [152](#)
- Williams College L., Williams-
town, Mass., rpt., [233](#)
- Williamson, Dr. C. C., [859](#)
- Williamstown. See Williams
College L.
- Willows (Cal.), Glenn Co. L.,
authorized, [478](#)
- Wilmington (Del.) Inst. F. L.,
campaign for, [3200,000](#), [671](#);
extra appropriation voted, [671](#);
rpt., [210](#); campaign for bldg.
fund postponed, [869](#)
- Wilmington, Ill., plans for p. l.,
[640](#)
- Wilmington Park, Cal., women
erect l. bldg., [73](#)
- Winnet (N. H.) P. L., bequest
to, [688](#)
- Wilson, Bess E., [329](#)
- Wilson, Florence, [141](#)
- Wilson, Glauce M., [563](#)
- Wilson, H. W., Co., "open
house," [266](#)
- Wilson, Mabel, [859](#)
- Wilson, Marjorie L., [776](#)
- Wilson, Martha, pres. School
Lbns. Assn., [554](#); Movement
for better rural school is, [677](#)-
[692](#); Books for high schools
(Simons), [702](#)-[704](#)
- Wilson, Woodrow, gives original
copy of inaugural address to
Princeton Univ. L., [149](#)
- Winans, Euphemia, death of,
[469](#)
- Winchester, Va., Handley L.
[illus.], [109](#)
- Windsor, advertising. See Ad-
vertising
- Windsor (Ct.) P. L. celebrates
25th anniversary, [147](#)
- Winfield (Kan.) P. L., [641](#)
- Winnetka (Ill.) P. L., [786](#)
- Winning, Margaret L., [853](#)
- Winnipeg (Manitoba) L., rpt.,
[910](#)
- Winship, George Parker, [316](#)
- Winship, Vera L., [781](#)
- Winsor, Justin, biography of,
[347](#)
- Winsted (Ct.) Mem. L., bequest
to, [386](#)
- Wisconsin, legislation, [6](#); His-
torical L., exhibit of pioneer
life, [155](#); list of township
school is compiled, [240](#); Tax
Commission L., Madison, [385](#);
State L., Irish collection in,
[323](#)
- Wisconsin Free Library Commis-
sion, New types of small li-
brary buildings (Eastman), [52](#)-
[53](#); what it does, [645](#); book
circulation by parcel post, [926](#)
- Wisconsin L. Assn., jt. mtg.
with Mich. L. Assn., [770](#)-[772](#)
- Wisconsin Univ. of L. School,
notes, [137](#), [225](#), [324](#), [621](#), [771](#)
- Withdrawn books. See Dis-
carded books.
- Witt, Mrs. Edgar E., [382](#), [781](#)
- Woburn (Mass.) P. L., rpt., [922](#)
- Wolcott, J. D., How the Bur. of
Educ. may serve schools, [553](#),
[676](#)-[677](#)
- Wolfenbützel, Ger., death of lbn.
of Duce L., [866](#)
- Wood, Frances A., death of, [567](#)
- Wood, Harriet A., Administra-
tion of high school is as
branches of p. l., [59](#)-[66](#), [21](#)
pres. I. dept., N. E. A., [194](#)
on A. L. A. com. for co-opera-
tion with N. E. A., [599](#)
- Wood, Mildred, [916](#)
- Woodard, Gertrude E., sec.
Amer. Assn. Law L., [158](#)
- Woodbury Heights, N. J., L.
started, [216](#)
- Woods, Arabella, [182](#)
- Woodworth, Florence, [338](#), [357](#)-
[360](#)
- Wooten, Katharine H., Recent
l. development in the South,
[622](#)
- Worcester¹¹ (Mass.) F. P. L.,
ann. reception, [231](#); three
branches opened, [318](#); rpt.,
[634](#); industrial room opened,
[822](#)
- Worcester, Mass., Green med. l.
bequeathed to Worcester Dist.
Med. Soc., [146](#); French l.
founded, [284](#). See also Amer-
ican Antiquarian Soc.
- Women, work with, in Chicago,
[163](#)
- Women's Educ. and Industrial
Union L., Boston, [282](#)
- Women's Political Union, branch
formed among New York lbn.,
[148](#)
- Wood, Alice A., [310](#)
- Woodburn (Ore.) F. L., Car-
negie bldg. promised, [135](#)
- Woodward, Grace, [318](#)
- Worthington, Mass., ground
broken for p. l., [784](#)
- Wright, H. L., [142](#)
- Wright, Edith L., [617](#), [779](#)

Wright, Purd B., High school branches in Kansas City, 673-676.

Wright, T. Hagberg, 493.

Wyer, J. L., Jr., reviews U. S. Bur. of Education's List of books for high-school library, 140; 232; reviews four staff manuals, 704; Library planning, 747-752; U. S. docs., 797.

Wyer, Malcolm G., instruction in use of books in college l., 439-441.

Wynkoop, Aaa, Library progress in N. Y. state in 1913, 212-215; on publication com., League of L. Comma., 557.

Wyoming, Ill., Carnegie l. promised, 70.

Wyoming L. Assn., organization, 843-845.

Wyoming Univ. L., Laramie, bequest to, 476.

Y

Yale Univ. L., new building needed, 60; offers dupla. to Ct. College for Women, 318.

Yamaguchi (Japan) P. L., rpt., 76.

Yates City, Ill., bequest to found l., 70.

Year book, libraries, museums, and art galleries [English], Philip, 229.

Yerby, Cecelia K., Good reading for negroes—Memphis l., 937.

Yoder, Mary, 620.

Yolo Co. (Cal.) F. L., branch opened, 244.

Young, Gladys, 776.

Y. M. C. A. (Boston) L., 282.

Y. M. C. U. (Boston) L., 282.

Youngstown, O., court fines withdrawn from law l., 69, 322; Reuben McMillan F. L., funds insufficient, 69.

Yust, William F., pres. Rochester Dist. L. C., 221.

Z

Zachert, Adeline B., What our children read and why, 21-24; pres. l. section N. Y. State Teachers' Assn., 40.

Zanesfield (O.) P. L., plans drawn, 238; new l., 925.

Zell, Hannah Ann, 65.

Zurich, Switzerland, City L., rpt. 868.



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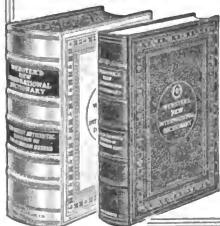
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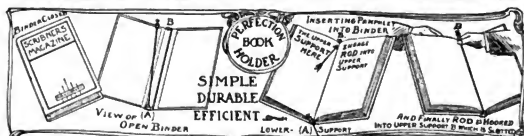
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